



PEEPS
INTO THE
DEAF
WORLD

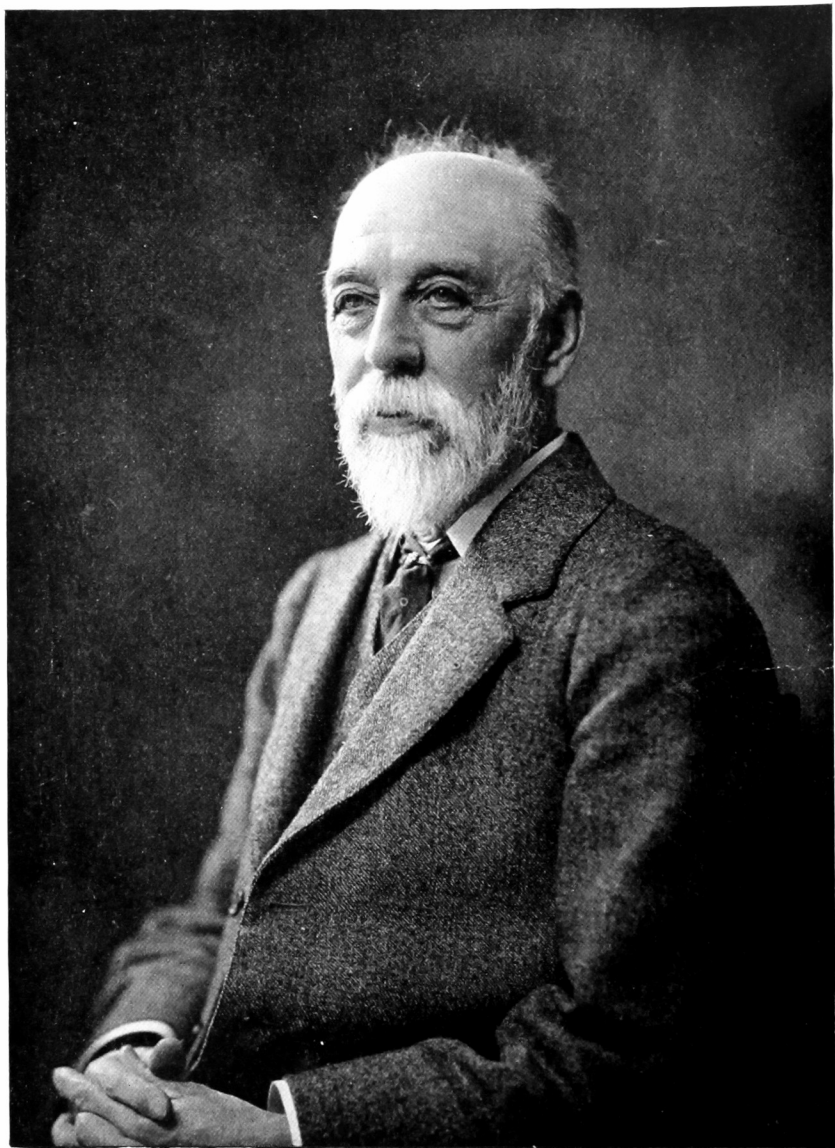
BY
W·R·ROE PH.D



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PEEPS INTO THE DEAF WORLD



Photo]

[Treble, Derby.

Gours &
McKee

PEEPS INTO THE DEAF WORLD

BY

W. R. ROE, Ph.D.

*Author of "Anecdotes and Incidents of
the Deaf and Dumb," "Snapshots of
the Deaf," "Our Deaf and Dumb," etc.*

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MCMXVII

I DEDICATE THIS BOOK TO

My Deaf Friends

IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD. I COUNT ANY
SERVICE, HOWEVER LOWLY, RENDERED TO THEM
AS A PRIVILEGE AND A JOY.

I HAVE LIVED IN THE MIDST OF THEM NEARLY
ALL MY LIFE, AND HAVE LEARNT TO LOVE THEM.
IN EVERY ONE THERE IS A SPARK OF GOD,
HOWEVER FEEBLE, AND I HAVE TRIED, BY GOD'S
HELP, TO FAN THE SPARK INTO A FLAME.

IT WILL BE SUFFICIENT REWARD TO ME IF IN
THIS LIFE, AND AFTER, I CAN BE KNOWN AND
REMEMBERED AS A SINCERE FRIEND OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB.

PREFACE

IN sending forth this book, "Peeps into the Deaf World," I do so in the hope that its contents will attract the eye and the thoughts of many who have hitherto given but little consideration to them. I also trust that it will remove many wrong impressions in the public mind as to what the deaf really are.

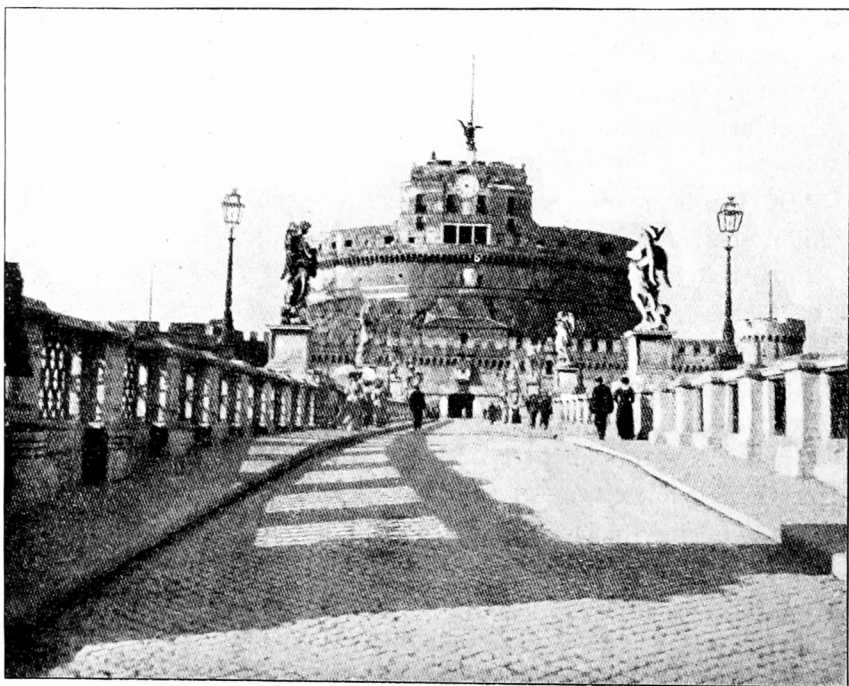
In ancient times the deaf-mutes were treated in a most cruel manner. Even to-day, under the British Flag in India, where there are 200,000, very little indeed is being done for them, and many are cruelly treated.

By the laws of Lycurgus they were exposed to die, and in highly-cultured Athens they were pitilessly destroyed, while in Rome they were sacrificed to the river Tiber.

This cruel and barbarous treatment was carried on with merciless persistency, and it was not until the advent of Christianity that there was any kindness or consideration whatever shown to those whose great affliction made them deserving of sympathy on the part of those who had the blessings—the inestimable blessings—of speech and hearing.

Only during the last century can it be said that much sympathy has been shown to the deaf, of whom it is estimated there are two millions in the world. The object of Institutions for the Deaf is to give the children language, the development of which in the deaf child is a most difficult task. It is the chief goal in their education. Instruction in every other subject depends upon their ability to use language intelligently and correctly. It requires patience and a correct understanding of the use of the best devices which have been invented to teach the deaf child how to write language correctly in any reasonable length of time. The deaf have no hearing, no speech, therefore no language, nothing but the mind as a foundation upon which to work. Language is distinctly foreign to them. We cannot compare them even with the hearing person in a strange land learning a foreign language. For there the hearing person is

in touch with the new language at every turn, while the deaf child's real instruction must be confined to his few hours a day in the classroom. He is cut off from the constant communication with those who know the language he is learning. It is, therefore, not a surprise that it takes a number of years for an intelligent deaf person to learn to use language well. The written language of the partially educated deaf is much like the language of a



THE RIVER TIBER FLOWS UNDERNEATH THIS BRIDGE IN ROME, IN WHICH IT IS SAID HUNDREDS OF DEAF-MUTES WERE DROWNED.

foreigner who has been in our country a short time trying to learn English.

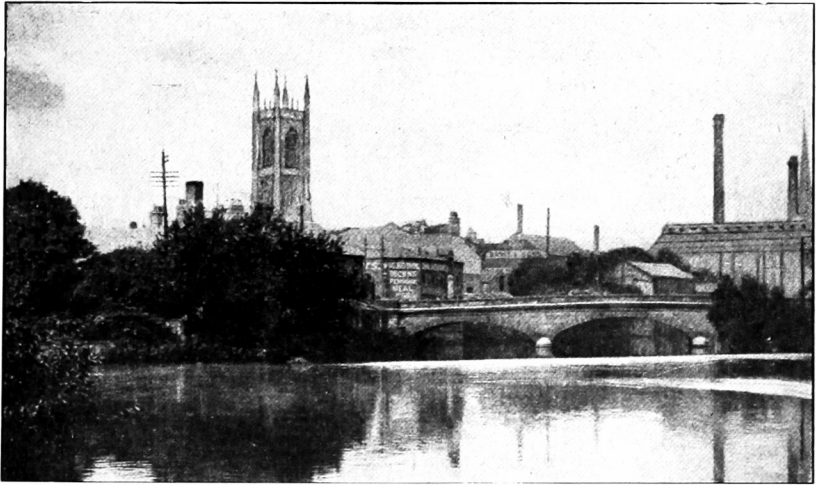
The world was made for all, the deaf too, as well as the hearing, and the time has happily arrived when they are being more and more considered. The spirit of exclusiveness, restriction and narrowness shown towards them in bygone ages is passing away. Happily, human action is now freer, more unconfined, and the fact is being recognized that the deaf have active powers

to cultivate, serious duties to undertake, inalienable rights to assert, and a really useful destiny to accomplish in the world. The grand doctrine that every human being, deaf or hearing, should have the means of self-culture, or progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort, and happiness, of fully exercising the powers of which he is possessed, is now gaining ground.

I am greatly indebted to many Clergymen, Ministers, Pressmen, Tourist Agencies, and others for much help and information given in this book. To my deaf friends also I am deeply indebted for many of the photographs taken by them.

All labour in the production of this and of my other books has been gratuitous, and all profits, without reduction, will be given to help on the educational and spiritual well-being of the deaf.

W. R. R.



A BIT OF OLD DERBY.

PEEPS INTO THE DEAF WORLD

Mrs. Sylvia Chapin Balis.

The following abbreviated sketch of Mrs. Balis is taken from the *Alabama Messenger*: "Mrs. Balis was born in Mattoon, and is the second child. Her parents' social position and wealth,



MRS. SYLVIA CHAPIN BALIS.

and her father's prominence in public affairs, gave her many unusual advantages. She lost her hearing with terrible suddenness when about seven years old by cerebro-spinal meningitis.

"She was educated at the Illinois Institution for the Deaf, eventually graduating with first-class honours. She took up the work of teaching the deaf, and understood all systems. She, however, herself relied entirely upon speech and lip-reading in communicating with every one with whom she came in contact.

"She married Mr. James C. Balis, and both are teachers in the Belville Institution for the Deaf, Canada. Mrs. Balis is an

omnivorous reader, and is said to be the first deaf person to orally address a conference of teachers of the deaf.

"Mrs. Balis is fond of society, and mingles as freely in, and gets as much enjoyment out of, social gatherings as her more fortunate sisters."

A Deaf-Mute Clothes Royalty.

Mr. George Arnold, of Windsor, has the honour of this distinction, and many of the royal garments have been made by him. He was apprenticed to tailoring, and has been with



MR. G. ARNOLD.

Mr. W. Fletcher, tailor to H.M. the King, H.R.H. Prince Christian, etc., for over twenty years. Besides making various clothes for the King, he made clothes for the Emperor of Germany, while the latter was staying at Windsor Castle, as well as for other royalties.

Mr. Arnold has seen nearly all the royalties who have come to Windsor, and he is a welcome and well-known figure at the Castle. He is much respected by all classes in Windsor, and by none more so than by the deaf and dumb, who look up to him as their leader, and for whom he always keeps open door. He attends the Mission Services regularly, and sets an excellent example in everything to the deaf.

In his younger days he was a capital all-round athlete, and carried off important prizes. His fastest times were a mile in 4 mins. 47 secs. at Fordingbridge, near Salisbury, and a half-mile in 2 mins. 10 secs. at Winton.

Once, not long ago, he happened to be near when a drunken man was creating a disturbance in the street, and every one failed to subdue him. Mr. Arnold, however, tackled him, and, thanks to his knowledge of a Japanese trick in wrestling, had him under control in the twinkling of an eye.

Mr. Arnold is one of the best draughts players at Windsor, and a very clever conjurer too; consequently, he is in frequent demand for entertainments.

His chief hobby is gardening, and he has taken many prizes at the local shows for horticultural exhibits.

He is not without a vein of humour, and is the gentleman referred to in the following extract from the speech of the Clerk of the Council at a public dinner given at Windsor, and reported in the *Windsor Chronicle*. Speaking of his rate-collecting experiences, the Clerk said that when he called at a certain house in the parish he found this announcement on the door: "Notice, rate collectors and tramps need not call here." (Laughter, and a voice: "Sensible man.") "The gentleman who wrote it was deaf and dumb, and he was one of the kindest men in the parish."

A Deaf and Dumb Soldier.

Mr. Harry Ward, of Cardiff, was born twenty-seven years ago a deaf-mute, and he was over ten years of age before he uttered a word. He was taught in the oral school, and became not only a fair speaker, but an apt lip-reader. In due course he was apprenticed to the boot trade, and became a clever workman. He is a good-natured, well-built young fellow. How he managed to pass the medical test before joining the Munster Fusiliers is unknown except to himself; but there are other deaf men who did so, and all have been taught on the oral system. The ability to speak and lip-read evidently helped them to overcome the tests applied by the Medical Officers.



MR. H. WARD.

Deaf-Mutes and the Famous Lodore.

Poets have long sung of the praises of Lodore, and glorified in verse its tumbling waters, till round that little stream, flowing through its dark defile, haunting memories gather, and the



THE MISTY GLEN, FALLS OF LODORE.

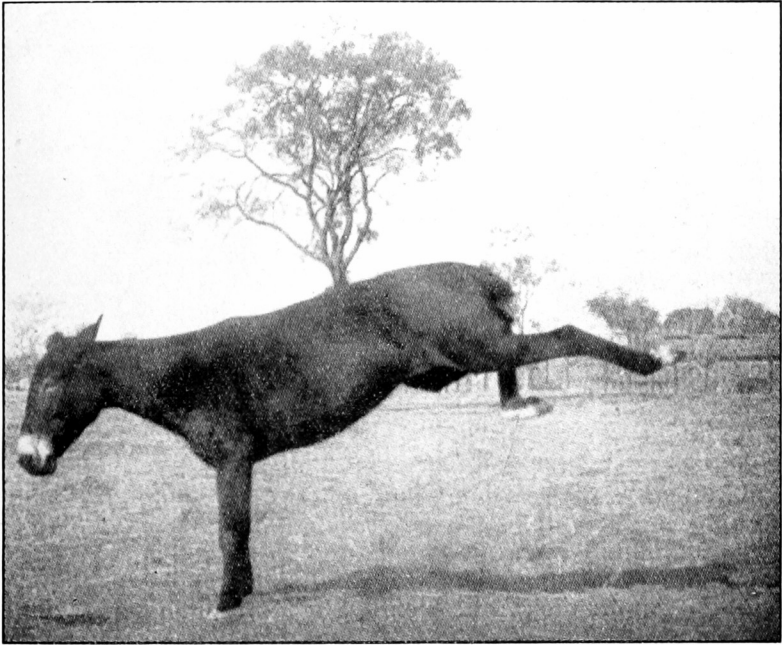
vapour-laden air seems filled with spirits of some fairyland imagination and weaves its pictures of delight.

Then, too, at least seven deaf-mute artists, intense lovers of nature, have put their impressions upon canvas, showing how, after a heavy downpour, the usual lowly stream comes down

a roaring cataract, claiming the whole defile and sending its spray far out in all directions. It is said that the roar of the waters, as they surge down the rocky chasm, can be distinctly heard at a distance of three miles.

Barnum's Deaf-Mute Trainer.

The well-known showman, when in London with his world-famous performers of men and animals, had with him a deaf-mute



who was said to have a most wonderful knack in the training of animals, and could make the most vicious become quite docile, and vice versa.

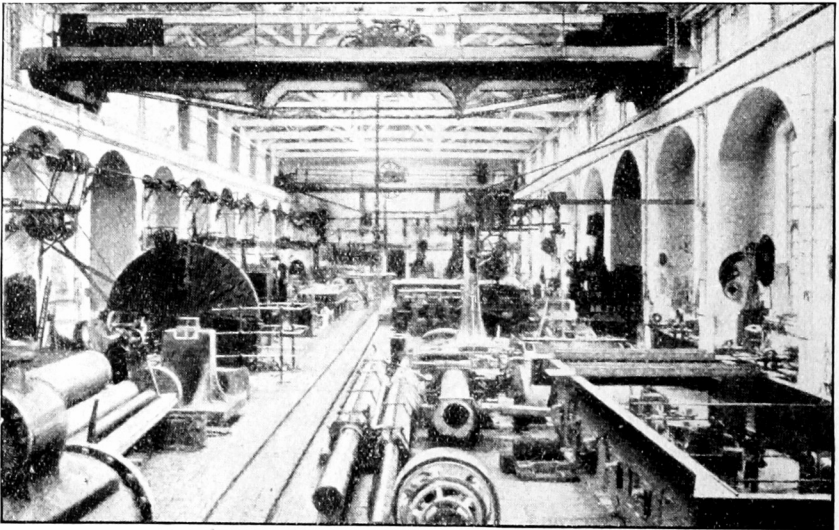
When performing at Olympia, a sovereign was offered to anyone who would ride the deaf-mute's donkey once round the ring. Scores tried, but all in vain. The deaf man had no whip, but he was seen to make little signs from time to time.

When all had given up trying, the deaf-mute signed to some boys to go in the ring, then, when he was sitting down, the donkey quietly allowed all the boys to ride round and round.

The Deaf in Engineering Works.

The view here given shows one of the shops of the Great Western Railway at Swindon. Here, and in other railway works, the deaf have been very kindly dealt with. In several instances, after long service, stone-deaf men have been made second foremen, and there are cases on record where these men have been sent long distances to report on very extensive work being carried out, proving that deafness need not be a bar to success if proper determination be shown to face and overcome difficulties.

In numerous instances directors have given handsome gratuities



to deaf men on their retirement owing to their having reached the age limit.

Maud Safford—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

This girl was born blind only, and up to eight years of age was in an institution for the blind. At the time named she also became deaf, and the authorities seem to have then deemed the case as hopeless, and apparently nothing more was done for her for thirteen years. By this time she had sunk to an utter savage, gross in her habits and violent in her temper. In this condition she entered the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Columbus, and was fortunate to come under an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Buckles, who had no easy task in hand, as her



MAUD SAFFORD—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

pupil thought nothing of biting or scratching anyone who came near her, and frequently overthrew the chairs and tables or whatever came in her way. Later on, however, owing to the wise patience and tact shown, Maud became more amenable to discipline, in fact, quite docile and affectionate.

One night her teacher had to sleep away from the Institution, when Maud cried almost constantly, and on Miss Buckles' return, the following day, overwhelmed her with caresses.

Maud's progress has been steady but continuous, and there are now no outbursts of temper; she makes friends with the deaf who can see, and they tell her the news of the day. Maud is undoubtedly leading the Christian life.

A Deaf Man's Great Influence.

The name of Heinrich von Treitschke has been prominently before the world as the man, more than any other, who brought about the terrible war. The late Professor Cramb, in London, long before the war, referred to Treitschke as a philosopher, historian, and legislator, whose writings were magnetic, eloquent, enthusiastic, and are said to have had a mighty influence in arousing the spirit of militarism, and thus bringing on the war.

Professor Cramb called him "the great national historian of Germany," and said that "his influence on young Germany could only be compared with that of Carlyle and Macaulay combined in Great Britain."

Referring to Treitschke's deafness, Cramb writes: "He has described it for us in a volume of verses published in 1856—the coming of the fever, his slow recovery, and, at last, his astonishment at the persistent sorrow on his mother's face, despite his recovery. He describes his being taken out into the garden on an early summer's day, lying on a bench in the sun . . . and then a strange thing happens. A singular feeling comes over him of a vast and unnatural silence. He sees the mounting lark; he hears no song. It is a silent universe. Terrified the child rushes back into the house and there discovers the cause of the persistent sorrow on his mother's face. He is nearly stone-deaf, incurably and for ever. His description of the fight within himself back to courage, stoicism, and acceptance of life is a very remarkable passage in one of his poems."

People sometimes refer to the deaf in a sneering manner as being of very little account in the world. What about this man? In spite of his deafness, he seems to have had far more influence

than the Emperor himself. At one time he was a prominent member of the Reichstag. He was, of course, so deaf as to be



Photo]

BERLIN'S STATUE TO THE DEAF MAN, HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE. "Exclusive News."

unable to hear a word of the speeches, but one of the members sitting by him gave him the gist of the remarks on a writing-pad.

Notwithstanding his deafness, he managed to keep his speech, and frequently addressed the house, invariably arousing the members to enthusiasm. Treitschke died in 1896, in the "love and admiration of his own nation," having, alas, inculcated lessons of self-confidence and of valour to such an extent that the world will suffer as the result for generations yet unborn.

If this deaf man's influence were as great as is asserted, then one can only regret that he did not exert it in a better cause.

The German press stated that the statue was decorated daily by the people during the whole of the war.

The King of Tibet's Deaf-Mute Mother.

According to travellers, the roadway to Tibet is a terrible



TRAVELLING ON THE WAY TO TIBET.

one. The only way of transport is on pack animals. Note the boorka growing on the plain at an altitude of nearly 16,000 feet.

The young Swede, Mr. Sven Hedin, who has for years directed his energies to Central Asia and explored the great table-lands there, including the Desert of Gobi and the Plateau of Tibet, describes his latest exploit in *Harper's Magazine*, of a journey to Shigatse, the religious capital of Tibet, and the obtaining of an interview with the Grand Lama. The article is exceedingly interesting, and Hedin points out that the Grand Lama's mother is deaf and dumb, and goes on to describe Lama's suite at a great festival. The only woman present was his mother, who was given a place of honour close to her great son.

Genial Leslie Ham.

A deaf friend writes of Mr. Ham: "He was born deaf at Lewisham, and was very fond of sport. He played football for the National Deaf Club, and was a member of its Committee. His talents were varied and remarkable. He had quite a turn for investigating things, and for engineering, painting, drawing, and designing. He was also very clever at photography, and had arranged to start in business with a partner when seized with sudden illness, which ended in his death. Leslie Ham was one of the most popular members of the National Deaf Club, his winning ways, his inexhaustible fund of humour and amiable disposition endearing him to everybody."



Why not Deaf Volunteers ?

The inhabitants of these islands have found out the necessity of being ready at all times to defend themselves.

"Free Lance," in the *British Deaf Times*, asks: "Why do not the authorities give the deaf a chance to show what they can do ?

"They are deficient in one respect only—hearing. Patriotism, courage, and loyalty are not lacking, and their number is unfortunately legion." The writer proceeds: "I do not suggest a regiment of deaf soldiers, but certainly think the deaf could work side by side with their hearing brothers, just as they do in factories, mines, offices, etc., and thus be prepared for home defence."

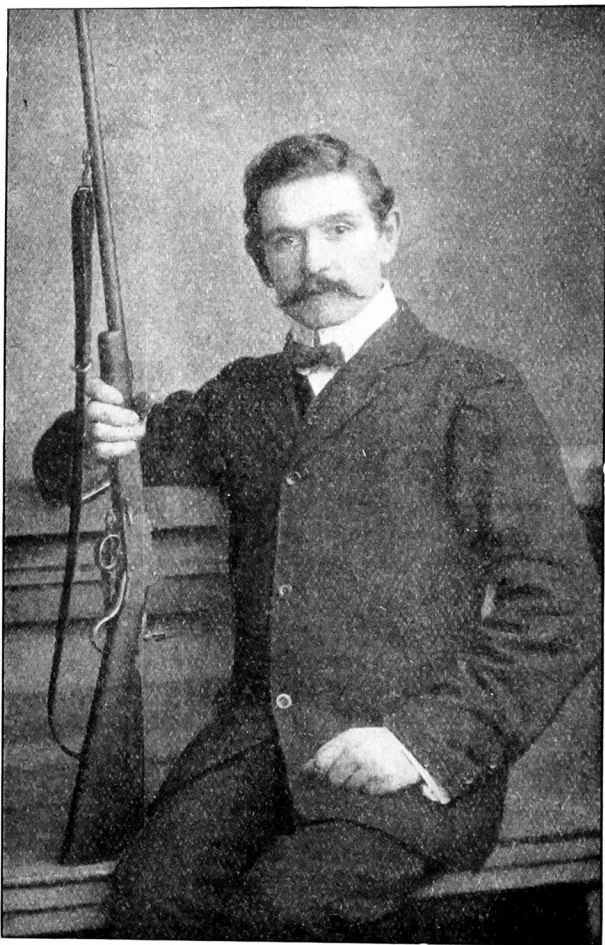
The writer refers to "Mr. Fred Johnson, an active specimen of a fine deaf-mute shot, clean-limbed, well-built, keen-sighted, and intelligent. Mentally and physically he is the equal of the average hearing soldier.

"What difference would his deafness make? Would his bullet be less fatal to the foe because of the disability? Would an enemy's bullet be more likely to find him than a hearing soldier?

"He bears no distinguishing mark to proclaim his deafness. He clearly understands all his disadvantages and makes correspondingly increased efforts to overcome the difficulty. He asks

to be allowed to join the defensive forces of the Crown, and bear his share of the Imperial burden.

"He can march; he is a crack shot; and he is physically fit to endure the hardships attending to the duties."



MR. FRED JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson has won numerous prizes for shooting, and in spite of his deafness is popular both with the deaf and the hearing.

Mrs. Frances H. Porter.

Mrs. Porter lost her hearing at the age of eight months from an attack of scarlet fever. Her early education was carefully

attended to by her parents until she was of school age. Later on, after attending a public school without deriving benefit, owing to her deafness, she was given the benefit of private teachers. Under the latter, Miss Hawkins, as she then was, made very rapid progress in speech and lip-reading.

When the new Art Department was opened at the New York Institution for the Deaf, a lady from Leeds, England, was appointed as Principal, and under her training she developed into a pupil of great promise.



MRS. FRANCES H. PORTER.

Here it was discovered that Miss Hawkins excelled in art needlework, so she was placed in charge of some pupils as a pupil-teacher. Later on we find that in every department of education she is making rapid progress and receiving prizes for all kinds of art work.

Some time later she was appointed as teacher of the Art Department of the New Jersey Institution. She married Mr. Geo. S. Porter, a teacher in the Institution, and still keeps up her connection with the work for the deaf.

Mrs. Porter is one of the finest lip-readers in the world, is a very genial companion and very much esteemed by both her deaf and hearing friends.

The Deaf and Dumb of France.

From recent returns, the deaf-mutes in France are decreasing in numbers, if the statistics are reliable. The latest returns give only one deaf-mute to 1,650 of the population ; formerly the proportion was much higher.



PARIS.

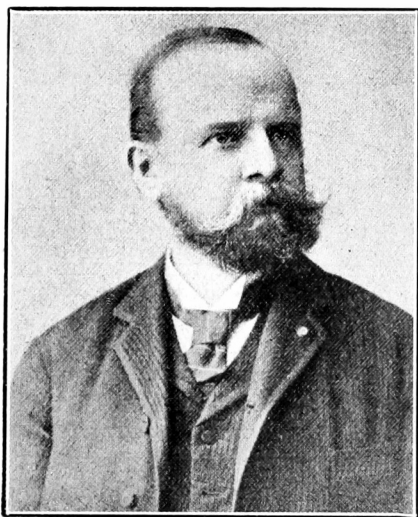
A French paper says : " There are just over 31,000 deaf-mutes in France. Of this number 4,000 children are under instruction, but there are quite 3,000 more of school age who should be in training, but are not."

Another Deaf-Mute Artist.

Mr. H. Humphrey Moore lost his hearing in very early infancy, but his teachers and friends took great pains to try and preserve his powers of speech. He himself says that while he can read the lips fairly well, and speak so as to be understood, he does not claim to be an adept. In the transaction of important

business, Mr. Moore generally resorts to writing, as this method is not so likely to lead to mistakes. He thinks speech and lip-reading of great value to the deaf, but holds that signs and finger spelling are also of great value in their education. In short, he is a firm believer in the combined method of teaching the deaf.

Mr. Moore is the son of a banker, and has had wide opportunities for his art study, of which he has taken every advantage. He married a hearing Spanish lady, who has been of great assistance to him in his work. He has a very beautiful studio



MR. H. HUMPHREY MOORE.

in Paris. His work is acknowledged by some of the best French painters to be of the very highest quality. He is recognised as the "Missioner of Japanese life," because of his celebrated paintings of Japanese life and character.

Mr. Moore has become famous as a painter of portraits of Royalties, and some years since was honoured with a decoration by the Queen of Spain. In addition to Royalties, he has painted prominent Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans, and among these are the Countess de Grendulain, niece of Queen Isobel; the Countess de Chateaubriand; the Duke of Madrid; the son of Don Carlos; the Marquise de Vista Bella; the Countess de Mora, and many other notabilities.



Ninety-seven deaf men and women have gained prizes at the South Kensington Museum for designs.

Mr. J. N. Havstad, a deaf-mute, is now Editor-in-chief of one of the most widely-circulated newspapers for the hearing in Norway.

A deaf lady, Madame Rigelet, has received a silver medal for thirty years' excellent work in connection with one of the largest trading establishments in France.

The encouragement given to thrift is growing fast in England. It is known that at least sixteen deaf men now own their own cottages, and doubtless there are others.

There are in England eleven deaf who own and drive their own motor-cars. In the aggregate they have covered over 100,000 miles without any mishap whatever.

The noted deaf-mute sculptor and painter of Paris, M. Felix Plessis, has been on a tour round the world. He has visited Egypt, India, Java, Indo-China, Japan, America, and other countries.

The champion tennis player of Winnipeg is a deaf gentleman—Mr. Holmes. He is a native of Australia, and occupies a position with a fire insurance company, and is regarded as a most capable man.

Dr. Boulton quotes an eminent German aurist as saying: "Every third person between 20 and 50 years of age is deaf at least in one ear." Sir James Goohart, Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital, London, confirms the statement.

It is said that Caucasians are more liable to deafness than people of any other race. In the whole world there are said to be at least a million deaf-mutes, and over three millions who are very hard of hearing.

There is a workhouse which had, twenty years ago, over twenty deaf-mute paupers. These unfortunates had not been educated, and therefore were unable to support themselves, since those on whom in early life they had depended had passed away.

Deaf and dumb since the age of three, when he lost his speech and hearing by an attack of scarlet fever, Carl M. Bohner has

entered as a student of the Ohio State University. He is the second deaf-mute student to enter the University.

"Among the few deaf lawyers in Europe is one a fully qualified practising solicitor, by the name of Gerald Smith, an Englishman. He has made a singular success, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice jointly with two hearing lawyers."—*California News*.

A Swedish weekly announced a prize for the best two-hundred word essay on the topic, "The Happiest Moment of My Life." The prize was a "History of Sweden," in six volumes, with 2,312 illustrations. Among the contestants was Mr. P. N. Peterson, a deaf-mute, to whom the prize was awarded.

A deaf man writes from Naiarobia that in his garden he has often two or more crops of fruit in one season, and the apple trees at the time of his writing had not only borne two crops of fruit, but were in full blossom for a third crop. Pumpkins grow to such a size that you can use them for tables.

Miss W. Kilgore, a former deaf student of Gallaudet College for the Higher Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington, has designed and had manufactured a large number of high-grade souvenir spoons. On the handle is the seal of the College, and the bowl has chased upon it the College tower and terrace.

The arrival at Paris is reported of M. Montelerg, a deaf man, who was captured by the Germans at Valenciennes during the war. He tells how, on refusing to work for the Germans, he was tied up to a scaffold and whipped for two hours. He succeeded in making his escape to Switzerland, and, after being kindly outfitted by the deaf of Geneva, made his way back into France.

A Deaf Yachtsman.

Mr. George Edward is a partner in the well-known establishment of Messrs. G. Edward & Sons, manufacturing jewellers, of Glasgow.

Mr. Edward was educated partly in Glasgow and partly in London. Speaking of education, he favours the combined system, but says: "I find my speech-reading ability, which is the result of oral training, very useful in my business." He has designed many silver cups, challenge shields, etc., which have been given for competition by Royalty to various yacht clubs.

He is a member of three or more clubs, and has won about one hundred prizes in various competitions. Mr. Edward has done a good deal of travelling, visiting India, China, Japan,

Canada, the United States, etc. In Japan he met with a deaf and dumb artist who was a very clever fellow.



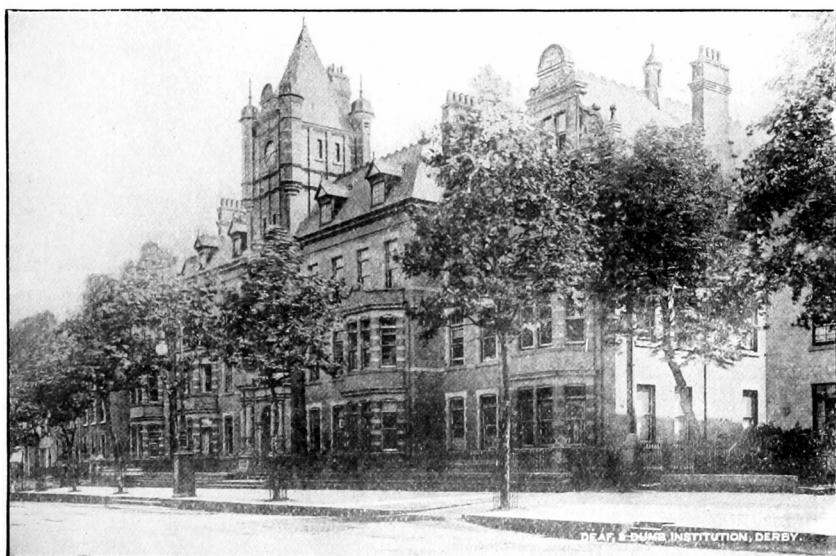
MR. GEORGE EDWARD.

He is fond of fishing and shooting, dabbles in photography, and is a very fair artist, and was the designer of several trophies for competition by the deaf at St. Saviour's Church, London.

Royal Institution for the Deaf, Derby.

Arising from a small beginning, through efforts made by the writer, the Institution is now one of the largest and best-equipped in England. There have been added at various times, by the generosity of kind friends, gymnasia for boys and girls, workshops and school buildings, an isolation hospital, a country branch, and a large recreation ground within a few minutes of the Institution.

A capable and qualified staff of teachers and instructors of manual work is maintained, and in the words of the last Report



Photo]

[W.R.R.

from the Board of Education, "the work of the Teaching Staff is marked by intelligent enthusiasm, and produces gratifying results in the children's attainments."

The ordinary class-work is conducted by the "oral method," and every effort is made to teach speech and speech-reading to the pupils. In addition, the subjects of an ordinary hearing school are taken, including Nature-study, Geography, History, etc.

The large school block at the back of the main Institution was opened in 1907, and contains 18 large, airy classrooms, with cookery, laundry, and dressmaking rooms. Special care and attention is paid to the instruction of junior children, a number



Photo.

THE CLASSROOMS, ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DERBY.

[W.R.R.]



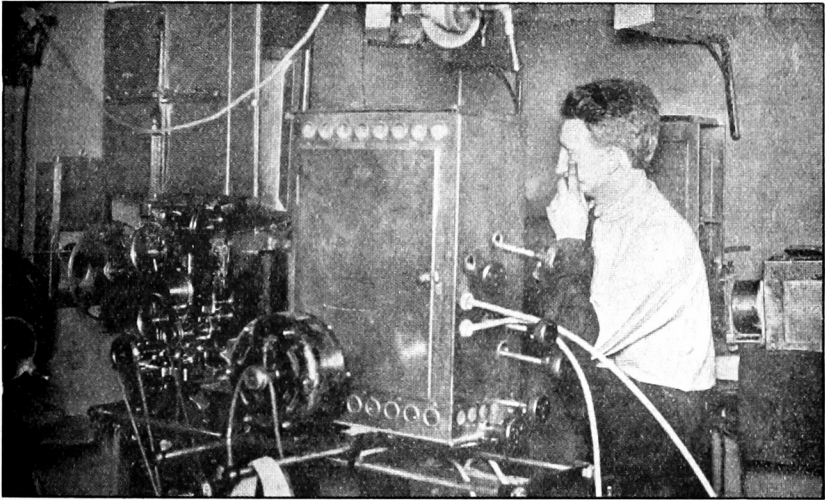
Photo.

A DANCING LESSON AT THE DERRY INSTITUTION.

[S. Pettman.]

of whom are received at five years of age, or even earlier. It is the writer's opinion that those pupils who are sent at as early an age as possible have a great advantage over children who do not come to school till later. Unfortunately, all the pupils leave at sixteen, no matter how old they may be on admission, and until this obvious defect in our system is altered by ensuring at least a minimum of years of education to all children, it is clear that those who come late to school suffer greatly from the loss of the early years of education.

A Deaf-Mute Moving-Picture Operator.



There are over four hundred deaf-mutes in various countries successfully engaged in engineering businesses and their allied trades, all requiring the greatest care in accuracy and keen insight. Some of these are in receipt of large salaries. One has £400 per annum, four receive £250, and others are equally well paid according to their positions.

It is, however, only during the last few years that the deaf have taken up positions in connection with the moving-picture theatres.

The illustration shows Mr. Edward C. Hale, a deaf-mute operator, who has been engaged at the Star Theatre, Marshfield, for the past three years. There are only seven known deaf men engaged in this line of business.

Miss Jean Bassett.

Among other deaf girls successfully trained at the Private School for the Deaf by Miss Parker, at Hampstead Heath, is Miss Jean Bassett, a genial, happy soul, with a cheerful spirit which enables her to try and make the best of everything. She is one of those who always look on the bright side of things, and realizes that human beings should be improving with every day of a lifetime, and continually learning from experience.



MISS JEAN BASSETT.

Miss Bassett for a time attended the School of Art in North London, and studied for the competitive examinations for designs and the manufacture of art jewellery, enamelling, etc. After careful and diligent effort, she felt herself strong enough to compete with the hearing students.

Miss Bassett designed and manufactured a silver necklace in Cloisonné enamel with amethysts, which was sent to the National competition, and was awarded the Bronze Medal. Later on she sent in a copper bowl in repoussé with enamels, for which she obtained a book prize.

On yet another occasion she obtained a Bronze Medal for a silver necklace with enamel and stones.



JEWELLERY WORK DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY MISS JEAN BASSETT.

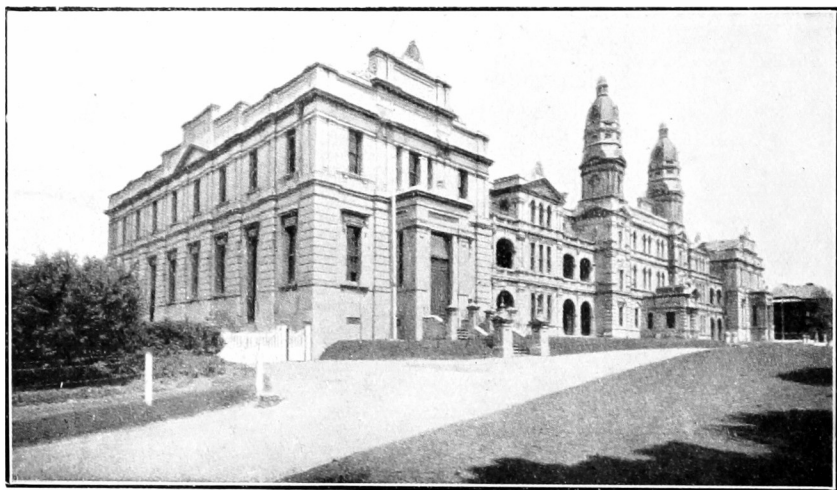
Miss Bassett has passed the City and Guilds of London examinations, both practical and theoretical, in "Enamelling, etc."

New South Wales Institution.

This institution for the deaf has about 170 pupils, and is presided over by Mr. Harold Earlam, formerly of the North Staffordshire School.

He has only been out about six years, but he has quickly remodelled the school management, and brought both the teaching and buildings thoroughly up to date.

From the very excellent reports sent in by Government Inspectors, it is evident that the children are fortunate in being able to secure such splendid training as is to be obtained here.



NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

The proportion of deaf-mutes to the population appears about the same as in this country. The authorities all appear to combine together to secure the children's admission to the institution at the earliest possible age, which is of the greatest advantage to the pupils.

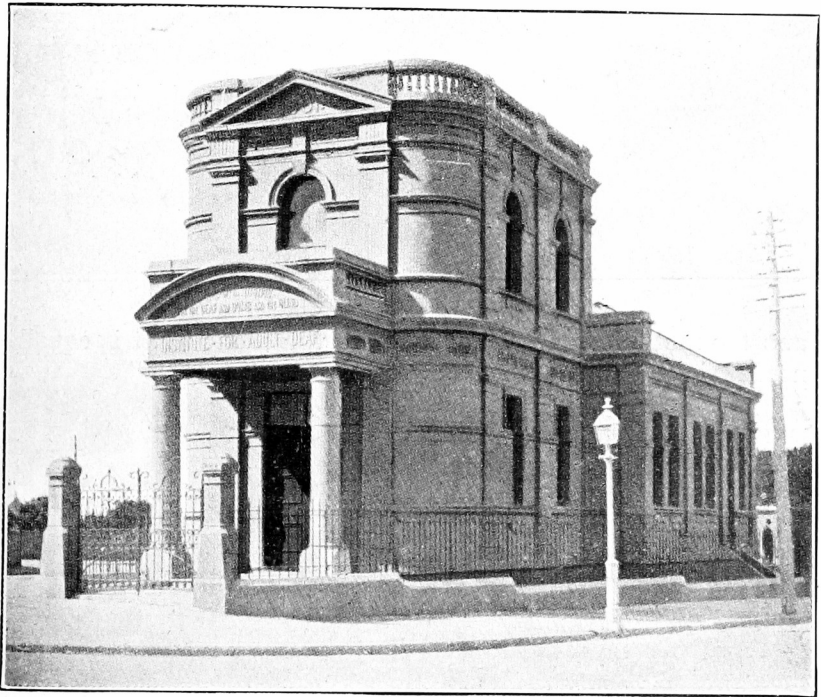
Even after the children leave the institution there are paid missionaries to look after their spiritual and temporal welfare.

The photo shown on opposite page is the Mission Church for the adult deaf, and also rooms for recreation.

Australia is a glorious land of freedom and sunshine, and full of great possibilities for both the deaf and the hearing. Its cities are reported to be far ahead of the mother-country.

An Australian farmer said that in Australia they did with about one-third of the labour the English farmer used to produce the same result, and among these men was a fair proportion of deaf-mutes.

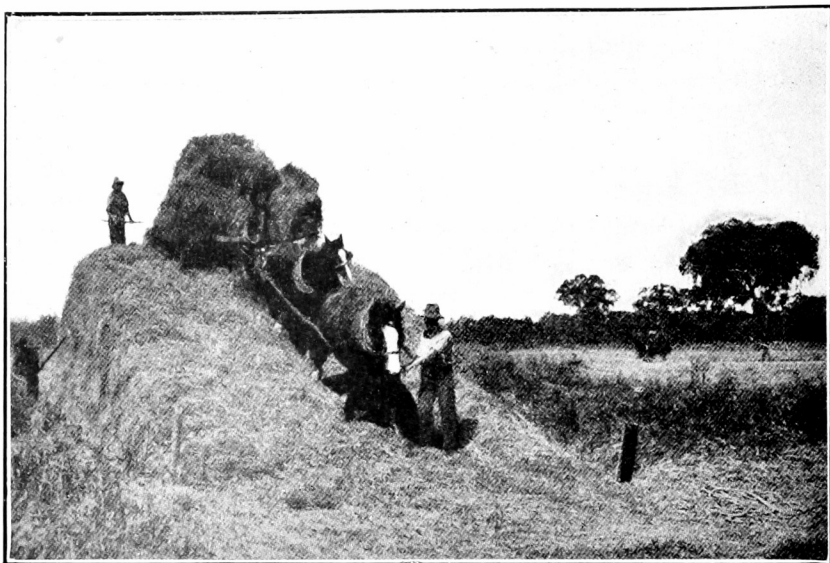
At the show of the Adelaide Royal Agricultural Society, the honours in the dairy division were carried off by Mr. J. B. Rankine, a deaf-mute, who was awarded first and second prizes.



MISSION CHURCH FOR THE ADULT DEAF.

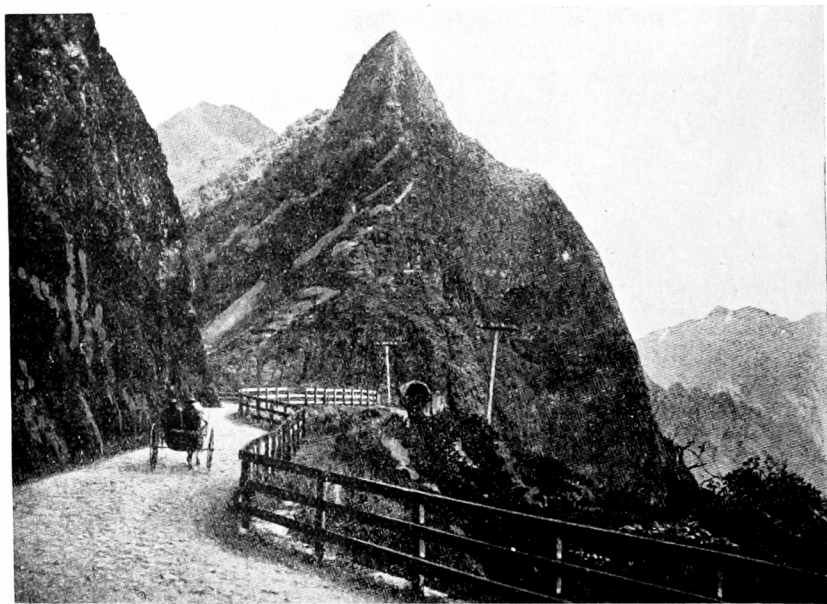
One of the American papers says: "Australia has undoubtedly a great future before it, and the country that can produce five hundred million pounds worth of grain, with land available for producing ten times that quantity, must be taken seriously. The climate is one of the very best in the whole world, and England will be acting wisely if she sends over there some of her surplus population.

"No doubt a good deal more capital will have to be found,



A SCENE IN THE HAYFIELD.

and the mother-country should see to this ; but what is equally needed is a million more active men on the land."



THE FAMOUS PALI PASS.

New Jersey's Famous Basket-ball Player.

One of the many athletes which the New Jersey School for the Deaf ought to be proud of is Mr. Otto H. Reinke, who started his basket-ball career in the gymnasium of the said school. Ever since graduating he has been playing as a professional, and has obtained quite a reputation in the northern part of New Jersey.



MR. OTTO H. REINKE.

Being a member of the well-known Winton Wanderers for the past three years, and also of the Silent Workers, he has played against some of the strongest and very best teams in the east, playing from four to five games a week.

Mr. Reinke is considered the best deaf basket-ball player in this part of the country, on account of his habit of caging the ball at least a dozen times a game from the field, and the newspapers have always spoken highly of his aggressiveness and ability to locate the basket. Besides being a basket-ball

player, Otto is a cabinet-maker by trade, and holds a fine position with the Ebbecke Furniture Company of Hoboken, N.J.

Miss Sarah Titley.

Eighteen years ago, Sarah, who was born deaf at Tividale, near Tipton, was sent to the Institution at Derby for her education and general training. The varied duties always seemed to give her real pleasure. She entered into everything she did



MISS SARAH TITLEY.

with great heartiness and determination. This same spirit she applied to the outdoor games on the recreation field.

On leaving the Institution, ten years ago, she soon obtained work, and is at the present time employed in a Government factory at good wages.

One of her friends, in a letter to the Institution, writes: "We shall never be able to thank you for all that you have done for Sarah. She is a merry, innocent soul, very anxious to do her duty to every one. She can lip-read and speak so well that she is just the same to us as the rest of the family."

The Wild Tribes of the Sierras.

Travellers and missionaries say that it is almost impossible to tell which are the deaf and dumb children among the Seri people, as they all seem to be signing, with a word spoken now and again. The country is no less unusual than its people, for it contains many most remarkable trees and plants, and this, in a land where there is practically no rainfall, is somewhat noticeable.

The Seri women are a hardy lot, and are very clever at fishing. They catch the turtles by harpooning them with a primitive



SERI WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

kind of spear. Fish abound in the waters, and are caught by means of a fibre line and a hook, often made from a thorn or piece of bone.

In Miss Gordon Cumming's book, "The Wild Tribes of the Sierras," there is a reference to the American Indians in the Yosemite Valley. Of them she says: "They have a *silent language* of signs, which is used by all alike, and is the medium of communication between all Indians of different tribes. It is frequently used, even in family parties, or while on the march, or on hunting expeditions, or at other times when silence is deemed advisable. To the initiated it is as clear and rapid a

means of communication as any in use at our deaf and dumb schools—indeed, more rapid, as certain signs are used to express whole phrases and symbolic ideas. The whole body is enlisted, and by its twistings and turnings affords a much more varied dictionary than we can extract from our finger alphabet. The

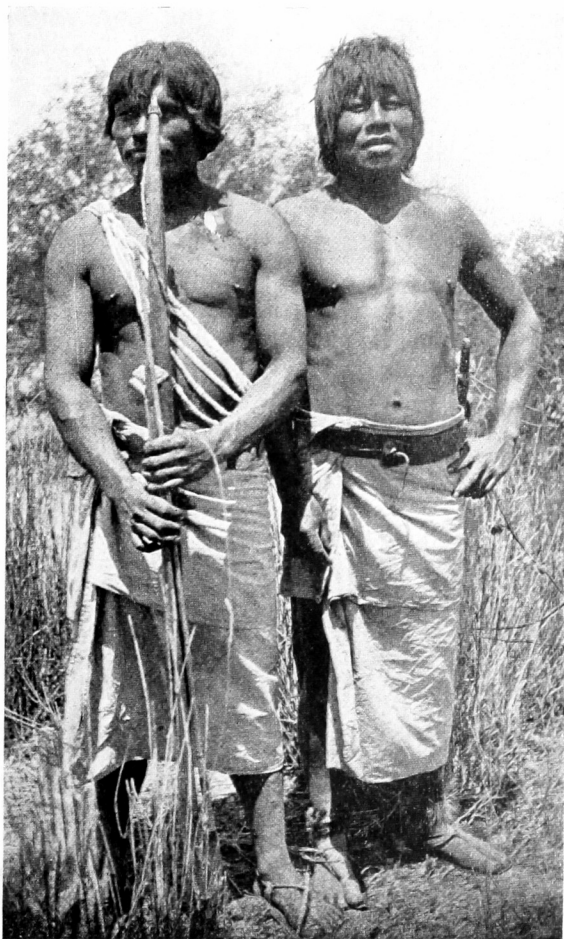


SIERRAS SIGNING TO AN ENGLISHMAN.

few white men who have been admitted to terms of perfect intimacy with Indians tell us that if a stranger could steal unawares near an Indian camp, he might well marvel at the occasional bursts of laughter, while *not* a human voice was to be *heard*; yet every individual gathered round the camp-fire is all the while drinking in some very interesting story related by one of their number in the *sign* language."

The huts of the Seris are of the most primitive description, being made of dried brushwood, and roofed with turtle shells and sponges.

They offer some slight shelter from the sun, which is their



SERI INDIAN WARRIORS.

main purpose, for the heat is said to be great nearly all the year round. In the surrounding country there are many traces of an ancient civilization. In Seriland itself there are no remains nor any evidences to show that any other race, markedly distinct either in habit or customs from its present inhabitants, had ever made their home there.



A SERI ENCAMPMENT.



A QUICHE INDIAN.

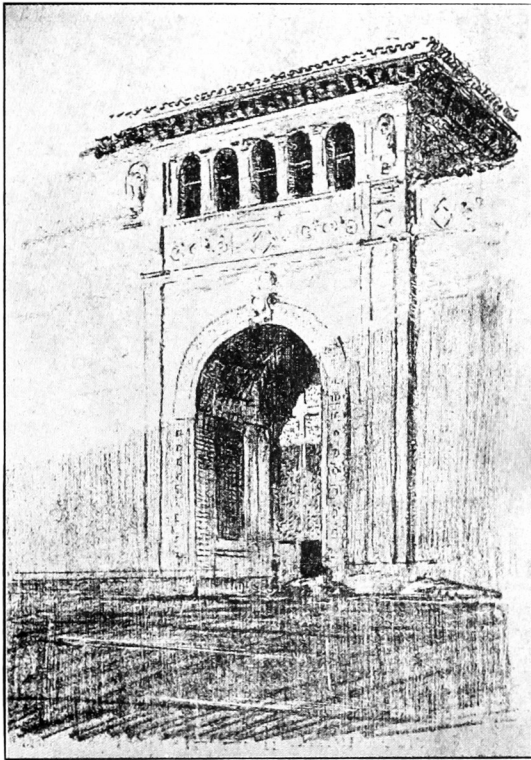
Although these Indians have a common origin, scattered over thousands of miles of forest and prairie as they are, it is no wonder that they have many different languages. This is the great hindrance to missionary work amongst them.

"It struck Mr. Hadley, a missionary, that this common sign language would be the one in which teaching ought to reach all the Red Indian tribes. So he devoted himself to learning it, and is now making pictures of it, and having books printed in these signs instead of in letter-printing. He has had the Sermon on the Mount printed in pictures of this Indian sign language, and the Lord's Prayer. As yet his work is very small; but it is very interesting, and he is living in an out-of-the-way place in a tent, devoting himself to printing and the numerous details which fall on the pioneers of any new work."

The Harmony of the Exposition.

One of the ablest articles that have been written on the Panama Exposition was from the pen of Mr. Cadwallader Washburn, a deaf-mute artist of Minnesota, which appeared with the two illustrations, also by Mr. Washburn, in *The Bellman*.

The statuary and sculptural pieces mark a distinct advance over those that beautified the structures of earlier expositions,



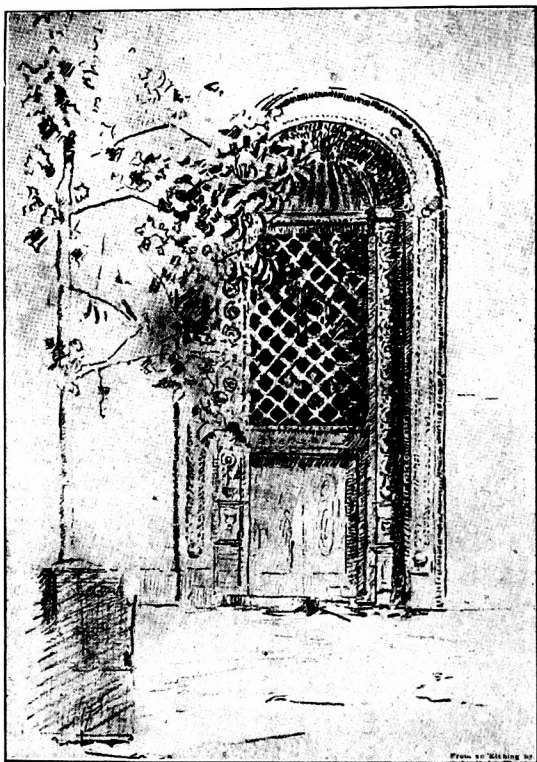
THE OLD WORLD IN THE NEW.

From an Etching by Cadwallader Washburn, the Deaf Artist.

in that they show greater regard for unity of impression and the points of vantage that they present. For instance, the beautiful south façade of the main doorway to the Palace of Varied Industries—a copy of the entrance to Santa Cruz Hospice, in Toledo, Spain—is wrought with such delicacy of detail as to bear the scrutinizing eye of any beholder who may choose to study and enjoy the work at close range. All the delightfully frescoed doorways and apertures standing parallel with the eye

are modelled with the same view. The colossal groups representing the nations of the East and of the West, surmounting arches over one hundred and sixty feet in the air, convey the same impression of æsthetical proportion and finish as if they were close at hand.

In every studied detail of its stupendous undertaking the Panama-Pacific Exposition has arrived at completion with the sanguine enthusiasm and confidence born of a genius eager to



A DOORWAY IN THE LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

From an Etching by Cadwallader Washburn, the Deaf Artist.

challenge the critical world to behold its heroic achievement—a work of love—involving two years of concentrated interest and industry, and calling on the resources of every art.

The Panama Canal represents man's greatest material gift to civilization. This Panama-Pacific Exposition, eclipsing, as it does, anything of the past in magnificence, beauty of grounds, completeness of detail, immensity and number of buildings, is admittedly on a scale adequate to the event it celebrated.



The Strowyer Automatic Telephone Co., of Chicago, employs ten deaf-mutes, one of whom is a foreman.

Four years ago at Liege, Belgium, a number of deaf-mutes set up a printing office and issued a newspaper for the deaf.

"Hamlet" was performed by a company of deaf-mute actors at the Horn's Theatre, London, in 1866. Over six hundred persons witnessed the performance, most of whom were deaf and dumb.

Many years ago, a deaf-mute heraldic artist was invariably engaged to paint the coaches for the Lord Mayor of London, and this man had six young hearing men in his employment.

One of the leading workers employed from first to last on the famous ship, the *Great Eastern*, was a deaf-mute, who was reported to be a clever and ingenious workman.

Mr. H. C. Cook, a deaf-mute resident of Ford City, Pa., has been offered £4,000 for an improved book support which he has patented, but has declined the offer, hoping to receive a still larger sum.

Giovanni Nicolupi, a distinguished deaf-mute artist, who graduated from the Academy of Venice, received his primary education at the school for the deaf at Trento, Austria.

The French Academy has awarded "Le Prix de Vertu" to Miss Morand, a deaf-mute, who, since she was thirteen, has been supporting her invalid parents and family of ten.

Some of the Spanish deaf-mutes work at shoemaking, cabinet-making, and as domestics, and they earn a fair livelihood. Many Spanish deaf-mutes have hearing wives with beautiful hearing children.

A deaf-mute is in receipt of a letter from the King of the Belgians, to whom he wrote expressing sympathy and encouragement in the difficult task before his Majesty. The King wrote a very kindly acknowledgment.

The deaf in general, and of Glasgow in particular, were specially interested in the great yacht race, by reason of the fact that Captain Hogarth, the principal winner, has a brother and sister both deaf and dumb.

Emil Mariquet, a deaf-mute sculptor of Metz, has received a silver medal from the Munich Royal Academy of Art for his figure "The Sword Bearer," which was exhibited at the School of Sculpture in Munich.

An American journal says that there are two deaf-mute editors of papers for the hearing, and that among the deaf the following professions are represented: three editors, ten in Government offices, three journalists, one lawyer, one recorder, one city treasurer, one cashier, one chemist.

A deaf man, who is a clever lip reader and has learnt to speak fairly well, has been appointed manager of a large vulcanizing works, and another has been promoted to a similar position of trust in one of the leading motor factories.

An American newspaper says there are over one hundred deaf-mutes employed in the Post Offices, one of whom, in the Chicago Post Office, passed a Civil Service examination, and was appointed with forty hearing persons out of the six hundred candidates.

At an exhibition held in the building of the Ministry of Public Worship, some needlework was shown done by a girl of fourteen, who, besides being deaf and dumb, has also been blind from birth. She was brought up at school in Wenersborg (Sweden), which has among its inmates five other children similarly afflicted.

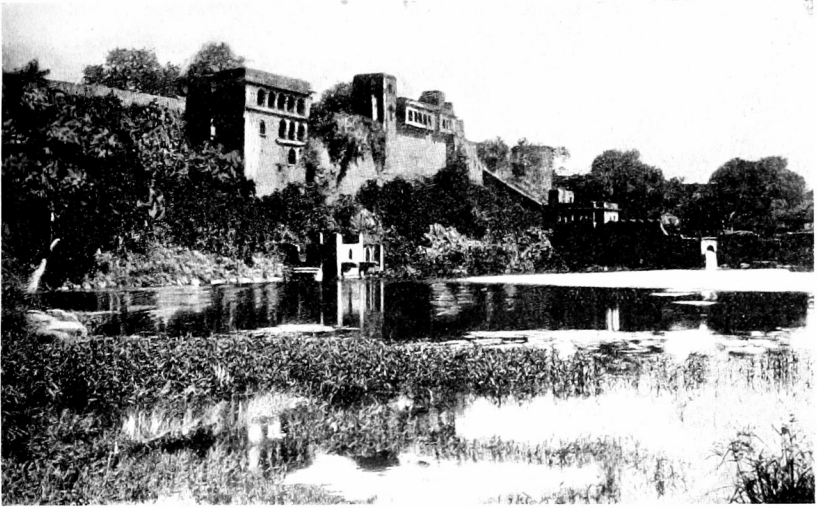
Some years ago there was a poor chap, deaf from early childhood, who had to earn a very modest living by hawking. He kept himself very clean, was a decent fellow, and a decidedly religious character. Among other bits he wrote an acrostic, "God's Holy Word," of which the following is the first verse:—

Grace shines in all these garner'd leaves,
Of which my soul a posy weaves.
Dear Word of God! thy blessed page
Sheds balm o'er all my pilgrimage.

Calcutta Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Many years ago, Mr. Jamini Nath Banerji visited the Derby Institution for the purpose of studying the methods of teaching. He was the founder of a small school for the deaf and dumb at Calcutta, India. At the present time he has about sixty children under instruction. The Institution is under Government inspection, and is spoken of in very high terms.

Mr. Banerji said: "I made up my mind to do something



THE OLD PALACE AT BHOPAL.

for my country's good, and it suddenly dawned upon me I must teach the deaf and dumb." He promptly and with characteristic devotion commenced to carry out his ideas.



INDIANS PREPARING FOR BEAR HUNT.

In the course of an able and eloquent speech he said: "If education does not open the mind and widen the heart, if it does not teach us the duties of life, and, above all, if it does not bring us nearer to God, it is not worth our trouble."

Mr. Banerji says that "in the presidency of Bengal alone there are over 70,000 deaf-mutes, and of these we have only thirty-four in our Institution."

A missionary friend in India states that "in the Central Province alone, where he is stationed, there is a population of 48 millions, of whom 17,000 are said to be deaf and dumb. In the town in which he lives there are quite a number of deaf-mutes,



and he never gives a coin to them without thinking of the happy deaf children he has seen in the schools for the deaf in England, and longing that they also might be placed under instruction."

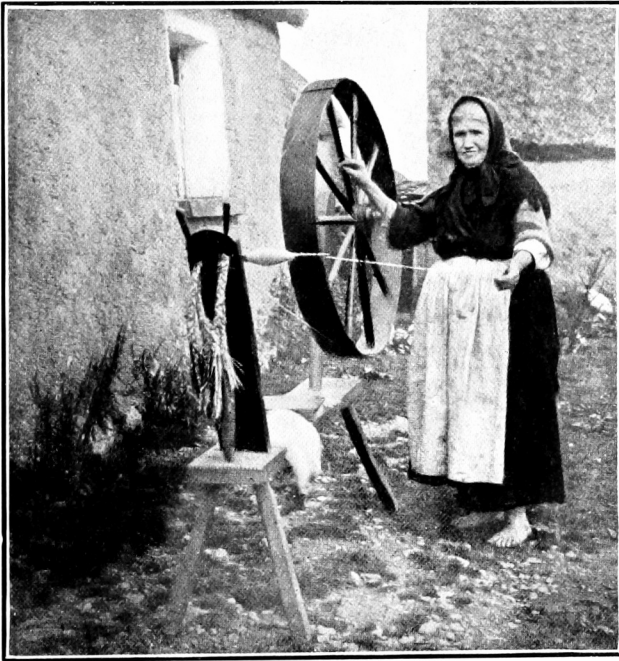
A happy commencement has already been made in the right direction for the education of the deaf in India, but it is so vast a country, that it will take a long time to bring under instruction the many thousands whose need is so great. In our own country the work had to creep before it could run.

From the *Times of India* we learn that the second-class medal of the Indian decoration, "Kaiser-I-Hind," has been conferred upon Mr. Banerji, principal of the school at Calcutta; and Miss Florence Swainson, founder and manager of the Church Missionary School for the Deaf at Pallamcottah.

The Deaf in the West of Ireland.

In the West of Ireland a goodly number of the deaf-mutes earn, it is true, a somewhat precarious living by the making of the Bawneen, or what we should call a white waistcoat, which is so much worn by the men of Ireland.

Spinning-wheels are still in active use in the poorer districts, and in and around Connemara the women spin the wool and weave the cloth themselves, which is known as "real Galway



THE MAKING OF THE BAWNEEN.

homespun." Practically all the men from that district will be found to be wearing the Bawneen.

The old lady in the picture uses the wool from her own sheep, and will one day spin from the light fleece and another from the dark.

Belgian Deaf Farmers.

In every country during recent years we have heard the persistent cry, "Back to the land," and at the time of writing these lines, in 1917, it may safely be said that no country in the world has felt the need more than Belgium, at the present

juncture, of men on the land to provide food and save the nation from famine.

In normal times the Belgians do cultivate their land and



A BELGIAN DEAF-MUTE'S CARRIAGE.

grow quite as much produce per acre as any country in the world. In the returns of the schools for the deaf in Belgium it is shown that the percentage of those who go to work as employees on farms is quite as large, or larger, than most countries, and that they do very well.

In due course, after gaining experience, a very fair number commence with a small farm on their own account, and by dint of hard work and perseverance, make headway and employ hearing people to help them. At least thirty deaf farmers have their carriage and pair, as shown in the illustration. Several deaf men keep four dogs, and work two of them every other day. Both farmers and dogs seem happy, contented, and prosperous.

The Deaf-Mutes of Austria.

The average number of deaf-mutes for the whole of Austria only amounts to 9 in 10,000 of the population, but in the Alpine



VIENNA.

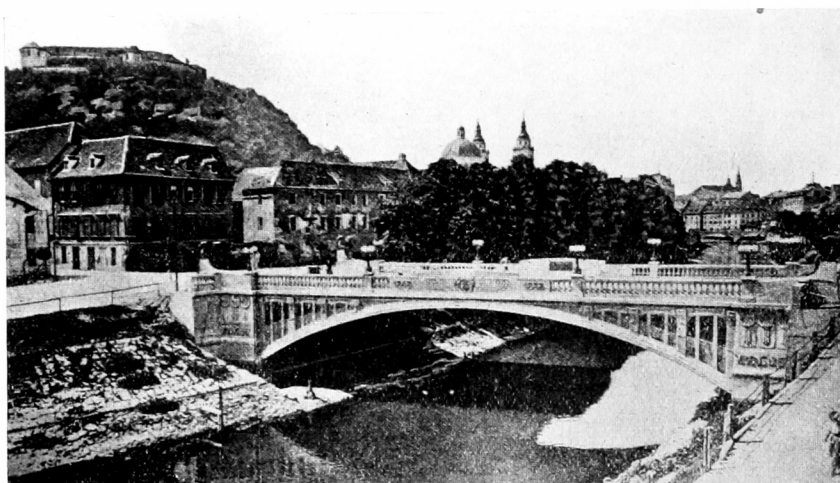
districts the numbers rise to 44 per 10,000, giving a total of 22,758 in the whole country.

There are nine institutions for the training of deaf children, some taking only fifteen to twenty children. The largest schools are kept up by voluntary subscriptions. In one of the institutions the cost is £53 per head.

At Vienna there is an elegant café, where every kind of refreshment can be purchased. It is called "Schillerplates House," and is owned by deaf-mutes, the waiters being also deaf and dumb. This is probably the only restaurant in the world where the waiters are deaf. The Vienna mutes and those visiting the capital make this their club-house. The café is frequently crowded with deaf visitors from all parts of the globe,

Mr. Johnson Toifl, the deaf-mute president of the Vienna Association in Aid of the Adult Deaf and Dumb, has for very many years past taken an active interest in promoting their welfare. The Emperor Franz Joseph, on hearing of the good work, presented Mr. Toifl with a silver cross in recognition of his services to the deaf.

In every considerable city on the Continent may be found in use a great variety of printing and other presses bearing the name of L. Bachrach. Few are aware that Bachrach was a born deaf-mute, and that he received his elementary education in the school for deaf-mutes at Prague. He has taken out



Photo]

THE FRANZ-JOSEPH BRIDGE, LAIBACH.

[E.N.A.]

numerous patents on his various inventions and received a dozen or more decorations, diplomas and medals. Herr Bachrach established a large manufactory at Vienna.

A Spanish Deaf Artist.

Francisco Goya Lucientes was the son of very poor people, and was born in Fuendetodos. He was not born deaf, but became so through severe exertion in intense cold, which brought on a chill, resulting in complete permanent and hopeless deafness.

The boy at the age of twelve showed an intense passion for drawing; he was brought to the notice of an artist, Matinez of Saragossa, who taught him the rudiments of manual facility at his art school. Although full of the love of his art, Lucientes

was exceedingly wild and venturesome, taking part in some of the maddest escapades imaginable, including bull-fights. It is recorded that he married the daughter of Bayeu, a noted artist.



FRANCISCO GOYA LUCIENTES.

History shows that he gained great influence in the Spanish court, and that he was a favourite of the king and other members of the Royal Family.

He pursued his vocation with great vigour, and seems to have been able to dispose of all his paintings and etchings at high prices without difficulty.

It is recorded that his deafness cut him off from all human intercourse except through writing. Apparently, as he grew older, he seems to have become more irritable. His methods of work were as impetuous as all his other actions, and an instance

of his evil temper is given when he painted the portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The sitter, somewhat rashly, in writing commented on the artist's strange manner of working, whereupon Lucientes furiously seized a rapier from the wall and made a thrust at the hero of Waterloo, who quickly sprang aside in time to avoid tragic consequences.

In spite of all his weaknesses, he seems to have secured all the commissions he wanted, and received a pension of £500 per annum from the Spanish Government.

The portrait of Lucientes, painted by himself, shows us a hale old man, who knows his abilities, and one whom it was not desirable to quarrel with.

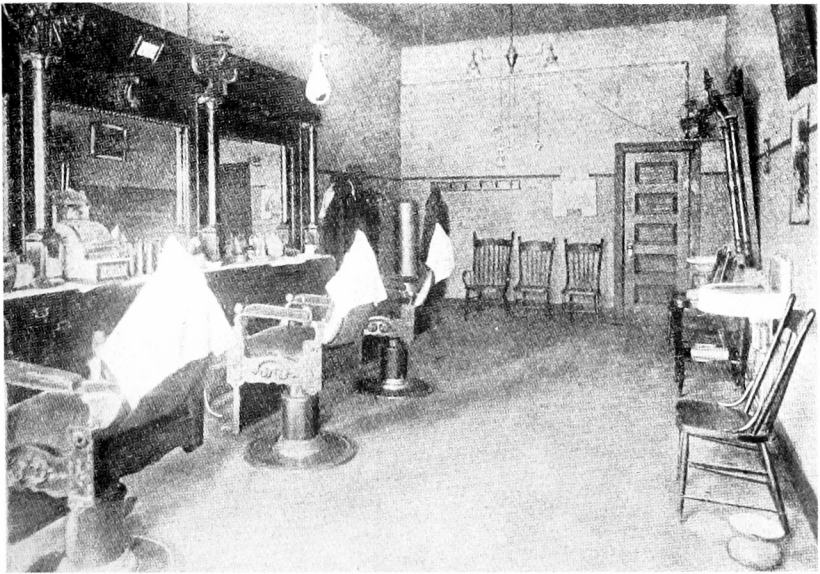
Another Deaf-Mute Barber.

A deaf man once wrote: "Always look up not down, forward not backward, keep a cheerful spirit, and work on." This seems to be the principle on which Mr. Fawcner, of Minneapolis, a young deaf-mute, has acted all his life.



MR. C. FAWCNER.

At first he commenced in a small line of business at Duluth, and cautiously felt his way. Like many others, he found that deafness need not hinder him from getting to the top in his line of work, hence his removal to larger and better premises, where he not only has a really good shop, as shown by the sketch, but a good six-roomed house.



He is a clever man at his trade, keeps his place clean, attends to his business, and fortunately not only gets plenty of customers, but is able to keep them.

Gallaudet College for the Deaf.

This unique college for deaf-mutes is situated at Washington, and is very largely subsidised by Government grants. It has a very strong staff of professors, and owing to the large number of deaf-mutes in America—some 80,000 or more—the college gets a steady supply of highly educated youths and maidens from the various institutions scattered over the States and Canada, and occasionally one from Great Britain, to take up the higher studies.

The entrance examination is a difficult one, but the advantages to be gained are so great that the youth of both sexes put forth their best efforts in order to gain admission.

The college is the only one of its kind in the world, and its privileges are highly appreciated by its past and present students.

It is empowered to issue Degrees, and these are signed by the President of the United States.

Missionaries to the adult deaf, architects, sculptors, contractors,



GALLAUDET COLLEGE FOR THE DEAF, WASHINGTON.



A BLACK DEAF SERVITOR AT GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

electricians, fruit farmers, and at least one lawyer, are to be found amongst its former students.

The Deaf and Dumb in Sumatra.

The Gospel is gradually being sent into every part of the civilised world, and Bible sellers who go forth in many instances as hawkers, selling other goods as well as the great message, no doubt win their way better by this method, which assists in overcoming many little prejudices.



Photo by]

[Rev. W. H. Williams.

The Missionary Societies wisely have very numerous illustrations in their publications, and some quite poor children got some of these from the hawkers.

A little *deaf and dumb* child nervously peeped at the pictures when the hearing children had done looking at them, and described by signs what the pictures represented so vividly that they took the picture book and the little *deaf-mute* girl from house to house and let her rehearse her little dramatic recital, much to the surprise and amusement of the people, who began to realise for the first time that even little deaf-mutes have brains and are human beings.

The Preston Institution.

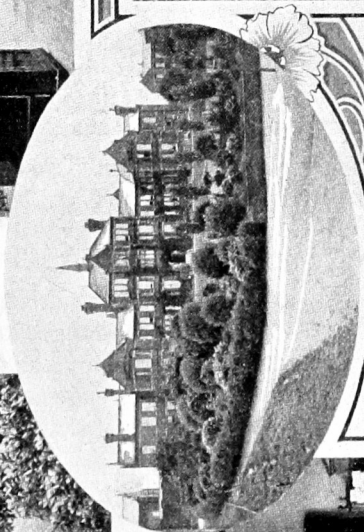
The good old Book tells us not to despise the day of small things. Every position, however humble ; any gift, however small, contains within it a germ, which by cultivation can be made to yield something good and useful. In carrying out our work here we have borne this precept in mind, and as a result has sprung up the Royal Cross School for the Deaf at Preston, in Lancashire, of which views are given on the opposite page.

Twenty years ago we took into the Derby Institution from Lancashire a little deaf boy, for whose maintenance and instruction the parents paid the full cost. We had noticed in the census returns the large number of deaf in North-East Lancashire, and saw the need of an Institution for that district. The mother of the above boy came over to Derby on a visit, and the matter was brought to her notice, with a suggestion that she should see Miss Cross, of Preston, and try to induce her, as a large landowner, to give a site. The lady smiled, and said, " If you will write a letter, I'll take it to Miss Cross." This was done, but Miss Cross was unable to give or sell the land on her estates, which were entailed, but she gave £1,000 to assist in the formation of a school.

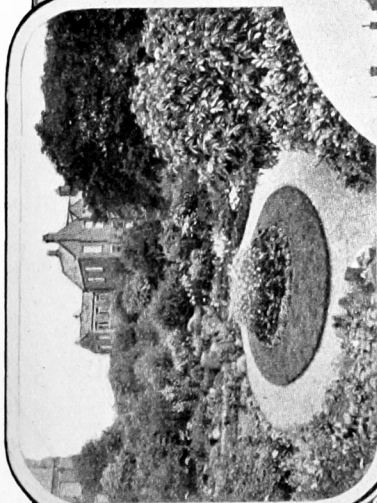
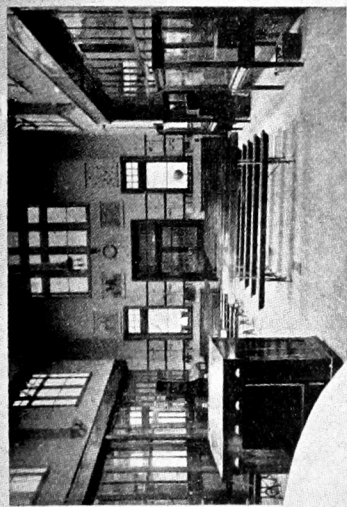
We afterwards had several interviews with Miss Cross, who eventually gave over £15,000.

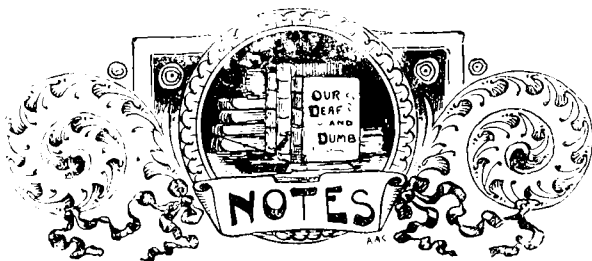
The Institution stands in beautiful grounds, and is in a flourishing condition. It is entirely free from debt, and has an endowment fund of £15,000.





THE
ROYAL CROSS SCHOOL
FOR
DEAF & DUMB CHILDREN
PRESTON.





A deaf man near Derby has ridden the same bicycle over five thousand miles, including nearly one thousand miles in France.

At a large social gathering of the deaf there were found 11 engravers, 12 wood-carvers, 3 butchers, 7 bookbinders, 2 artists, 5 carpenters, 6 french polishers, 14 bootmakers, 4 bricklayers, 3 tailors, and, among others, 31 labourers.

The deaf of to-day are occupied in almost every department of commerce, art, literature, and science, although one hundred years ago the world was practically without schools for the deaf.

Mr. Harry Wilson, a deaf man, has added to his long list of successes by winning the Fickling Challenge Cup of the Serpentine Swimming Club, London. The final of the ten races over the course of 55 yards was swum off in a strong, cold north-easter.

Mr. W. S. Runde, a deaf-mute, made a sensation in Berkeley by his success in raising in his home garden one of the largest sunflowers ever grown. It was 50½ inches in circumference, and weighed 10 pounds.

Mr. J. T. S. Farrar, a deaf man at Burnley, who is an excellent artist, has executed many large-size portraits in a creditable manner. They include the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, General Scarlett, and others.

The census returns show that there is a very fair proportion of the deaf of both sexes engaged in the harness-making trade. One, a born deaf-mute, is manager for a large wholesale firm, and receives a salary of £250 per annum.

It is interesting to note that in St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, there has recently been erected a memorial window in memory of the late Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Mr. John Jones, who was surgeon-dentist to Queen Victoria. The inscription thereon is: "In memory of Miss Elizabeth Jones, *deaf, dumb*

and blind for eighty-two years. Bright and intelligent, loving and loved."

Amongst the best deaf artists the name of Charles E. Wilson comes quickly to mind ; he is the son of Major Wilson, who served under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. He married Miss Eva Strutt, of Ontario, who lost her hearing at the age of three. She, too, was a clever artist, and won the late Queen Victoria's gold medal at the Colonial and Indian Art Exhibition.

A deaf and dumb lad named H. Legg, a member of the Fleet Wood-carving Class, has been successful in gaining a gold star—the highest award—at the Home Arts and Industrial Exhibition, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, for a very finely carved firescreen, the design of which was composed of foliage interwoven with the Hampshire rose. He also gained a blue star for an oak cupboard.

Mr. W. U. C. Burrell, a deaf-mute, went out to South Africa in connection with the traction engine department at the beginning of the war. On his return to Farnham St. Martin, where his parents reside, he received a right hearty welcome, and was presented with an address on behalf of his friends and neighbours, congratulating him on the great distinction which he had won and of being mentioned in despatches.

Mr. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, married a deaf-mute.

The mother of Dr. Graham Bell, the celebrated inventor of the telephone, was deaf. The doctor married a deaf lady, who became a very clever lip-reader.

Lord Lytton, although a clever speaker, was nearly stone-deaf ; so also is the distinguished statesman, the Earl of Wemyss. Among the very deaf men who have had great gifts of organization, we recall the names of Mr. Schnadhorst, Dr. Barnardo, General Bramwell Booth, Canon Christopher, and Mr. Broomhall of the China Inland Mission.

A very beautiful tablet to the memory of the late King Edward has been placed in Sandringham Church. It was the work of a deaf-mute sculptor, Mr. Arllun A. Raison.

A hearing lady told her little four-year-old child that some deaf ladies were calling to see her, but that they had learnt to speak. On the arrival of the deaf friends, the little girl looked at them very intently for some time, and then exclaimed : " Why, mamma, they have brought their ears."

A Chinese Deaf-Mute Colporteur.

Colporteur Ren, who was born about fifty-four years ago in the old province of Shansi, belongs to a good Chinese family. He is one of four brothers, all of them men of marked ability, though he himself had the great misfortune to be born deaf and dumb. These brothers all enjoyed the best facilities for study, and some of them obtained literary titles.

Our deaf-mute friend was very fortunate in being able to have had the advantages of a private teacher, and made rapid progress under his tuition.

He quickly became a most voracious reader, and altogether a very remarkable man.

Mr. Ren first came in contact with Christianity when he chanced to meet a foreigner selling books in the streets of a neighbouring market-town, from whom he purchased two or three volumes.

At the time he paid little attention to the books, beyond scanning them out of mere curiosity; they were put away, and a long period passed before they were again brought to light.

Eventually, however, the Gospel was once more brought under Mr. Ren's notice. Meanwhile he had proved himself an able scholar, and he was now the father of three grown sons.

Mr. Ren and his family, in travelling about, learned much of the "Jesus-doctrine," and when they went back

to their native village, they began holding regular services every night. Moreover, some (though not at first all) of their idols were put away from their house.

Mr. Ren had always been a great frequenter of fairs, where he was very fond of watching the theatrical performances; but soon he began to attend these gatherings with quite a different motive. With a portion of Scripture in his hand, he would point



COLPORTEUR REN.



A CORNER OF SHANGHAI.

to some text, and then endeavour by sign language to impress the meaning of the words on the bystanders.

Dr. E. H. Edwards, the missionary, with his wife and a Bible-woman, were itinerating in the country, and visited Mr. Ren's village. Dr. Edwards writes:—

"We received a most hearty welcome, and the courtyard was filled with people who had come in to see us at the request of our deaf-mute friend.

"When evening set in, we found the worship-hall packed with people, who listened most attentively. It was a joy to see so many of them with Bible and hymn-book in hand, and to watch the delight of our deaf and dumb friend, Mr. Ren, as he followed in his own Testament the story of the Prodigal Son, which was being read aloud. It was not very long after this that he took down the last idol in his home, a step

A CHINESE
STREET WATCHMAN.



ENTRANCE TO A CHINESE MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE.



CHINESE TEMPLE AT SHANGHAI.

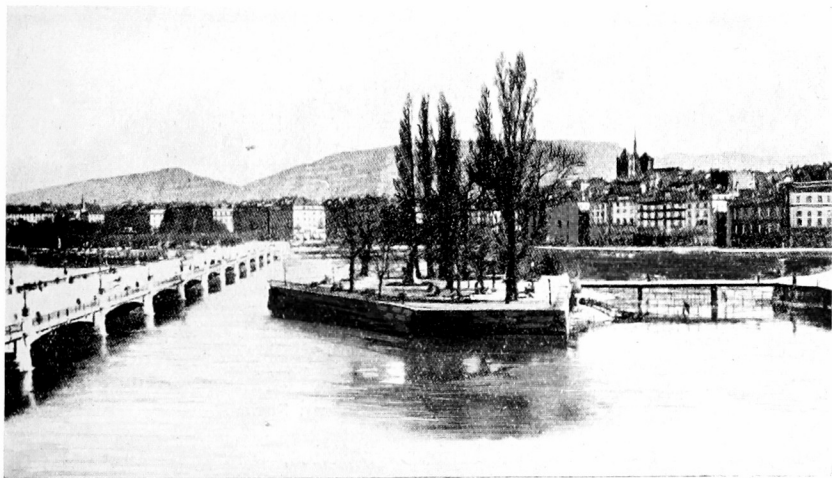
which must have cost him much, owing to the strenuous opposition of many of his relatives.

"Two years ago, Mr. Ren paid us an unexpected visit at Taiyuenfu. Opening his Bible at the story of our Lord's baptism, he told us that he too had received God's Holy Spirit, and would like to be baptized as Jesus was.

"Since that time he has become a regular colporteur, and is most assiduous in distributing our Society's cheap little Gospels. Every day he goes out selling his books, meeting with marked success. He is widely known and respected, and though his lips fail to convey his message, his life is a constant testimony to the power of the Book which he loves."

Geneva Institution for the Deaf.

The exceptional situation of Geneva, and the wise hygienic measures adopted by its municipal authorities, contribute to make this city one of the healthiest in Europe.



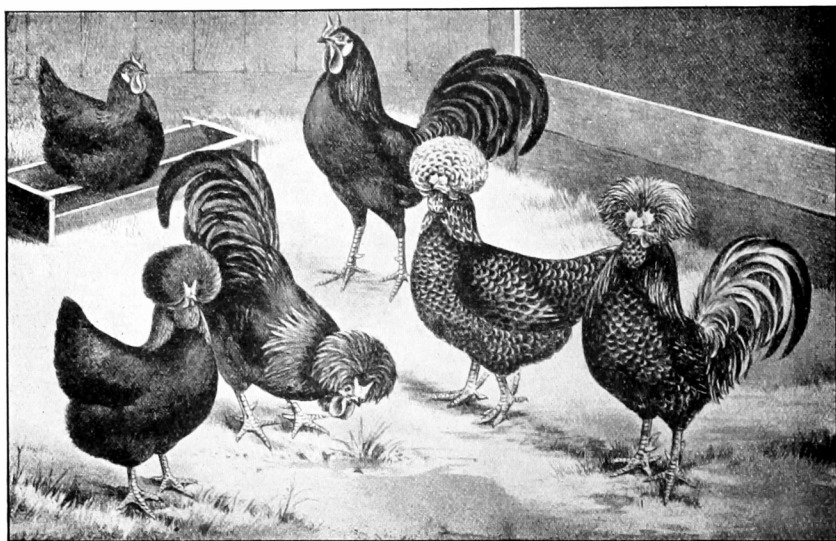
Those responsible, therefore, for founding an Institution for this canton were wise in choosing so healthy a spot for the work. A young deaf-mute named Etienne Chomel was the founder of the Institution. This young man, after being educated in Paris, returned to his native land, and moved by the spectacle of some neglected deaf-mutes, he got together a small class for them.

For forty-five years he carried on this noble work of helping his afflicted brethren, and out of this grew the present Institution,

in which there are about forty pupils. It is situated within fifteen minutes' walk from the centre of Geneva.

On the Lake of Geneva there is a woman, a born deaf-mute, aged about twenty-seven, who successfully carries on the work of a farm. She is said to be the daughter of a millionaire. Those who have seen the farm say it is one of the very best cultivated in Switzerland.

Then again, Mr. Gustave Sécrtan, another deaf-mute, has a very prosperous poultry farm on the outskirts of Geneva. He is said to be a breeder of some of the best birds in Switzerland,



SOME OF MR. SÉCRETAN'S FRENCH FOWLS.

not only as regards their laying qualities, but also as to their requirements for the table.

Mr. Sécrtan very largely favours the French breed as being most suitable for the country, but for rich loamy soils, maintains that the Campine fowl cannot be beaten as an egg layer.

Switzerland has the largest number of deaf-mutes, in proportion to the population, of any country in the world. There are two deaf-mutes to every 1,000 inhabitants. Holland has the smallest proportion, three-tenths only per 1,000 inhabitants.

A volume, entitled "A Life of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, 1643-1715," contains an account of the Bishop's

travels through France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, first printed in 1886. There is much curious information in it; for example, he met at Geneva a *deaf girl* who had taught herself *lip reading*. How few people know that this art was practised so long ago as 1686! Of course, this is only an isolated case, but there is the fact all the same.

A Clever Sign Engraver.

A deaf gentleman writes: "I have been travelling about a good deal, and have seen some of the best incised signs in the whole world. The designs are really clever, and the work



MR. F. WHITLOCK.

exceedingly well done. I knew, too, by the initials thereon, as well as the good style of the work, that these were done by the same firm.

"Eventually curiosity led me to enquire as to the makers. I found out that these were the designs and work of a deaf-mute named Whitlock, trained in the Institution at Derby.

"Later on I had the pleasure of meeting him at Birmingham, and was not at all surprised to find him a genial and intelligent fellow. Mr. Whitlock is a young man who is unselfish to a degree. His strong devotion to all things that are good and pure has been a splendid example to others, and led them to consecrate their lives to active Christian service. He naturally spoke highly of the Institution at Derby, where he was trained, and all connected therewith."

Helen Keller—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

When Mark Twain was asked who were the two most wonderful figures in the nineteenth century, he replied: "Napoleon and Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl."

At any rate he was justified so far as his judgment went in the latter case, for on all hands it is acknowledged that Helen is the most remarkable woman of the kind that has ever been known, for she has not only mastered an ordinary education, but that which places her as one of the best educated women in the world to-day.

The signature on the opposite page is in Helen's own handwriting. When blindness is added to deafness and dumbness it will readily be admitted that the lot of the person so afflicted is not a light one by any means, yet many with whom the writer has come in contact have been most cheerful souls, and in all he has found frequent touches of humour.

Helen lost her hearing and sight by illness before she was two years old. She herself has written that the few ideas which she had obtained during her babyhood soon faded away, and goes on to say: "Gradually I got used to the silence and darkness that surrounded me, and forgot that it had ever been different, until she came—my teacher—who was to set my spirit free. But during the first nineteen months of my life I had caught glimpses of broad green fields, a luminous sky, trees and flowers, which the darkness that followed could not wholly blot out."

But the child, shut out from sights and sounds, relying wholly on touch, reverted to the brute, and took a delight in destroying things. Fortunately, her parents were well off in sense as well as in money, and engaged a good teacher—Miss Sullivan, of Boston—whose able services produced such great results. The first step was to reach the mind through the broadest of the remaining avenues—the sense of touch. Helen soon learned her way about the house and garden, and the features of her nearest friends. The single-hand alphabet of the deaf and dumb was used. Miss Sullivan put a doll into the child's hands, and presently spelled upon her fingers the word "d-o-l-l." With other objects the same course was taken, and "pin," "hat," "cup," and the like were learned and reproduced without comprehension.

"I was simply making my fingers go in monkey-like imitation. . . . My teacher had been with me several weeks before I understood that everything has a name."

That was a first step. But when Helen had two dolls given her, and the same name was spelled for both, the mind did its



*Affectionately yours
Helen Keller*

work, and saw that the name "doll" covered every such object that a little girl could desire. She understood a general name.

Then, again, Helen writes: "I was stringing beads of different sizes in symmetrical groups—two large beads, three small ones, and so on. I had made many mistakes, and Miss Sullivan had

pointed them out again and again with gentle patience. Finally I noticed a very obvious error in the sequence, and for an instant I concentrated my attention on the lesson, and tried to think how I should have arranged the beads. Miss Sullivan touched my forehead, and spelled with decided emphasis, 'Think.' In a flash I knew that the word was the name of the process that was going on in my head. This was the first conscious perception of an abstract idea."

Helen Keller has fought her way over many difficulties, and has a great influence in the United States, and it is a fact that more than once she has been consulted by Royalties with respect to the education of deaf-mutes in their families.

All should read "The Story of My Life," by Helen Keller, which is published by Hodder & Stoughton.

Here are a few extracts taken from a Lecture on "Happiness" given by Helen Keller:—

"There is no darkness so deep but the sunshine of faith can find its heart."

"Through love and faith I found the world. If only we would live for one another. We can do so little alone, but so much together."

With quick flashes from gay to grave, Helen Keller proceeded slowly through her lecture, which was worded in perfect English.

"I grieve when I see the selfishness and brutality of mankind in war and industrial contests. Many who have eyesight still walk in darkness. Happiness comes from within when one realizes the boundless possibilities of good. To live and work, love and achieve—that is happiness."

Her gospel of life was epitomized in the phrase: "Do something, make something, say something to make another glad."

At the close of her talk the tears of the audience were turned to laughter when Miss Keller consented to answer questions. They were put to her by her hearers and transmitted through her sensitive fingers, which traced the words on her teacher's lips.

"Were you good at mathematics?" she was asked.

"No, I was a bone-head," she replied, at which sally she threw her hands up in the air with the most graceful movement imaginable, and laughed.

"Can you distinguish any colour?"

"No, except when I am blue," Helen replied, still in a gay mood.

"Are you a suffragist, and do you think all women will use the vote wisely?"

"Yes, I am a suffragist. No, I do not think all women will use the vote wisely, because God made some fools," she replied.

"Does speaking tire your throat?"

"No, I am a daughter of Eve," came the answer quick as a flash.

She answered with clear logic questions on "Preparedness," the way to end the war, and other topics of the day.

"What is your favourite outdoor sport?" she was questioned.

"Swimming and rowing," she replied, and then qualified her answer with, "in summer."

Mr. George F. Healey.

The subject of this brief sketch is a notable character in the "Deaf World." To him the Liverpool Adult Deaf Society owes



MR. GEORGE F. HEALEY.

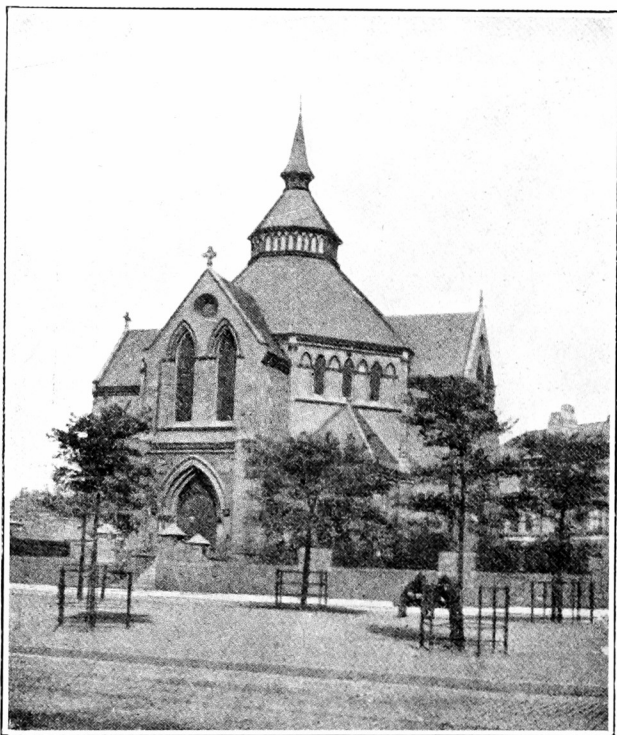
its inception and subsequent development from a small Mission effort to its present large dimensions.

Born at Gateacre, Liverpool, in 1843, he lost his hearing at the early age of three months from brain fever, the result of a fall from the arms of his nurse. At the age of eight he was sent to be educated at Rugby, under the late Mr. Bingham. At the termination of his school career, he continued to receive private tuition for some time.

He served a three years' apprenticeship in his father's well-known coach-building business in Berry Street, Liverpool. It is interesting and indicative of his "grit" and energy to know that for years during his apprenticeship and afterwards he walked the five miles to and from work each day, having to rise

at 4.30 a.m. in order to reach the works in time. From the workshop he was transferred to a position in his father's office which he filled until the latter's retirement from business in 1890.

Mr. Healey's real life work, however, was for the deaf. In the sixties a visit to London, where he attended services for the Deaf conducted by the late Revs. S. Smith and C. Rhind, induced him to hope and work for similar privileges for the Liverpool



LIVERPOOL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Deaf. It was not, however, till 1874 that regular services were held in St. Mary's Cemetery Chapel, Cambridge Street, Liverpool. In 1876, Mr. Healey started an Institute Building Fund. Voluntary contributions were received and the fund gradually grew.

The foundation stone was laid by Sir David Radcliffe on April 13th, 1886, and on May 16th, 1887, the beautiful little building was opened by H.R.H. Princess Louise of Lorne, to

whom Mr. Healey had the honour of presenting the gold key to open the building.

From April 23rd, 1864, to the present time, with one short interval of one year, Mr. Healey has been the Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Society, and during all that time he has also acted as Honorary Missioner, conducting services every Sunday. He received a Lay Reader's license from the late Bishop Ryle on the occasion of the opening of the Institute Church. His jubilee was commemorated by the presentation to him of a replica of the Institute in silver and a biograph on April 23rd, 1914. In spite of his advanced age, he still continues to devote his time and thought to the work of the Society, and he puts many a young man to shame by his activity and zeal.

Of a genial and benevolent disposition, Mr. Healey has been the means of interesting very many people in the cause of the deaf. His long life of ceaseless energy, his private means, his whole thought, have been devoted unselfishly to the same object. He is entitled to the gratitude of the deaf, and he has the respect and esteem of all who are, or have been, brought into contact with him.

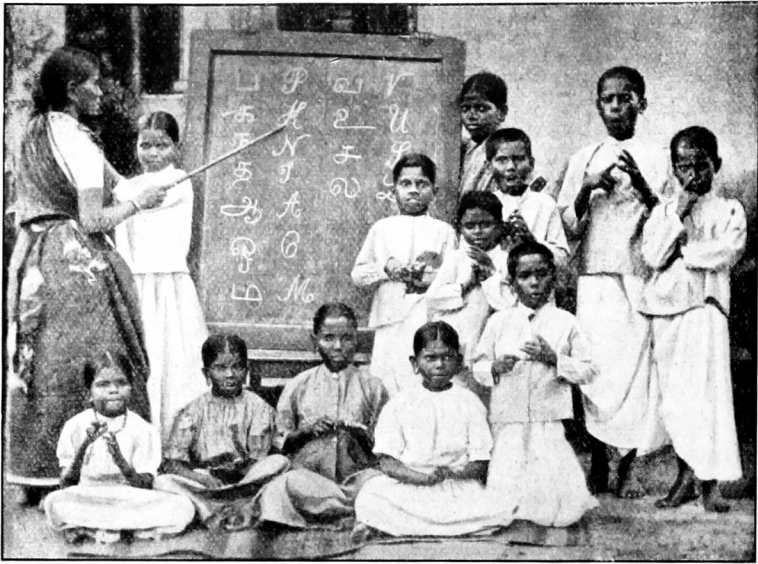
Mr. Healey has not only done so much locally. He has also been a pillar of strength to the British Deaf and Dumb Association, of which he has been Honorary Treasurer for the long period of twenty-four years. In carrying out his duties as Honorary Treasurer, his accuracy and minuteness of detail are proverbial.

Such devotion to the welfare of his fellows is an example which, if followed by all deaf men and women of means and influence, would leave little to be desired on behalf of this afflicted class.

South India School for the Deaf.

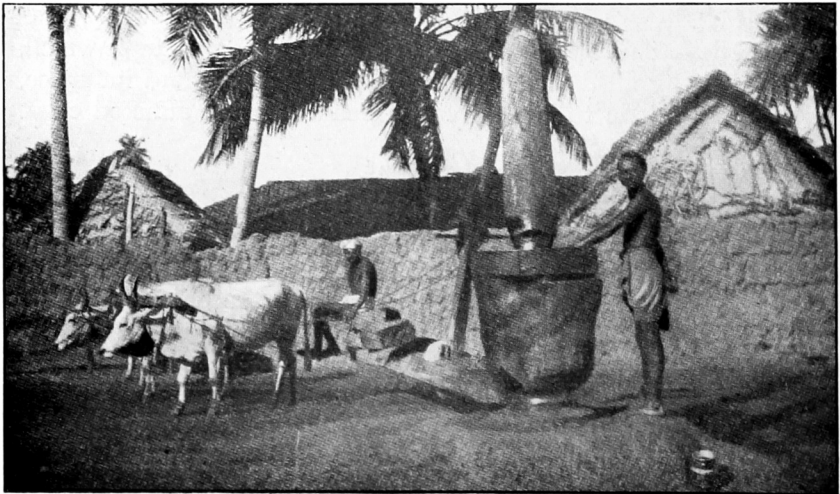
All honour is due to Miss Florence Swainson for the splendid work she is doing for the deaf-mutes at Palamcottah. It should never be forgotten that after two thousand years of Christianity it is still quite a common thing to destroy the deaf and dumb in India.

Some years ago a Missionary told us that one day he saw the parents taking a little child of five or so to set him on fire, because he was a deaf-mute. The parents were so determined to carry out their object that the Missionary eventually bought the boy for a sack of salt of the value of twopence. The Missionary took charge of him, and later on brought him home to be educated.



CHILDREN, PALAMCOTTAH SCHOOL, INDIA.

Miss Swainson started the work single-handed, and practically without funds, but, under God's blessing, it has been very successful, and if its growth has been slow it has been sure.



VILLAGE SCENE IN INDIA.



INDIAN WATER CARRIER.

Miss Swainson has to-day about 100 pupils, and her school is now under Government inspection.

One of the reports says :
 " A noble work, nobly done. The little deaf-mute is transformed in such an atmosphere. There is a joyous responsiveness on the part of the children which reflects credit on the part of both manager and teachers."

It is almost needless to say that these reports are invariably highly commendatory, and it is to be hoped that the good seed which is now being so laboriously sown may spread all over

India, where, we are told, there are over 200,000 deaf and dumb.

A lady who has seen the whole of the buildings and the work that is being done, says :
 " It is indeed a very wonderful place, quite outside the town, and the fine large compound is in a splendid position. I saw the senior boys doing carpentry work ; others were busy at a weaving machine making cloth. They also make Indian matting.

" Visitors are surprised to see the lovely work that is being done, especially the drawn thread work and the very neat stitching, all of which is readily sold."



Photo]

[A. W. Cutter,
SEEDLING COTTON.

Another Deaf V.C.

Everyone knows what these two letters stand for—the Victoria Cross—the highest reward for heroism and bravery. All honour to our soldiers who have won this trophy by some act of noble self-sacrifice.

There is, however, another meaning which may be applied to V.C. It stands for two words—"Very Cheerful." We know it is as hard for many of our deaf girls to win this distinction at times as it is for our soldiers to win theirs.

Mrs. Thornhill, or Mary J. Last, as she was when she came to us as a pupil from Burton-on-Trent some twenty odd years ago, proved a very apt pupil, brimful of life and loving-kindness.



MRS. M. J. THORNHILL.

She made the best of her opportunities, and became an excellent lip-reader and speaker.

After leaving the Institution and going to work, she constantly endeavoured to improve herself by reading, and by persistent effort continued to improve in her speech and lip-reading. She has been a real "V.C." all her life, and has tried hard to keep bright and smiling when difficulties have been very trying.

Many of her friends say that she constantly speaks to them, and lip-reads their replies. She was married nine years ago, and has three healthy, merry little children with all their faculties.

In a letter she says: "I am very proud of my children. I always speak to them, and I lip-read what they say when they

are talking. I try to teach them what is right as strictly as we were taught at the Institution."

It is the great art and philosophy of life to make the very best of the present, whether it be good or bad. Mary realises that life is made up of little things, in which smiles, acts of kindness and small obligations help her to win her way onwards and upwards in life's struggles. When we look for the real simple virtues that make human nature beautiful, we very often find them, as in this case, in the annals of the afflicted ones.

A Royal Deaf-Mute.

It is probably not generally known that a daughter of one of our kings was deaf and dumb. Katherine Plantagenet was the youngest child of King Henry III., and was born at Westminster on St. Katherine's Day, November 25th, 1253. Her christening feast was celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing ; some of the items of the bill of fare consisting of " fourteen wild boars, twenty-four swans, two hundred and fifty partridges, sixteen hundred and fifty fowls, sixty-one thousand eggs, etc." The little Princess was styled " the Queen's beautiful daughter," and is described as a remarkably lovely child.

It was not till she was about two years old that her royal parents realized the sad fact that their darling was deaf, and we find that all that time Henry made large offerings in Westminster Abbey on behalf of " Katherine the King's Daughter." The prayers of her sorrowing parents were surely answered, though not as they had hoped themselves ; for the lovely little deaf-mute was not left to grow up in ignorance and helplessness, which in those days was the fate of all thus afflicted. In 1257, the ears which had been deaf to all mortal sounds heard the voices of the angels calling her to Paradise, at the early age of four.

Katherine's health had always been delicate, and the year before she died she had been sent for some time into the country to be under the charge of Emma, Lady of Swallowfield, in Berkshire. The King sent, among other presents, a little kid from his royal forests to be her playfellow at Swallowfield ; he continually despatched messengers to enquire after her health, and once when the report was better than usual, he bestowed,

in his delight, "a good robe" upon the messenger who brought the welcome tidings. But the fair child was fast fading away from earth, and she only returned to Windsor in time to die.

The King and Queen were inconsolable for their daughter's



Photo]

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

[W.R.R.

loss, and Henry fretted himself into a low fever. Costly gifts were bestowed upon her nurses in remembrance of the sweet little maiden after her gorgeous funeral, and a silver statue, as large as life, was placed over her tomb in Westminster Abbey, as last proofs of love, by her heart-broken parents.

Mr. A. Farrar, F.G.S.

Mr. Farrar, who is a native of Leeds, in the neighbourhood of which his family has lived for several generations, had the misfortune to lose his hearing just after he was three years old. Notwithstanding his deafness, he succeeded in passing the Cambridge University Local Examination when sixteen years old with third class honours, there being, in addition to the obligatory four subjects, also Latin and pure mathematics. He was the first deaf youth to pass the examination. Mr. Arnold, of Northampton, by whom he had been educated, then suggested that he should prepare for the London University Matriculation Examination, and this he succeeded in passing in his twentieth year. On the presentation day, the Chancellor of the University, Earl Granville, referred in very kind terms to Mr. Farrar's success.

In due course he was articled to Messrs. E. F. Law & Sons, the well-known architects and surveyors of Northampton, and for some years afterwards worked with a firm at Leeds.

Mr. Farrar has always taken a great interest in scientific subjects, and whilst serving his articles he attended a class for the study of geology, and for this he obtained a first-class pass. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and has contributed several papers to the Leeds Geological Association. In reference to systems he says: "I am a strong advocate of the oral method in all cases capable of being so treated, which I think, under proper conditions, would comprise a majority of the deaf. At the same time I recognise that the practical, but not the mental, utility of speech and lip-reading is more limited with these than with the hearing."

Whilst Mr. Farrar is a man of strong convictions, he is a man of sane ideas, and is cautious in the expression of his opinions. In his writings on subjects affecting the deaf he is very effective, and men of all schools of thought and systems welcome his literary work which is far above the average of the writings of the deaf generally.

He is highly respected by the deaf and their teachers, and is an honorary member of the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf.

He is a man of modest and retiring disposition, never seeking in any way notoriety, and is fond of the open-air life of an English gentleman.

He reads everything—science, theology, philosophy, history, and novels, all going through his mill, and he is well able to sift the wheat from the chaff. He is also particularly interested in old china.



MR. A. FARRAR, F.G.S.

Mr. Farrar married a hearing lady in 1912, who, it is interesting to note, is a connection of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, in whose arms Nelson died at Trafalgar, and Thomas Hardy the novelist.

They have a beautiful home with about three acres of garden at Chislehurst, Kent. Mr. Farrar himself says that when they were married by the present Dean of Ripon, the service was entirely oral, and he had no difficulty whatever in lip-reading or in answering questions.

Then with regard to his home life, he says that Mrs. Farrar does not even know the manual alphabet, that he can lip-read all she says, and that she can easily understand his speech.

Mr. Farrar also has no difficulty in managing himself his considerable estate in Yorkshire.

Paul Choppin, the Deaf Sculptor.

Paul Choppin lost his hearing at the age of two years, and when nine was sent to the National Institution for the Deaf in



PAUL CHOPPIN.

Paris, where he remained about nine years. His artistic tastes soon developed, and on leaving the Institution his parents wisely encouraged his studies in the National School of Arts, where he soon won a number of prizes. When only twelve years old he began to exhibit in the Paris salon, and by the time he was twenty-nine he had become famous. A competition was held for the erection of a statue of Doctor Broca, the great anthropologist. Paul Choppin competed without allowing the board of examiners to know that he was deaf and dumb. The first prize was unanimously awarded to him.

The handsome bronze statue of the great Doctor was erected on the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris. Since that time the

artist has never looked back, but has always been successful in all that he has undertaken.

He has executed many works of art, both for Municipal Councils and private personages of high degree. At the Salon of 1907 was a much admired work by Choppin, showing J. R. Pereire teaching a deaf boy to speak. The devoted teacher holds the



"PEREIRE TEACHING A DEAF BOY." By Paul Choppin.

tiny hand of his pupil in his, and presses it upon his throat, so that the boy can *feel* the vibrations caused by the voice. The child repeats the effort upon his own throat, at the same time watching and imitating the movements of his master's lips, and in this way gets the idea of making sounds. The expression of both is most excellent, and is a great credit to the artist.

Then another work of Choppin's which has been equally

admired is that of "A Vanquisher of La Bastille," in bronze, erected in one of the Parisian public gardens. Miss V. Pitrois, a stone deaf lady, writes of this statue: "What a wonderful thing that a deaf and dumb artist has been able to evoke, to



"A VANQUISHER OF LA BASTILLE." By Paul Choppin.

create so well, sounds that he cannot hear, and how grateful we are to him for giving us in the dead silence that cloisters us round the echoes of animated, complete life."

Paul Choppin has had many honours conferred upon him, and his masterpieces will keep his name before the world for centuries to come.

The Deaf and the Woollen Trade.

The census returns of England and her Colonies show that there are over 700 deaf people of both sexes engaged in the woollen trade in its various stages, from the shearing of the sheep's fleece to the completion of the woollen fabric.

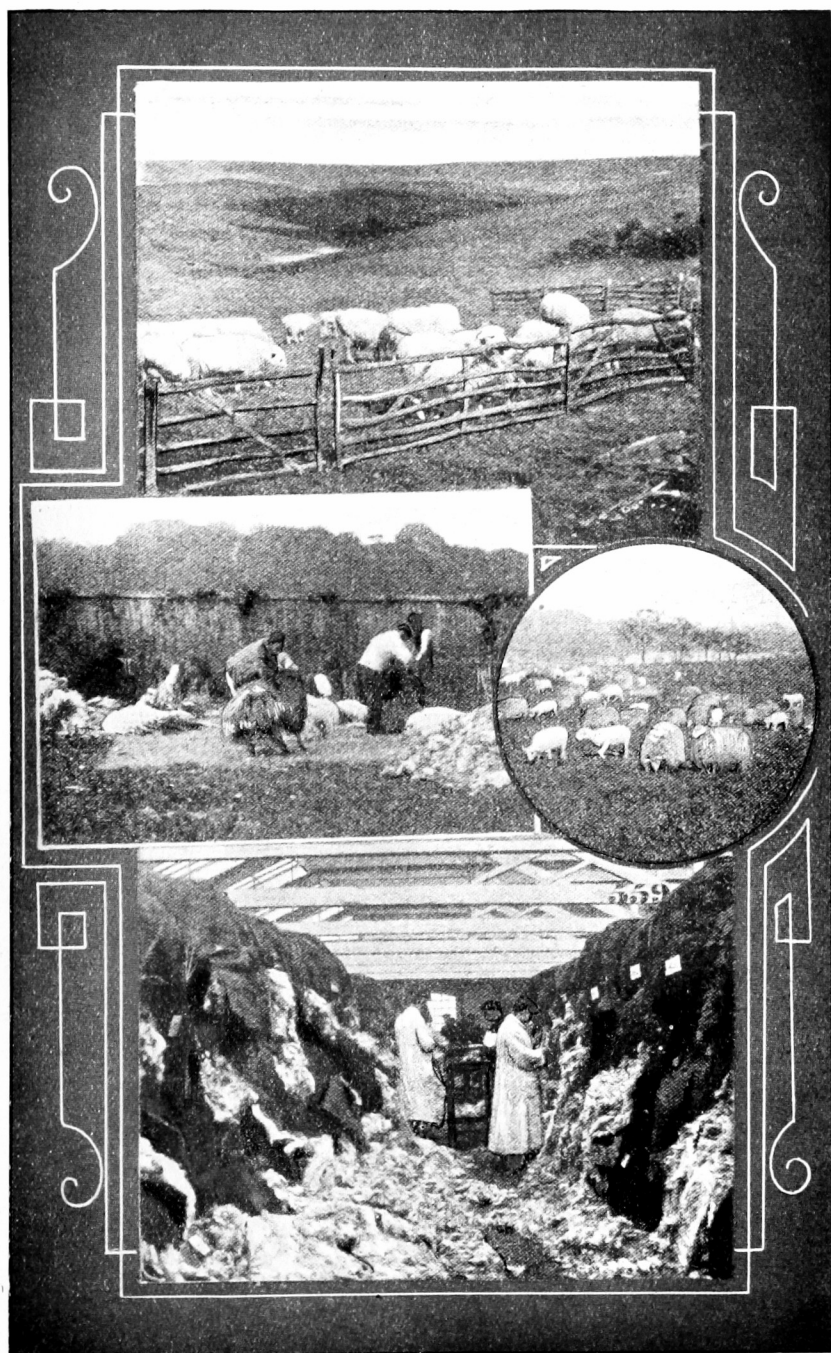
The preliminary work of sheep-shearing and wool-washing is mostly done in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa,



and some well-known deaf-mutes are actively engaged in this work in all these places, either as employers or employees.

A deaf-mute writes from Australia that he has himself sheared over 4,000 sheep.^{*} In letters from Canada and New Zealand deaf men tell similar tales, and in the former case one says he can easily shear a sheep in six minutes, and that he knows another deaf-mute who has sheared five sheep in twenty-nine minutes.

From New Zealand a hearing friend says he knows seven deaf farm hands earning excellent money, and that he timed one of them who sheared a sheep under six minutes.



DEAF-MUTES' WORK IN WOOLLEN TRADE: FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC.

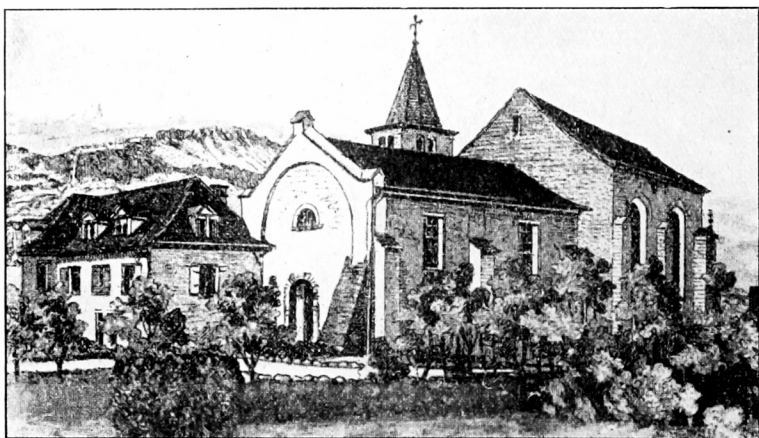
The two main operations of woollen manufacture are spinning—which includes the preparatory work of sorting, washing, dyeing, carding, and combing—and weaving.

At this latter work many deaf girls are employed, in fact the majority of the employees in this department are girls. When it is known that the spindles revolve at the rate of six thousand times a minute, it will be understood how carefully the girls have to attend to this work. The noise made by the spindles is fearful, and it is said that quite ten per cent. of the hearing workers become very hard of hearing by the time they are twenty-one.

Geronde Deaf Institution, Switzerland.

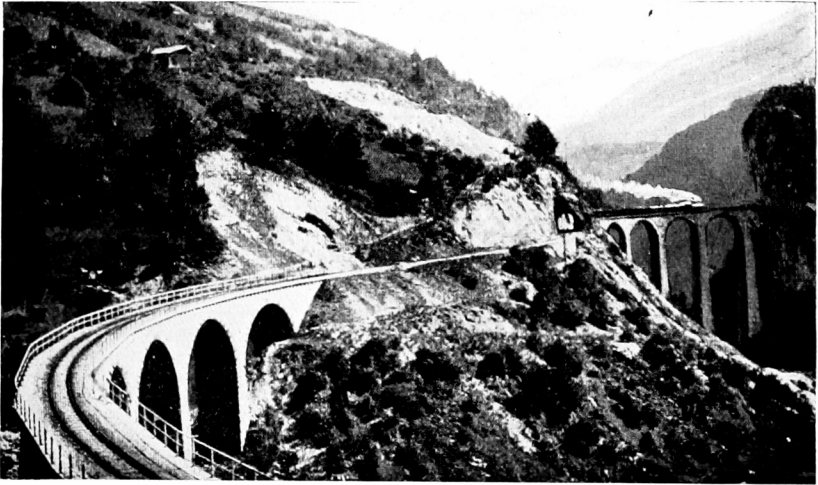
This institution was opened in 1894, and has the reputation of being a model of its kind. It is situated on the top of a mountain, and looks very picturesque between a pretty lake and the river Rhone.

There are some sixty children, the sexes being about equally divided. The children remain ten years and are taught a trade ;



GERONDE DEAF-AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

this part of the training is given from the start at the rate of two hours daily, and it is said that the pupils look upon it as recreation. One thing is, however, quite certain, the young deaf men get plenty of nerve from some source, as many of them think nothing of going up mountains which many hearing men consider dangerous.



In the erection of the bridges and the making of the mountain railways, quite a number of deaf-mutes have been satisfactorily employed at good wages.

It is specially interesting to know that Mr. Paul Heutsch, a *deaf-mute*, is the trusted civil engineer for the mountain railways of Martigny, Chamonix, and that for many years he has held this responsible position, and has been, and still is, able to retain the utmost confidence of his employers.

Mr. Bryce Barlow.

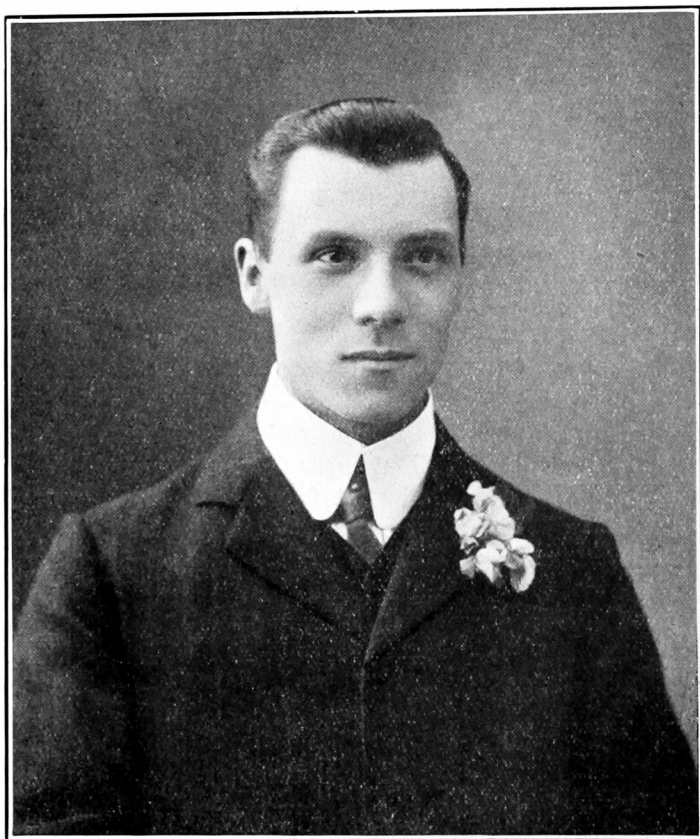
Mr. Barlow, formerly of Derby, was born deaf. Taught upon the oral system, he became not only a good lip-reader, but a very fair speaker. Bryce was blessed with good health, education, ambition, and last, but most important of all, character. He realized to the full his own responsibility and limitations, and always strove earnestly to do his duty.

After completing his education he was engaged in the office of an estate agent, and bore an excellent reputation for business habits and accuracy, ever prompt and obliging, and invariably thoroughly efficient in all that he undertook.

Bryce was a bright example of boys sent from the Derby Institution. The Board of Management has reason to be proud of him. He was one of those men of whom Smiles wrote: "Example is one of the most potent instructors; though it

teaches without a tongue, it is the practical school of mankind, working by action, which is always more forcible than words."

Bryce was anxious for the uplifting of the *deaf*, and fully realized that always the individual life either hinders or lifts up others, and therefore no man can go down alone, and no man



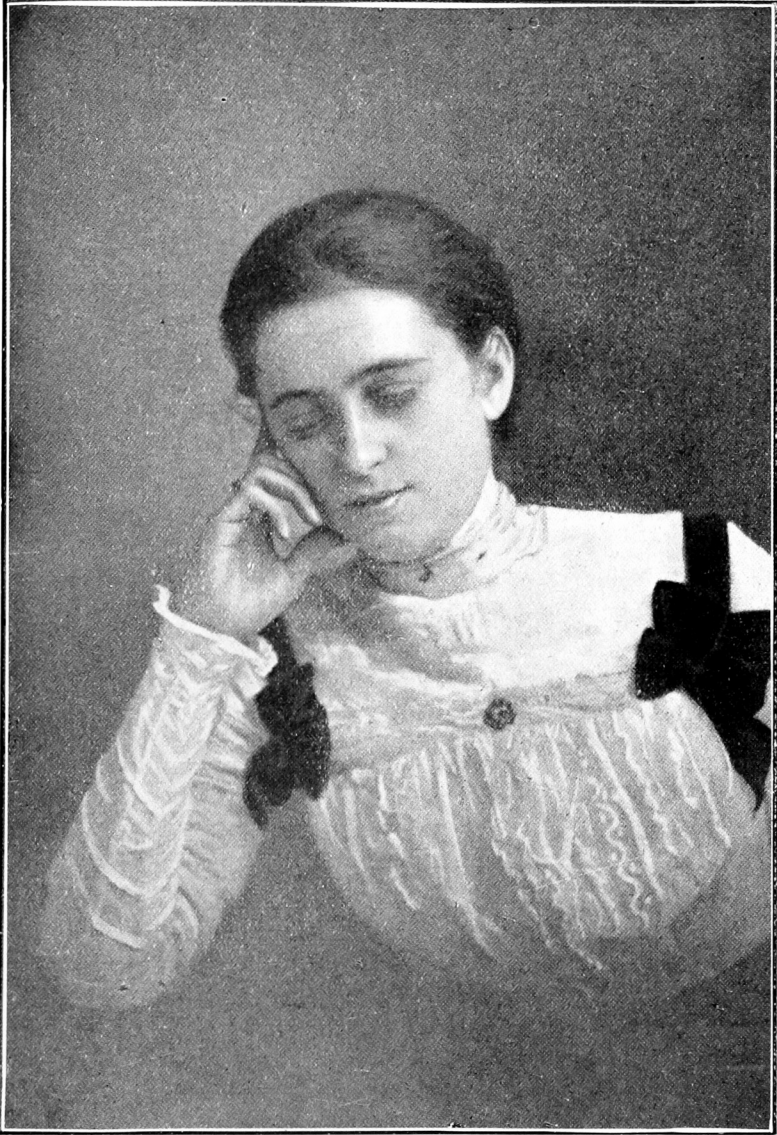
MR. BRYCE BARLOW.

goes up alone. All admired Bryce's clear intellect, his strong heart, his resourcefulness, his alert and well-cultivated mind, and his well-spent, self-sacrificing life for the good of others.

Alas! when in the very bloom of life, in the midst of loving friends and business success, disease came creeping along, and at the early age of twenty-four Bryce passed away to that better land where deafness is for ever unknown.

Madeline G. Wallace, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

This girl became blind at eight and deaf at nine, but information concerning her speech is lacking. From experience of many



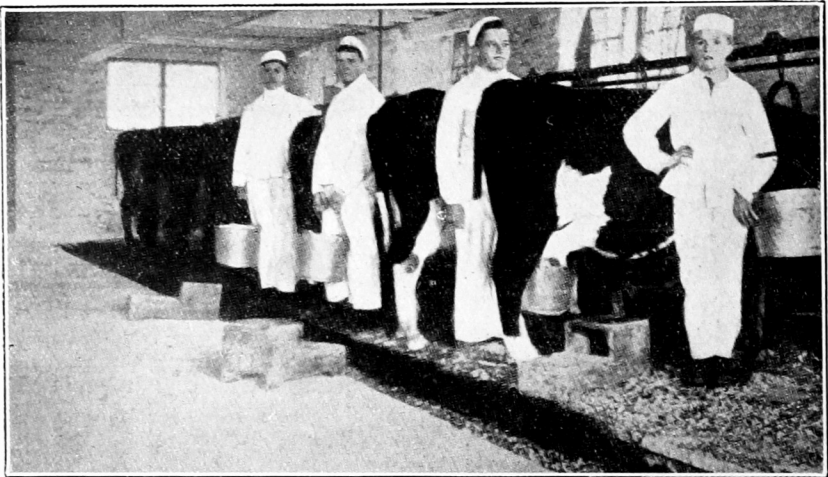
MADELINE G. WALLACE.

others, alas, it is to be feared that without the ear to guide in the modulation of the voice she would gradually become dumb.

Her parents taught her the glove alphabet, which to many is considered to be cumbersome. Later we are told she has learnt the manual alphabet and the Braille prints. All who have come in contact with her speak loudly in her praise as being very cheerful, deeply religious, brimful of hope for the future life, and a most lovely character.—*The Deaf-Blind*.

The Deaf of Canada.

The following is extracted from an excellent little paper printed and published by the pupils at the Institution for the Deaf at Belleville, Toronto :

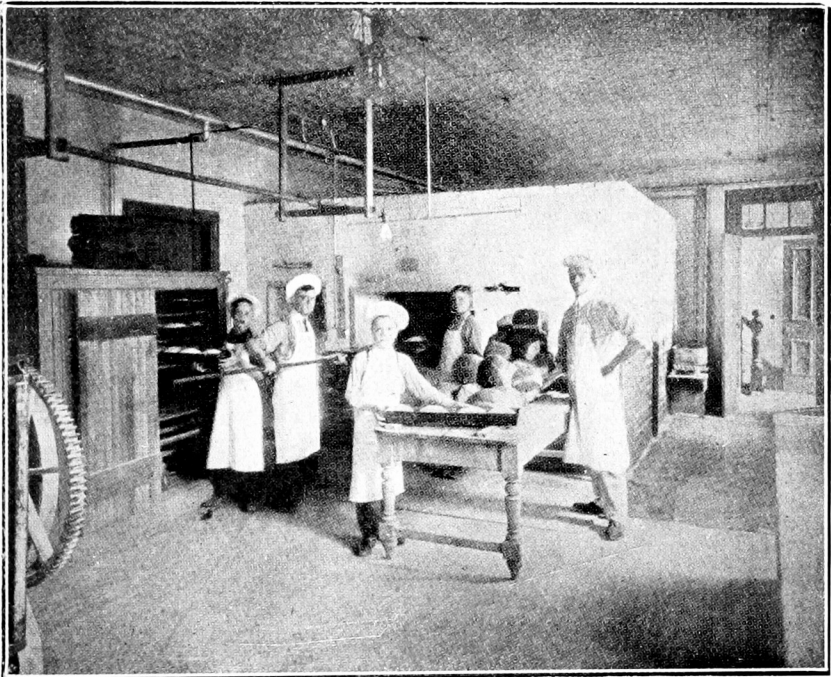


DEAF BOYS TRAINING FOR FARM LIFE AT THE BELLEVILLE INSTITUTION.

“ A bulletin issued by the Dominion Census Bureau gives statistics of the deaf in Canada. These, if even approximately correct, show a very considerable diminution in the deaf, and a very great decrease in the ratio of the deaf to the general population. From 1901 to 1911 the population of Canada increased by 37.17 per cent.; for the same period the total number of deaf decreased by 25.7 per cent. In 1881 the total number of deaf was 5,396, and in 1911 the total number was 4,584, thus showing a less deaf population to-day than thirty years ago. All the older provinces show decreases, while the rapidly growing provinces of the West show increases. In the Province of Ontario the deaf numbered 1,410 in 1911 against 2,022 in 1901.

“If these statistics are correct they show that deafness is decreasing with us. The causes operating to produce this very desirable condition are no doubt various, but, without data on which to arrive at an exact opinion, it is probable that one of the chief factors in the lessening of deafness is the progress made in preventive medicine and the better enforcement of our sanitary regulations.”

Mr. Arthur E. Illingworth, secretary of the British Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Deaf, spent a couple of days



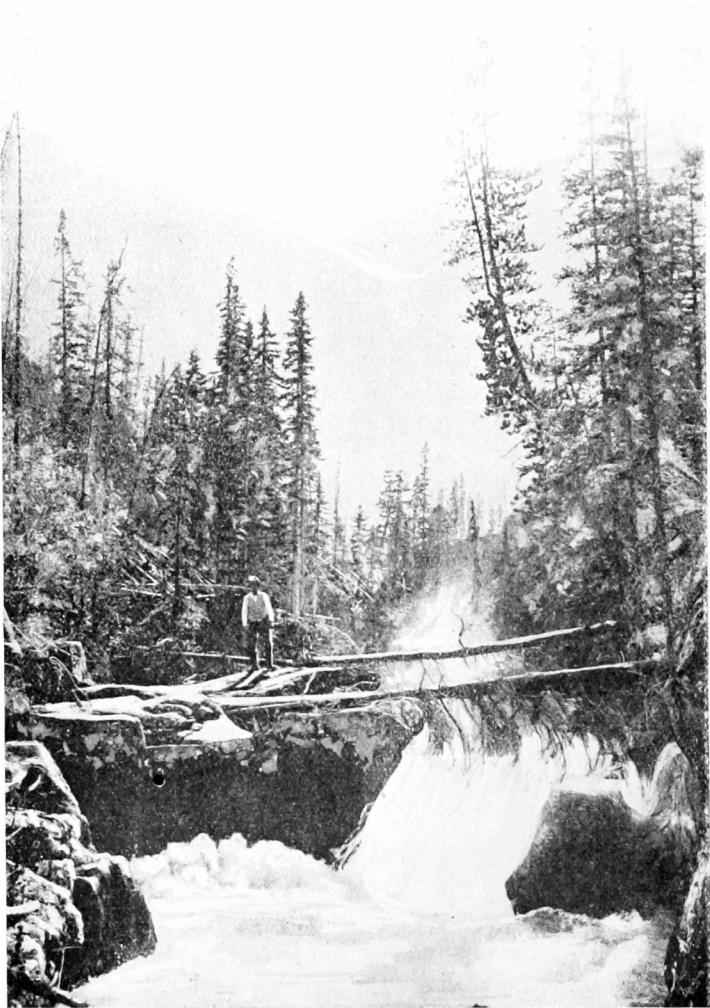
DEAF BOYS LEARNING BAKING AT THE BELLEVILLE INSTITUTION.

at this school. In pursuance of his investigations into matters relating to the deaf, he visited a number of the leading schools in this continent. On his return, he gave his impressions of the schools he visited in an article in *The Teacher of the Deaf*, which is the organ of the teachers of the deaf in Great Britain. Below we give the portion of the article which has reference to this school.

“The first school I visited was the Ontario Institution, situated at Belleville, about 100 miles east of Toronto.

“Occupying a commanding situation on the beautiful Bay

of Quinte, this institution will, in the immediate future, have accommodation for 300 children.



MOOSE RIVER FALLS, CANADA.

“The Superintendent, Dr. Coughlin, has made vast and striking improvements since his appointment about seven years ago.

“I do not hesitate to say that when the present structural improvements have been completed, the Belleville Institution will be one of which any country might justly be proud, and it

was a source of great personal satisfaction to me to find that in a great colony, developing as Canada is at a prodigious speed, education, at any rate so far as the deaf are concerned, is keeping pace with its other developments."

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. H. J. Clarke, B.A., the Public School Inspector :

"I inspected the classes while the actual work of instruction was in progress, and to me this visit was more satisfactory than any previous visit. I was able to get a fuller idea of the enormous difficulties under which these instructors labour. I spent five



A CANADIAN WINTER SCENE.

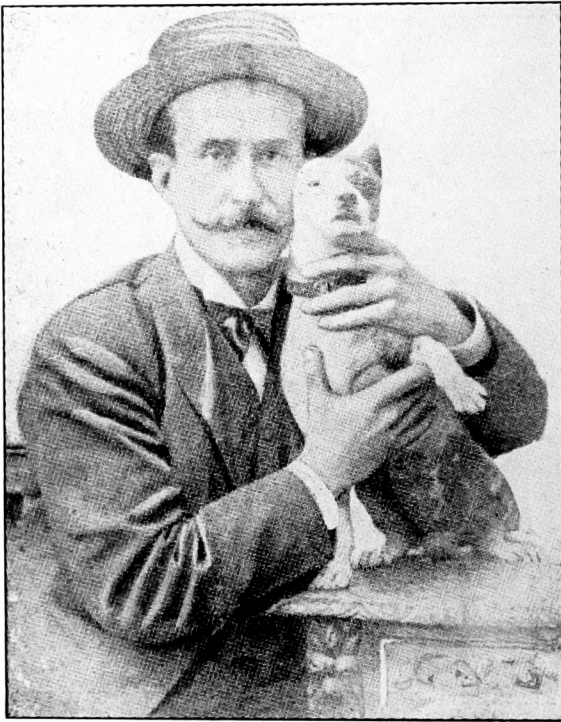
days in the Institution, visiting every class for periods varying with the class, and I can truthfully say that I saw good work in practically every class; in many classes, most excellent work. Having visited here officially now for a number of years in succession, the advance since my first visit is very evident, and each year it gets nearer to a visit to a good public school. I have mentioned this to the Superintendent, and it must be apparent to anyone who visits here frequently.

"In addition to the literary work of the Institution, the physical development of the pupils is carefully looked after, and it would be difficult to find a healthier or happier lot of boys and girls."

A Famous Deaf-Mute Artist and Sculptor.

Among deaf-mute artists of repute in this and other lands, the name of René Princeteau of Paris will always be remembered, not only as a first-class painter of animals, but also as a sculptor of no mean ability.

Few artists, hearing or deaf, have turned out more work or better in a given time than René Princeteau. The value of his work can be estimated when it is stated that he was often able to sell his work at a high figure before its completion.



RENÉ PRINCETEAU.

He has shown his works and sculpture in various parts of the world, and won numerous medals for his exhibits. He has painted large equestrian portraits for the Duke of Bressas, the Duke Decayes, Count de Passage, and Count de Raban. He has also painted the winners of the Paris Derby and other well-known horses.

For the Baroness Rothschild he has painted twenty-two

carriage horses. One of his largest paintings contained a panorama of one hundred and sixty horses, making a handsome picture of the Balaclava Charge. This and other works of art



MARSHAL MACMAHON. *From a Painting by René-Princeteau.*

were purchased by municipalities for permanent exhibition in their town halls or art galleries.

René Princeteau, like all deaf-mutes, is passionately fond of animals, especially horses and dogs, which are his constant companions.

The Deaf and Dumb in Congo Land.

Right in the middle of Africa is the great river Congo. The basin of this river corresponds to the Congo Forest. The area of green extends further north and is helped by other rivers. The point is that the water is here, therefore here are the green leaves and some of the most mighty forests in the world.

The Congo is interesting, not only for its gigantic size, but for its immense wealth of many kinds.



A PLANTER'S BUNGALOW IN CONGO LAND.

The rubber that is being obtained from here alone is valued in millions per annum. The population on the Congo is about thirty millions, and belongs to Belgium.

The deaf-mutes have thus far had absolutely nothing done for them. It is, however, to be hoped that the Belgian Government will take up their just cause and see that their education is undertaken.

The missionaries have helped a deaf child here and there, but point out that whenever the great effort is made to help them, there will be difficulties crop up owing to the mixed races.



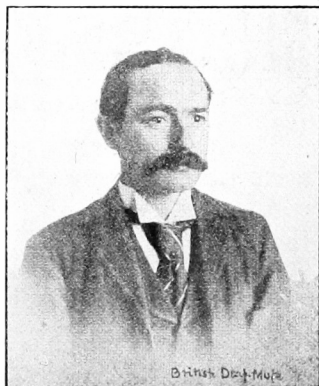
A CONGO NATIVE WOMAN POUNDING MEALIES.

It will probably need, as in India, separate departments for different castes. Taking the numbers found in a given area, if the Belgian figures are correct there must be about 10,000 deaf-mutes, for whom no provision whatever is made.

Another Deaf-Mute Artist.

Mr. A. McGregor is a lithographic artist, and has for many years been in the employ of Messrs. McLure & McDonald. He is one of the principal artists of the firm, his department being mostly the designing, drawing, and lithographing of calendars. His reputation for this work is well known, and specimens of it are to be found in nearly every town in the United Kingdom.

Mr. McGregor is a dabbler in art and science, and a lover of football, but, above all, he takes an interest in everything that conduces to the well-being of the deaf, and is a member of the Committee of the Glasgow Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.—*British Deaf-Mute.*

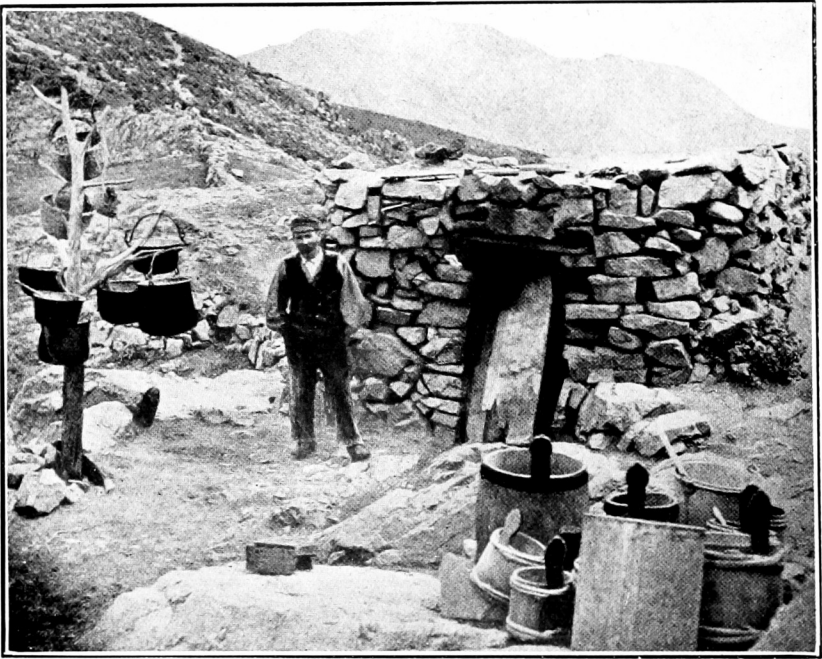


MR. A. MCGREGOR.

Brocia Factories in Corsica.

In the mountains of Corsica, there are to be found here and there a goatherd's hut, and near one of these a visitor found an intelligent deaf-mute busily employed in the making of "Brocia."

The goats' milk has to undergo a long boiling process in the making of this article, but it is very palatable when well done. It is snow-white in appearance, with the consistency of cream cheese, and is eaten with sugar or other sweets.



BROCIA FACTORY IN CORSICAN MOUNTAIN.

The arrangements are very primitive, but the hygiene is perfect, and the pots and tubs, after the deaf-mute had scalded them well, were all put out to catch the bracing air of the mountain.

A Deaf-Mute Barber's Splendid Equipment.

Mr. Felix Lupein, a deaf-mute, has opened a barber's shop on South Main Street. We were pleasantly surprised when we called on Mr. Lupein to find that he has one of the nicest shops in the city. His equipment is all new, and of the very best.

His chairs are all of the white porcelain enamel type, and thoroughly sanitary. His fixtures are white marble, all cut to fit nicely in the room in which they are installed. Everything is clean and bright as can be, and reflects great credit on Mr. Lupein, not only for the good judgment shown in making the selection of his equipment, but also in his ability to secure such an equipment. Another instance where a deaf man has made good.—*Illinois Advance*.

The Deaf in Korea.

Korea is a peninsula about the size of Great Britain, occupying an important position between the Russian, Chinese, and Japanese Empires, and was one of the hermit kingdoms which suffered no intercourse with the western world. The Japanese have



A LOAD OF GRASS SHOES.

changed all that, and Korea is now a province of Japan. The people of Korea number fourteen millions, and are largely an agricultural race.

A few years ago, Dr. Rosetta S. Hall began to take an interest in the deaf of Korea, and there is now a small school established there.



CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, KANGWA CITY, KOREA.

At a meeting held recently about 1,000 Korean men and women attended and were deeply interested and surprised to learn that the deaf-mutes could be educated. A deaf-mute, one of the earliest to be really recognised as an employee like other workmen, was engaged as a labourer in the building of the New Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul at Kangwa City, Korea.



STALL IN A KOREAN MARKET PLACE.

Beethoven's Deafness.

By his deafness Beethoven was shut out from the world of sound—a king in hopeless exile from the realm he could best rule. When the danger first confronted him he stood appalled and said: "Fears came upon me and trembling, which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face, the hair of my head stood up—I am the most unhappy of God's creatures." And later: "As autumnal leaves fall and wither,



THE DEAF BEETHOVEN WAS A LOVER OF NATURE.

so are my hopes blighted. O Providence, grant me one day of pure felicity. How long have I been estranged from the gladness of true joy! When, O my God, when shall I feel it in the temple of nature and of man? Never! Ah! that is too hard . . . I shall strive, if possible, to set fate at defiance!"

Though Beethoven, like Job, cursed his existence, his pitiful complaints and sobs availed nothing. The precious sense waned and waned, and one ear trumpet after another was tried and found equally unavailing. Various curious and ingenious instruments, all of them modifications of the ear-trumpet, were

made for him by Maelzel, a friend of Beethoven's and inventor of the metronome. On the establishment of the Beethoven House at Bonn, the present German Emperor forwarded these instruments to that institution from the royal library at Berlin.

A blind musician is no especial novelty, but how Beethoven could have composed music after he became entirely deaf at twenty-eight, is what few people can understand. In other words, he was not, as he once contemptuously expressed the idea, a "piano-rider," and did not need the adventitious aid of the piano to bring his compositions to perfection. For a long time he strove to hide his deafness, but at last was forced to confess it even to himself, when he found he could not hear a pheasant piping a short distance away and in the open air. For a time he fell into the deepest melancholy, but soon resumed work, and produced, after this date, some of his most notable compositions. Unlike Handel, however, he could not conduct public performances, for he was unable to hear any of the instruments, even the drums, it is said, being quite inaudible to him. His last attempt to conduct was in 1822, at a performance of "Fidelio." From this time he conducted no more, and unable to hear even the shouts of those who attempted to communicate with him, he always carried a block of paper and a pencil, and thus, during several of his last years, did Beethoven, the greatest musical genius of his age, hold converse with his fellows.

On March 26th, 1827, in Vienna, Beethoven lay ill and unconscious. The last rites of the church had been administered. A fierce storm was raging. Suddenly a terrific crash of thunder shook the house to trembling. The sick man opened his eyes, and flashed from their cavernous depths a solemn look at the watchers by the bedside, and shaking aloft his clenched fist, he exclaimed: "I shall hear in heaven!" Thus on the mighty wings of the storm passed out the regal spirit of Beethoven, to join

"The choir invisible
Of those immortal dead, who live again
In minds made better by their presence."

Miss Holmes.

Miss Holmes, who was born deaf, has for very many years been closely associated with the Adult Deaf Mission in Derby. She has been a most regular attendant, and taken a special interest in the well-being of the deaf girls, acting as honorary visitor, seeing them in their own homes, both in the town and country.

She has won the love and respect of the deaf of both sexes, because she has always directed her efforts to worthy ends ; she has tried to do good to all around her with supreme reference to Him who knows the desires of all human hearts. The practical good sense manifested by her has been her magic wand through all the passing years.

She has shown a great sympathy for the deaf, not only the young, but the old and feeble, and without fee or reward has visited them in sickness and in health, and been a true friend to the poor.



MISS HOLMES.

Miss Holmes has by precept and example taught that Jesus never sends the weakest to the wall, but that He spreads His shield over their shattered hopes and nerveless wills, and bids them with pity and tenderness to come to Him.

It has been well said that "there is nothing in creation more beautiful than a true heroine, and nothing so hard to find."

They are not scarce, but they are hidden, and hidden in just those places where they are most unlikely to be found, too close to us, just straight before our eyes.

Miss Holmes is one of those *deaf* heroines who are *not* in the world of romance, or in the crush of public life, but in the narrow lane, in the routine of common daily life.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Martha and Mary.

Like many other Deaf and Dumb Institutions, Larnay receives some sad cases, and now gives shelter to two unfortunate women condemned to eternal and complete night, Martha Obrecht and Marie Heurtin. The former, of Alsacian origin, was a normal baby of three, full of joyful life and exuberancy, when the terrible Franco-Prussian war suddenly began. The child was seized with horror and fright at the sight of the dreadful things that were happening. All at once her ears, filled with the crash of the



MARIE HEURTIN—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

cannonade, closed themselves; her eyes, that were dilated with fear at the flash of fire, ceased to see.

Then the blind and deaf child was put on board a train like a cumbersome parcel, and sent to the Sisters of Larnay, but without even a letter of explanation. Their first shock overcome, they felt a great pity for that poor little child, and wondered how they could rekindle the divine flame of intelligence which seemed altogether extinguished.

One of the nuns, dead now, but whose name deserves to be remembered, "Sister Medulle," consecrated her whole life to that work. By prayers, patience, and love she succeeded at

last in teaching Martha how to read the Braille alphabet, how to write it, and how to do easy work, such as brush-making and chair-bottoming ; in a word, she made her *live*—a life very elementary, very incomplete perhaps, but no longer in the state of gloomy humiliation to which the poor girl had seemed completely condemned.

Still more pathetic is Marie Heurtin's case. Nearly all the deaf-blind who have made their names known by exceptional success were born with all their senses, and for some time they received exterior impressions, which, though unnoticed by them, impressed their minds and thus made easier the work of their teachers in after years.

But when Marie Heurtin was born in a poor village near Nantes, she could neither hear nor see. No ! Never could she hear a human voice ; never could her beautiful brown eyes, so bright and expressive, see the light of day. Can anyone understand the horror of such a double infirmity walling in that poor little being for ever ?

In olden days one would have seen in her only an unconscious piece of flesh, to which some monstrous freak of nature had given life ; and the ancients, to explain and solve such a living puzzle, would have found only this terrible word—Fatality !

But when the child was taken to Larnay, the Sisters of Wisdom discovered the immortal soul that despairingly struggled inside the double prison of darkness and silence, and in the same way that Sister Medulle had adopted with Martha Obrecht, Sister Marguerite consecrated herself entirely to the education of Marie Heurtin.

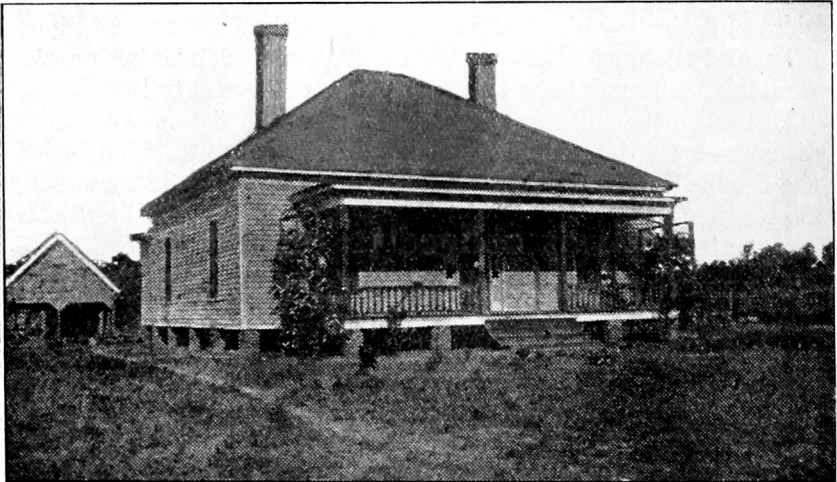
It is quite impossible here to realise the difficulties she had to encounter day after day to obtain that sublime result. We shall only say that when she entered the Institution, Marie, ten years old at that time, was like a wild beast trying to break the bonds that kept her captive, and given to all the passions of an unbridled nature.

The following year, thanks to the sense of touch and the language of fingers, she had learnt to point out everything named to her. Three years later, she became a gentle, sweet, well-bred girl of remarkable cleverness, who wrote her parents letters that many school girls of her age would have liked to acknowledge. She held long conversations with Sister Marguerite, and when her religious instruction was finished, she approached the Communion table with an angelic fervour. Those who can

communicate with her do not know which to admire the more—the development of her mind or the qualities of her heart. Skilful with her fingers, excelling in knitting and basket-work, she is no less a laborious student, and spends the best hours of her day in her study-room, amidst her bookshelves or “white-books.” There she works quietly with that bright, marvellous smile which may be seen in every one of her photographs. Just like Helen Keller, to whom she has often been compared, she is an enthusiast, an optimist. She is happy to live, and complains only that time flies too quickly away.

A Deaf-Mute Farmer.

From the *Silent Worker*, which is one of the best illustrated papers printed and published in the interests of the deaf, we cull the following respecting Mr. Taylor, who is an American deaf-mute. Mr. Taylor, after receiving a good education, went to study at Gallaudet College for deaf-mutes, and whilst there



he got a really scientific knowledge of farming up-to-date. He is to-day the owner of his farm lands and houses. After paying out of his income from the farm the cost of his family's upkeep, he has year by year paid off a proportion of the purchase-money of his farm and house.

He has wisely never starved his farm, but has re-invested in it a portion of his savings from year to year.

Of late, Mr. Taylor has found it more profitable to specialize in live stock, especially hogs, on which account he has given up the raising of strawberries. One of the best paying items of his farm is that of honey. His twenty hives last season brought him in £35, requiring only about five days' work on the part of himself and his wife.

The tobacco field produced 1,200 pounds to the acre, valued at £30 an acre, the cotton field yielded one to one and a half bales, and the corn field produced at the rate of fifty to seventy-five bushels. As proof that Mr. Taylor has about as fair a bit of soil as is to be found in Dixie, we cite the fact that the L. & N. Railroad has used some of his farm pictures in advertising "the agricultural advantages of this section."

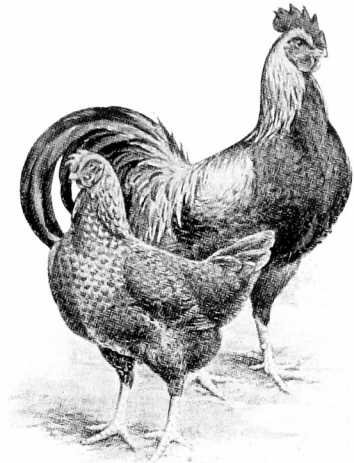
Mr. Taylor's wife, like himself, is deaf, and he is the proud possessor of three girls and a boy, his family being one of his strongest arguments that farming "is the life."

It is but a natural sequence, then, that the subject of this sketch, Robert S. Taylor, who was born in a one-room log cabin, should be honoured as a representative of that "best occupation for the deaf"—an occupation that science is reducing to a profession—farming.

Mr. Taylor was lately invited to address the deaf students of Gallaudet College on the advantages of being an agriculturalist.

By the loss of his hearing, Mr. Taylor was destined to become a "silent worker," and it is such inspiring careers as his that will encourage others handicapped with deafness.

Mr. Taylor said: "I reclaimed the land, dug ditches, drains, built new tenant houses, barns, and a new dwelling, and in ten years the farm had increased in value to the extent that I was offered £2,400 for it last year, about £2,000 more than the original cost. To this increase in the value of the farm must be added the equipment of teams, implements, live stock, etc., amounting to £500 or more. So the business itself, aside from the support of myself and family, has increased in value about £300 a year.

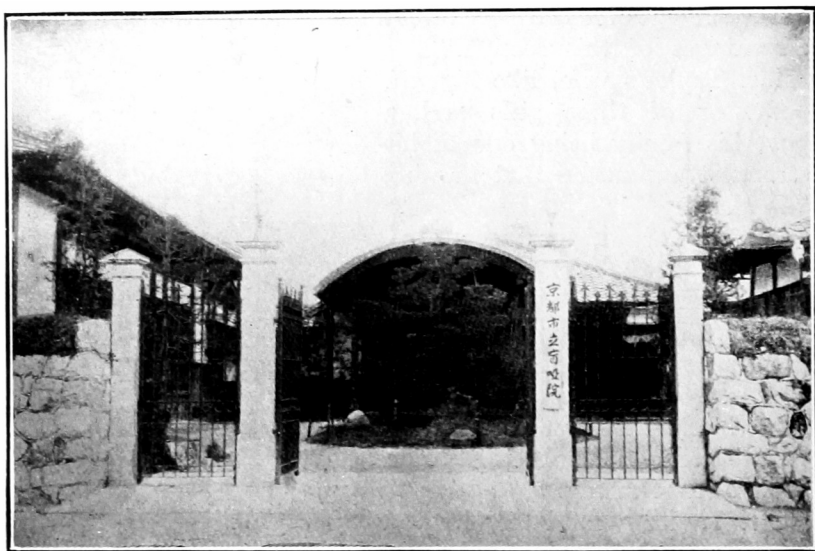


INDIAN GAME DORKINGS.

Mr. Taylor re-invests a considerable part of his earnings in making improvements on and adding to his farm, having cleared about five acres of new land each year since taking possession of it. Of his present holdings of 110 acres, only about twenty were in cultivation at the time he took them over.

The Japanese Deaf and Dumb.

Japan, the great nation which a few years ago took the world by storm, and which is making such mighty strides in the van of progress to-day, includes in its population over 25,000 deaf-



KYOTO: THE FLOWERING ENTRANCE COURT TO THE MOA-IN (SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF).

mute, and twenty-eight of these are reported as being deaf, dumb, and blind.

Miss E. Imura, a Japanese lady, who went to America to study the methods of instructing deaf children, writes: "In Japan it is considered a disgrace to have a deaf child in the family, so sometimes in a wealthy house, if a deaf child is born, he is shut up in a room and never allowed out of doors. The poor child has no chance to see other people or to play with other children. He has to spend his life in a very lonesome way."

The Prison Association of Japan has issued a peculiar circular, giving a copy of the rules governing the Japanese prisons, printed in Japanese and English in parallel columns. One rule divides

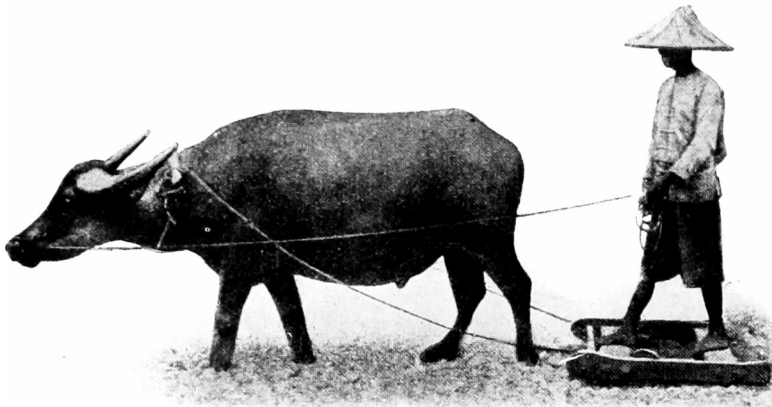


DEAF CHILDREN IN CLASSROOM, KYOTO.

the prison into six classes, of which the sixth is the Chojijo or "Educational House, which is appointed for the correction of the infants and dumb exempt from penalty." By the dumb are evidently meant uneducated deaf-mutes, who are regarded as irresponsible on account of their misfortune, and therefore incapable of committing crime.



A STREET SCENE IN JAPAN.



A DEAF-MUTE FARMER.

This is the way they level the ground of a farm. Water-buffaloes, such as the one shown here, are the chief domestic animals used on the land for ploughing and other agricultural purposes.



SEPARATING THE RICE PODS FROM THE STRAW.

The deaf and dumb of Japan are gradually receiving more attention, and although their condition is far from being satisfactory, some good work is being done towards their education and general advancement. *

The first small school was opened in Kyoto about 1880. There



TAKING FERTILISER TO THE RICE FIELDS.

is still a very strong prejudice against the little deaf children, and many would like to have them *destroyed*.

Strange to say, the uttermost bitterness is especially shown towards well-to-do families who have deaf children, the very people who ought to receive kindness and sympathy.

Dr. A. Graham Bell (the celebrated inventor of the telephone), who married a deaf lady, visited Japan, where he was received with great honour, and presented to the Emperor in special audience,

and a week later to the Empress. He was entertained to dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Tokio, by the International Journalists' Association.

In his speech at the dinner, Dr. Bell commented upon the fact that "whereas sixty-four per cent. of Japanese normal children are being educated, only three per cent. of their *deaf and dumb* are under instruction. In Japan there are about 25,000 deaf-



PACKING RICE IN STRAW BALES.

mute, for which there are but two small schools, one at Kyoto and one at Tokio, where 120 out of 25,000 are being taught." Dr. Bell made a strong appeal for better provision for the Japanese deaf.

There seems to be an unassailable objection to the employment of deaf girls indoors at any price, but next to the rice fields, they are being employed at gardening, and in this healthy capacity it is said the deaf girls excel.

An English merchant says that at least one deaf-mute is making paper coffins, and another artificial leather from the same material, and that three deaf-mute girls are making imitation straw hats, vases, and milk bottles from paper pulp. The good seed has been sown, and with the spread of Christianity the condition of the deaf in Japan will steadily improve.



JAPANESE WOMAN GARDENER.

The matter having been brought to the notice of the Emperor, he has ordered an Institution to be built for them at Osaka, and has himself given £50,000 towards the cost.

The English missionaries report that the deaf-mutes are very gradually making their way. Many of them will work for weeks for nothing in order to induce employers to take them on, and



TAKING THE RICE TO THE WAREHOUSE.

the deaf of both sexes may be seen at work in the rice fields, perhaps more in this department of labour than in any other.



BUDDHIST PRIESTS.

Miss Thexton—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The late Miss Thexton was deaf, dumb, and blind, and was a



MISS THEXTON—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

resident at Buxton, Derbyshire. She was remarkably intelligent, considering her three-fold infirmity, and the writer, who knew her for many years, looked upon her as one of his most

esteemed friends and co-workers ; for, notwithstanding her terrible deprivation, she was ever ready to assist people in all good work, no matter whether for the deaf or hearing.

Lone pilgrim on a sunless road,
Bent earthward 'neath a heavy load,
Shut out from all but love and God.

No flowers upon the path or spray,
No smile to guide thy doubtful way,
Nor children making holy day.

The morning stars sing not for thee,
Nor birds, nor winds make melody,
Nor trees, nor brooks, nor tuneful sea.

We pity—but we do not know
The secret founts from which may flow
His love and help who made thee so.

She was an annual subscriber to the Derby Institution, and fully realized—which, alas, so many fail to do!—that the “more excellent way” to true promotion and honour is sacrifice, toil, and self-forgetfulness.

Miss Thexton always took an interest in those around her, both in their bodily and spiritual welfare, and thought that many—too many—make the great mistake in life of self-pleasing, looking for a state of rest and satisfaction here instead of taking up their cross and remembering that the only real happiness of this world is in giving up ourselves for the good of others.

Many were the instances of her kindness to the sick and the poor, the old and the careworn. There are times in life when the deaf and dumb can be of service even to the clergy ; and here we have an instance in which the energetic Vicar of Buxton was very glad to avail himself of such kindly aid. Miss Thexton knew of a deaf and dumb person, Elizabeth Hean by name, who wished to be confirmed. When the matter was brought to the knowledge of the Vicar, his first thought naturally was, “Ah, we shall want an expert !” But no ; Miss Thexton herself, with the aid of Miss Longton, her devoted companion, fully prepared this young person to the entire satisfaction of the Vicar. E. Hean was duly confirmed in Buxton Parish Church by the Lord Bishop of Southwell.

Here is a *deaf, dumb, and blind* lady who gave freely of her substance, her time and ability, in order to promote the welfare of those around her. What an example for us all to do our best to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, and to strive to lead all to God ! This is a legitimate scope of ambition for anyone.

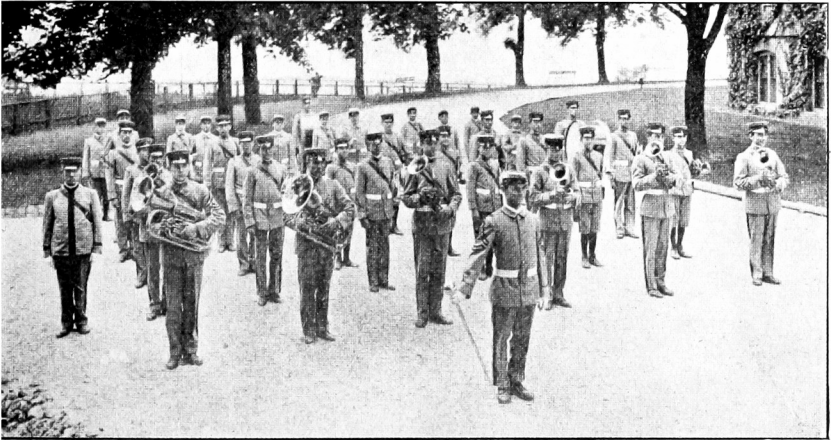
A Deaf and Dumb Band.

Many will be ready to say impossible! Yet such is a fact. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York is conducted on strict military principles.

All the teachers and other officers, and also all the boys, regularly wear military dress. The boys have daily drill, and the instructor in military tactics is an ex-officer of the National Guard.

The following is taken from the *Silent Worker* :—

“ The formation of the band caused some surprise in New York. A commencement was made with boys who had *very slight* hearing power. Beginning with a bass drum and fifes,



THE DEAF AND DUMB BAND.

other instruments were added from time to time, and now it is reported to be a well-conducted band with a good repertoire.

“ The music produced, it is said, would be a credit to such a band in a hearing school. The difficulties attending the instruction of the boys can well be imagined, and even to those who have taught the hearing music, the task would seem well-nigh impossible.

“ Being of necessity taught with the utmost exactitude, the pupils develop a confidence of execution not found in the average musical student. Certain rules are laid down, which the deaf-mutes have to follow implicitly, and the result is correctness in playing. Mr. Elmer Smith, a deaf-mute of Denver, and a

pianist of remarkable attainments, holds that the true appreciation of music comes through the *touch* and *not* through the hearing.

"In a letter to a Denver paper, Mr. Smith writes referring to his family, the members of which have been deaf-mutes for four generations: 'We are the happiest people in Denver. We have a finer appreciation of music than ordinary people, and we enjoy tone through the sense of touch and perceive it as acutely as do you through the sense of hearing. We place a certain rod of bronze, platinum, or pure silver against the fingers or teeth, and *feel* more than you can hear.' A friend who heard the deaf boys' band says: 'I noticed all the tunes were very loud, hence the music lent itself readily to the sense of *touch*, which is so keen in the deaf.'"

A Deaf-Mute Tree Climber.

In Ceylon, in the Dutch East Indies, and elsewhere in Malaya, there is a regular class of men known as tree-climbers. These folk earn their living by climbing the lofty palm-trees to gather the nuts growing at their summits. The nuts are used in making margarine, soap, and many other things.



Here, as in many other parts of the world, the *deaf-mutes* have a difficulty in obtaining a livelihood, there being no organized effort for their benefit whatever. Here and there a missionary will interest himself in them, and one of them says that "a deaf-mute of apparently twenty years of age set himself to work to help the men in gathering the nuts without fee or reward of any kind, and became so exceed-

ingly expert at the job that eventually he had the satisfaction of being engaged at a remuneration of about fivepence per week." It is not stated, but apparently he has to board himself out of this.

A Generous Deaf-Mute Couple.

In various parts of the world we meet with *deaf* friends who have been blessed with more of this world's goods than falls to the lot of the majority of their deaf brethren.

Happily it is indeed that they have the disposition to use the means placed at their disposal in promoting the well-being of their fellow-creatures. The deaf of Minnesota have always had in Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson wise and discreet friends.



MRS. CHARLES THOMPSON.

Mrs. Thompson is a native of Stonehouse, Scotland, and married Mr. Thompson, the deaf son of a banker, in 1896. Both were born deaf, but received an excellent education, and were well able to hold their own in all classes of society. Both were of a very genial disposition, extremely generous, and popular.

Mr. Thompson was a great sportsman and a splendid shot ; he won a national reputation as a marksman, and numerous cups and other trophies. After leading a useful life, he passed away at the age of fifty-one quite suddenly, dying in the train on his way home on April 22nd, 1915.

Mrs. Thompson, as a memorial of her late husband, has erected and furnished at her own cost a beautiful hall for the use of the adult deaf at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Thompson engaged Mr. Olaf Hanson, the celebrated American deaf architect, to design and superintend the erection of the building.

The following extract is taken from his description: "Going up a flight of stone steps across a spacious porch with a tiled floor, will first be noticed the name of 'Charles Thompson

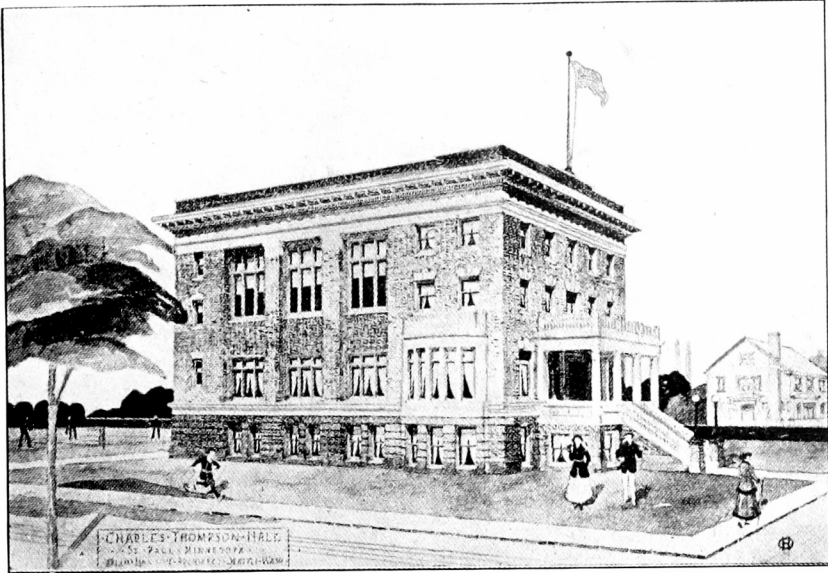


MR. CHARLES THOMPSON.

Hall' in terra-cotta over the front entrance. We pass through a vestibule with the word 'Welcome' worked in mosaic on the tiled floor, and enter the reception hall. On the left is the ladies' portion, furnished in white. Then right ahead is the social hall, seating 100 for luncheons, etc. There are also other rooms on this floor.

"The second floor is mainly taken up with the assembly hall, with a seating capacity for 200. There are also other rooms for moving pictures, as well as cloak-rooms, etc. In the basement

there are rooms for billiards, reading, committees, etc. There is also a bowling alley, and arrangements for other amusements.



THE CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL.

The grounds are extensive, and there are two tennis courts provided. The arrangements for lighting are all first-class, and the hall is probably the finest club for the deaf in the world."

An Interesting Character.

The *Michigan Mirror* says: "Rather an interesting character has just been visiting the Ohio Institution for the Deaf. It is Mr. Robert E. Bray, of Derbyshire, England. He lost his hearing in very early boyhood. His occupation—designing in stained glass for church windows—renders considerable travelling necessary, and so he has been over most of Europe, much of Canada, and our country as well. His father was a playmate of Charles Dickens. Mr. Bray has just designed and executed a stained-glass window at the Church of the Sacred Heart. It is one of the handsomest windows in the city, and is a memorial for James and Amelia Baughard. The beautiful window is placed in the large Gothic arch over the main entrance in the south front of the building."

A Born Deaf Lady Sculptor.

The following article was written by Miss Dorothy Stanton Wise, a born deaf-mute of Hendon, London, and appeared in the *Volta Review* :—

“ When a request reached me that I should write an article about my art education, I hesitated, because I have had so little practice in writing ; but afterwards I thought that if this account of my experience is of help or encouragement to any other deaf girl, she will not mind any faults of style, and this is the reader I am writing for. Just a word first about my general education. I was *born deaf*, and brought up and educated by my mother. There was no school for the deaf in the seaside town where we lived for many years, so mother took me to Mr. Thomas Arnold’s



MISS D. S. WISE.

school in Northampton, and at the end of a two days’ visit, Mr. Arnold advised her to teach me herself under his guidance ; so she spent a fortnight or so there to learn the principles of teaching.

“ She showed a marvellous patience throughout my school hours.

“ My art began at the age of five years in a kindergarten for hearing children. When those children were reading aloud, I always had clay modelling or drawing given me to do, and I showed such a liking for art that when my kindergarten time was up my parents engaged a modelling tutor to come twice a week to teach me. My spare time was spent in drawing all sorts of odds and ends from picture books, nature or memory, and also portraits of any one in the house, either from life or memory.

"I was sent to the Dover School of Art when I was seven, and there passed the usual examinations year after year.



"SPRING." An Electric Light Holder. By Miss D. S. Wise.

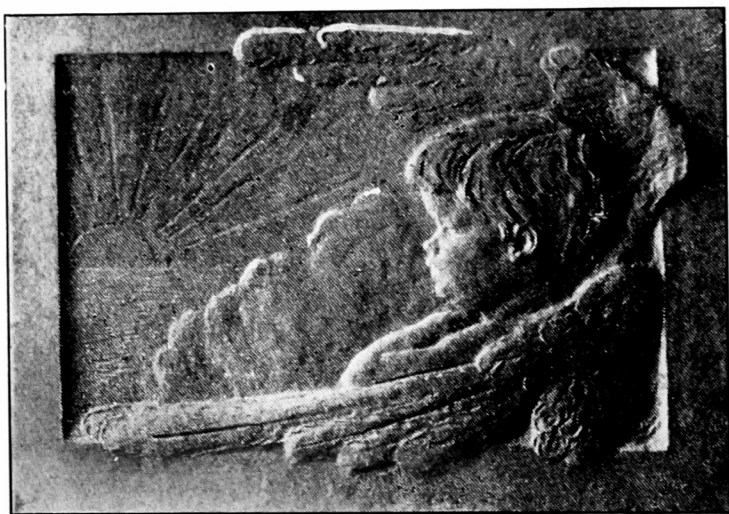
"I learned anatomy from mother, who prepared my daily lesson the night before. This branch of art was a constant help to me in the future for life-drawing and life-modelling.

"The long list of examinations I had passed gained for me an

easy admission to the life-modelling room at the Royal College of Art in London. There the sight of the clever work done by other



By Miss D. S. Wise.



"THE WINGS OF THE MORNING." By Miss D. S. Wise.

students was very stirring, and the teaching of Professor Lanteri was also invigorating and interesting. Being a Frenchman,

his way of teaching was so demonstrative that it was quite easy to make out what he said to the other students, even if he were not moving his lips distinctly.



"DEMETER." By Miss D. S. Wise.

" We, the students, tried our luck every year at the Academy, and sympathized or rejoiced with each other, according to the result. My first exhibit at the Academy was a large panel called



DUTCH HEAD. By Miss D. S. Wise.

Sold to H.M. Queen Alexandra, and another copy to H.R.H. Princess Victoria.

Demeter,' which fortunately caught a purchaser who thought the work was done by a man artist, and addressed me as D. S. Wise, Esq., asking me to come round to discuss with

him about its delivery from the Academy to his house. So you can imagine how surprised he and his wife were to see me arrive.

"The year after leaving the Royal Academy of Art I went there again for two weeks' examination and took my degree.

"For the first few years it was very difficult to get work, but finally, through the kind help of some of our friends, orders began to come in, sometimes one at a time or several together.

"One of my recent commissions was to copy one of Andrea Della Robbia's *bambinos* on a large round panel for a maternity



THE PRIDEAUX MEDALLION. By Miss D. S. Wise.

hospital; it was a presentation from the staff of nurses to brighten up the surroundings for the patients. I was so glad to hear afterwards how much the mothers liked to look at it.

"What I have mentioned above sounds as if my days were full of art only, which is not the case.

"Life would seem rather poor if there were not plenty of outside interests, such as travelling, outdoor games, reading and needlework and domestic duties. Tennis is my favourite recreation, and sometimes I take part in tennis matches against other clubs. Travelling abroad is a great joy too, as we get so many interesting sights.

"Reading forms a large part of my happiness and occupation,



THE MRS. HENRY WOOD MEMORIAL, IN WHITE MARBLE. Height 4 ft.
By Miss D. S. Wise. Unveiled in Worcester Cathedral, January 20th, 1916.

and helps to enlarge my vocabulary. It is so useful for the deaf, and gives the information which they cannot get as others do by hearing the general conversation around them."



MISS DOROTHY S. WISE AT WORK.

The memorial to Mrs. Henry Wood, illustrated on the preceding page, is the second work by Miss Dorothy S. Wise to be placed in Worcester Cathedral, she having been previously engaged by the Dean and Chapter to execute the marble

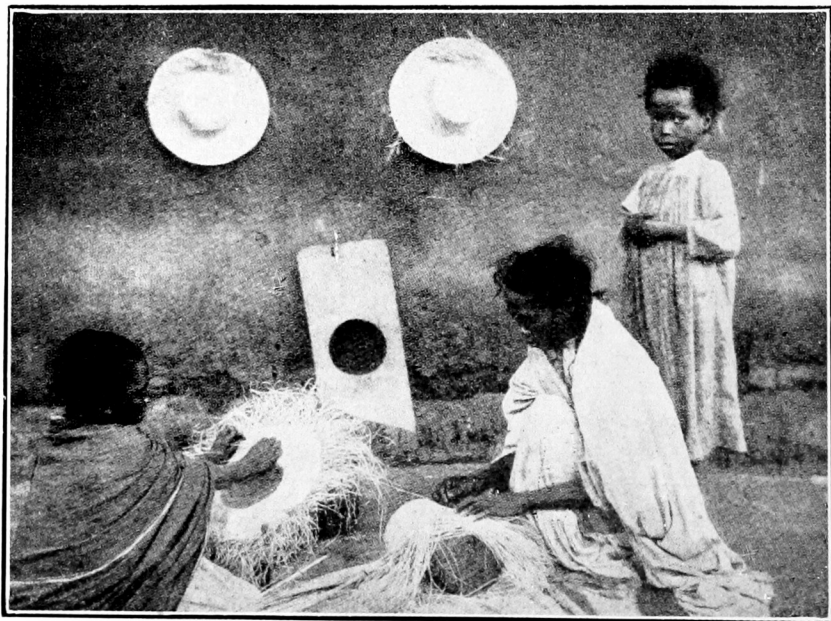
memorial to Bishop Prideaux, illustrated on a previous page. It is also interesting to know that she has sold some of her sculptures to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

Miss Pitrois, a deaf-mute, writing of Miss D. S. Wise, says : " Before going on, let us pause a moment to think over this splendid education, the rising of this beautiful talent. All that Miss Wise has already accomplished, and is destined to achieve in the future, has been made possible by the devotion of a whole family circle.

" How many young lives would be beautified and transformed if they were surrounded by such affections at home ! And what a precious stimulus the story of Dorothy Stanton Wise must be for parents who have a silent little child ! If they do all that is possible to relieve his or her affliction, to give him or her a first-class education, and to cultivate his or her gifts and talents, who can foretell the bright future which is perhaps to come ? "

The Deaf in Madagascar.

Nothing whatever seems to have been done for the deaf-mutes of Madagascar. The missionaries intimate that " here and



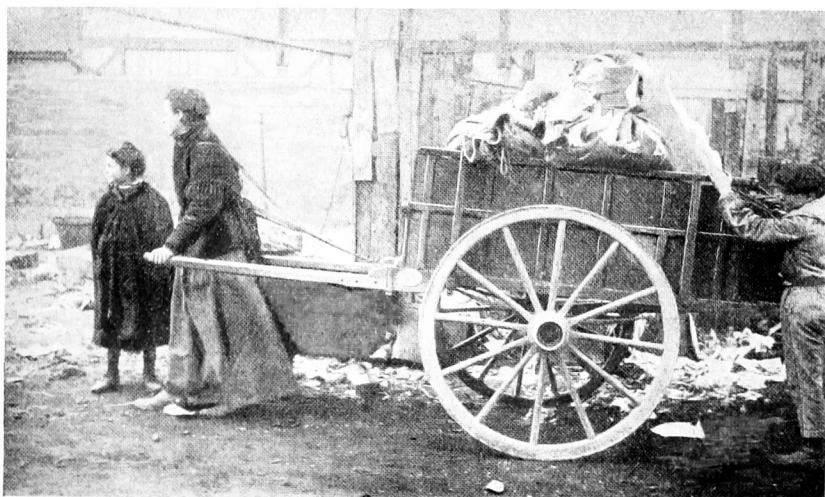
PANAMA HAT-MAKING IN MADAGASCAR.

there we meet with one, and in most cases they are treated fairly well by the natives, and in an isolated instance a deaf person may be seen making hats, but they receive no education or training like they receive in England."

There is an opening here for some one to volunteer and to start a small institution for the deaf of Madagascar. A great deal of money is being spent—wisely so—on the children with all their faculties, and these *deaf* children need this blessing in even a much larger degree.

Some Deaf Rag Gatherers.

Regularly on a fixed day in each month a deaf-mute rag gatherer



calls at houses in certain districts, and it is said a more methodical body it would be hard to find.

Always smiling and very grateful for being noticed, she industriously pursues her way. During the last thirty-five years she must have walked well over 100,000 miles. Moreover, old Nany, notwithstanding her work, is always clean and tidy, and on Sundays is regularly in her accustomed place in church.

In Paris there is a mother with her deaf-mute daughter who, we are told, makes a very good living by this work, and has a nice investment in the French war loan. Every day after their labours are over they have a bath and a change of garments.

It has been stated by a reliable authority that more than £300,000 per annum is made out of these fragments in Paris alone.

The work may be hard, and in some respects unpleasant, but there is money to be made out of it.

The Deaf and Dumb of Brazil.

Brazil is a country of constant change, and has one of the finest capitals in the world in Rio de Janeiro; yet with all its wealth, very little is being done for the deaf-mutes, which are said to number one in fifteen hundred of the population.

The harbour is one of the finest in the world. The bay widens to fifteen miles at its head, providing fifty miles of anchorage, and here a few of the adult deaf are employed at labouring work, but they are quite uneducated. A few deaf children of wealthy parents have been sent to other countries to be educated. One of these



A DEAF-MUTE DELIVERING MILK IN BRAZIL.

is a very smart business fellow engaged in a shipping office, and another is with a big cattle firm.

In striking contrast with the above, there is a deaf-mute who is totally uneducated, but who has a very fair milk round, and may be seen day by day plodding with his goat and his bottles of various sizes, yet all containing the same quantity of milk. Although uneducated, the deaf-mute can thus tell that he gets the right money, assuming he has not to give change, and that the people get the right measure.

The Deaf-Mutes in Norway.

The Norwegians, terrible as were their attacks on certain countries in bygone centuries, infused a breath of new life into their inhabitants, which has lived on ever since.



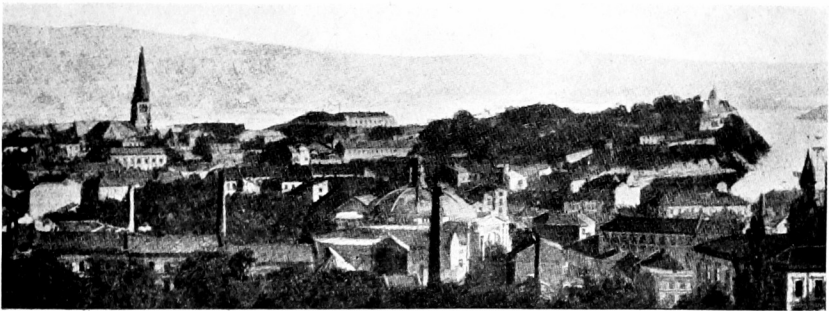
DEAF GIRLS IN NORWAY.

Norway is not at present a leading agricultural country, but it is growing very fast. Its principal industries are, at the present time, timber and fishing.

The latest returns of the deaf and dumb in Norway show the proportion as 1 in 1,000 of the population. Of the number said to be of school age about 85 per cent. are under instruction.

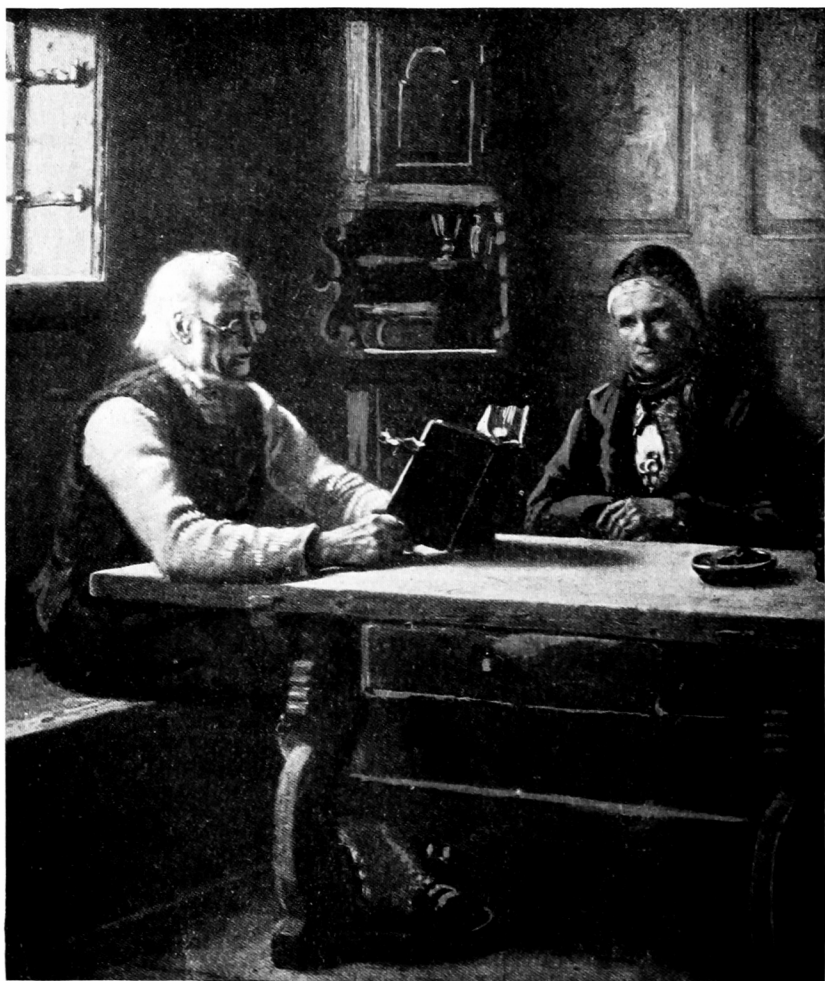
The Government makes very large contributions towards their education, and it is found here, as in other countries, that they more than repay the money spent upon them.

The deaf in Norway are to be found engaged in almost every trade or profession, and among them is Mr. L. N. Havstad, M.A.,



CHRISTIANIA, THE CAPITAL OF NORWAY.

who is chief editor of one of the most widely circulated daily papers for the hearing in Norway.



NORWEGIAN PEASANTS READING THE BIBLE.

Mr. Carl Werner, one of the leading merchants in Christiania, is a prominent deaf-mute, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the well-being of the deaf. He is a famous skater, and is also one of the founders of the newspaper *The Journal for the Deaf*.

A Norwegian deaf man, Mr. E. Schetnan, who has been in the United States for some years, is a clever fellow ; he not only acts as correspondent for papers published in Norwegian, Danish, and English, but has learned to operate the Linotype machine.

The adult deaf of Christiania number about 200, and, aided by the State and city, have purchased a handsome church.



The Rev. Mr. Svensden, who acts as missionary to the deaf-mutes of Norway, preaches in their church at Christiania for eight months of the year, and for four months visits the deaf in other parts of the country.

Mr. Fred Ballard.

Mr. Ballard, who resides at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, was born deaf, and after completing his education was apprenticed to

card punching—work necessary in the production of lace curtains.

A few years ago, in appreciation of services he rendered to Long Eaton, the people of the town made a public presentation to him.

Fred knows that there is no royal road to success, but nothing



MR. FRED BALLARD.

ever has, or will, daunt him, and he will not fail to persevere in well-doing.

He is a man who has a reputation for honesty, truth, and uprightness in all his dealings. He is highly respected among his fellows, and his conduct is such that his example to others is not merely a source of strength, but is a perennial fount of inspiration.

Fred leads a thoughtful life, and the lives of such men generally prove not only useful, but powerful, no matter however humble may be the position of the individual.

A Born-Deaf Artist.

Mr. W. J. Quinlan, whose photo appears on this page, was born in Brooklyn, and has had an excellent education. For so young an artist he has already made good headway, and his pictures have been accepted by the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia ; National Academy, New York, etc.



A BORN-DEAF ARTIST.

Mr. Quinlan is an indefatigable worker, and full of energy and enthusiasm. His paintings are principally of landscapes, though many of his etchings are of street scenes and structures. Some forty of his paintings and etchings were accepted for exhibition in the Art Palace of the Panama Exposition. He has won numerous prizes in competition with the hearing, and is a member of several artists' organizations.

More Deaf Shepherds.

At the Tiverton Agricultural Show prizes were awarded to veteran shepherds and farm labourers. Mr. Thomas Fouracre,



A TUSCANY DEAF-MUTE SHEPHERD.

a *deaf-mute*, was awarded a prize for having worked on the same farm for over half a century.



A traveller in Tuscany says that there are about half a dozen deaf-mute shepherds up and down the country, who in the aggregate must have thousands of sheep under their care.

In Essex, too, there have been some faithful deaf-mute shep-

herds, and some of these tell us how practically all the harvesting used to be done by oxen, a sight which is not often seen now.

The oxen are broken in when two years old. They walk about two miles an hour. No bits or reins are used, but they are driven by a man armed with a long goad made of hazel. The yoke which spans the necks of a pair of oxen is usually made either of willow or ash. The value of a good pair of working oxen varies from thirty to fifty pounds.

The Deaf and Dumb in Russia.

The Government of Russia is interesting itself in the welfare of the deaf of the Empire, and requested Dr. Tchlenow to make enquiries as to the numbers, ages, and other particulars. In his report, Dr. Tchlenow says there are over 200,000 deaf-mutes in Russia. Of this number 45,000 are reckoned to be children of school age. The aggregate attendance at the Institution at Petrograd and other schools is only 1,014, being only about 2 per cent. of the deaf of school age.

It is proposed that the nation should make a grant in aid of such Institutions, as several have had to close down for want of proper support.

A few years ago an Association in aid of the deaf was founded, which has been of great service. The Association owns a farm, on which are trained a limited number of the senior deaf of both sexes. The girls have been singularly successful in their work, both in the fields and in the gardens.

The Association has a workshop in Petrograd in which about two hundred of the deaf youths are engaged in learning a trade, such as carpentry, shoemaking and bootmaking. The more gifted are taught drawing, painting, and sculpture.

When it is understood that Russia has 200,000 deaf-mutes to deal with, it will be realized that the Association has a vast field of usefulness before it. During the three years of its existence it has published handbooks for the deaf, arranged training courses for teachers of the deaf, collected reports as to the number of the deaf, etc. It has also tentatively established



A RUSSIAN VETERAN.



IMPERIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, PETROGRAD.

a movable infirmary for ear diseases, which in the course of its wanderings has attracted crowds of patients. Like our



ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, PETROGRAD.



Photo.]

RUSSIAN GIRLS AT WORK IN FIELDS.

[Dr. Wright.

British societies, this grand institution for the deaf of Russia is dependent upon voluntary contributions, and has recently issued an appeal to the public.

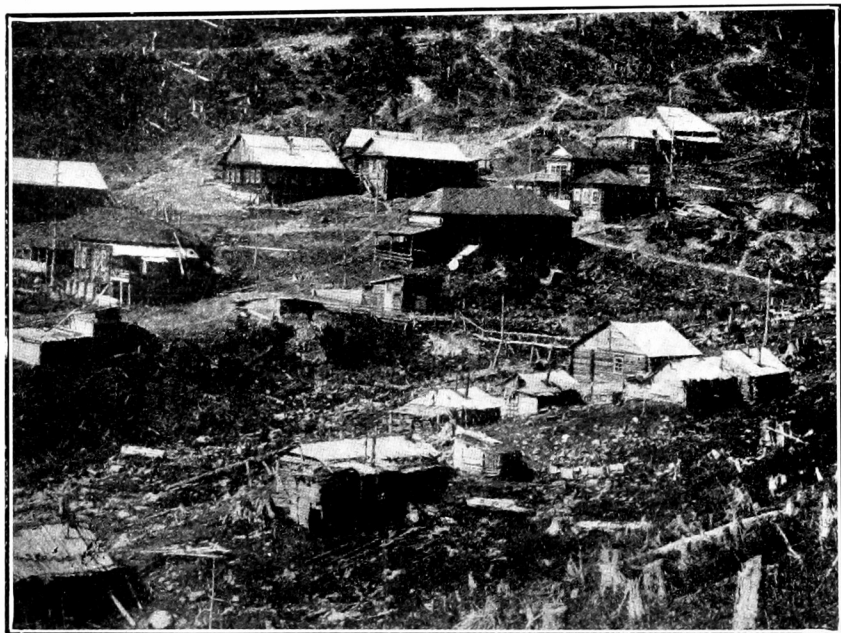


Photo by]

A CUP OF COLD WATER IN RUSSIA.

[the ex Czar.

The general impression gained in this country respecting Russia, and especially Siberia, is that it is a place to be avoided. Yet we find that among the most intelligent deaf men that have been trained in Russia, and who have been able to make very decent fortunes, are those who have worked their way, *not* by compulsion, but by preference, in the Siberian gold and other



SIBERIAN GOLD-MINING CAMP, ANDRUVSKY.

mines. Verily, in Russia, and in other parts of the world, brighter days are dawning for the deaf.

Sir Joshua Reynolds' Deafness.

The famous English painter was, as most people are aware, a great sufferer from *deafness*. In spite of this infirmity he achieved a unique position in the world of art. The son of a minister at a small village in Devonshire, he commenced painting in oils at the age of twelve. His father died when he was but a youth, and the necessity to earn a livelihood sent him to Rome to study art. It was while sketching in the chilly halls of the Vatican that he contracted severe colds, which finally resulted in nearly total deafness.

In reference to the ear-trumpet that he always carried, the story is told that he painted Dr. Johnson's portrait, showing the eminent doctor with a decided squint. The sitter protested, and a friend soothingly referred to the fact that the artist had often painted himself, ear-trumpet in hand. "Sir," said the Doctor, "Reynolds may *paint* himself as *deaf* as he pleases, but I won't go down to posterity as blinking Sam!"

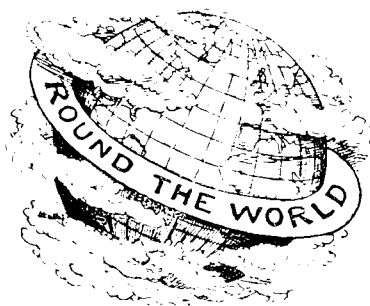
Reynolds was a friend of the most gifted sons of England at that time, Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and Goldsmith being a few—all names to conjure with. He was knighted by George III.,



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

and elected President of the Academy, a position which he retained for life. He was a man of an extraordinarily equable temperament; in fact, he was one of the happiest and most cheerful of men. After his death, the poet Goldsmith wrote the following lines:—

"Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,
He has not left a better or wiser behind;
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand,
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart.
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,
When they judged without skill, he was still *hard of hearing*:
When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet, and merely took snuff."



A deaf and dumb scholar named Walter Kuntze has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Two hundred deaf men are employed in tyre-finishing by the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company. Their wages are twelve shillings per day of eight working hours.

Mr. Paul Choppin, the gifted deaf sculptor, was commissioned to execute a bust of the celebrated lawyer, Guy-Coquille, which now adorns the façade of the Faculté de Droit in Paris.

A school for deaf-mutes has been founded at Lohvitz, in the province of Poltava, through the generosity of M. Varda, a deaf-mute, who bequeathed a house and land for that purpose.

A deaf-mute linotype operator says there are some 3,000 parts to the machine, and, as a consequence, 3,000 different names to learn if we wish to know them all.

A deaf friend, when on a visit to South Africa, was told that the famous General, Louis Botha, had a deaf and dumb daughter, who had been educated in a private school for the deaf in Paris.

A firm, consisting entirely of deaf-mutes, has for seven years carried on a very successful business, and has just renewed the lease of its premises at a rental of £1,400 per annum.—*N.Y. Journal*.

M. Berthier, a born deaf-mute, became a teacher and author, and was decorated by the President of the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the highest compliment that France can bestow.

Among the lawyers who are deaf-mutes is Mr. Joseph Parkinson, M.A., who is in the patent law business in Ohio. There are two other deaf lawyers, Mr. S. Fogle in New York and Mr. Thomas Grady in California.

Fritz Schneider, a deaf sculptor, was commissioned by the town of Waltenberg to execute a statue of Bismarck. The statue is four metres high, in bronze, and represents Bismarck in a standing posture, both hands resting on a sabre.

Senator Laurin, of South Carolina, has two deaf-mute cousins in Washington, both ladies, one a clerk in the Treasury Department and the other filling a like position in the Pension Office.

Perhaps there is no other force in the world that consists entirely of deaf linotype operators in one office as the one in the "Record" Company of Utah City. This company employs all deaf men to operate its machines. They are doing high-class work to the satisfaction of the company, and commanding high salaries.

Hippolyte Montillia, the noted French *deaf* sculptor, lived in New York, but afterwards returned to Paris. In France his work includes statues in the Grand Palace and on Alexander Bridge; in the Louisiana Exposition, busts and medallions, including one of the late Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, of the U.S.A.

Mr. Roosevelt, when President of the United States, accepted from a deaf-mute metal-worker in New York a likeness of himself in his "rough-rider" costume, beat on the face of a silver dollar. The picture was said to be a most faithful representation of Mr. Roosevelt, and is so delicately done as to excite great admiration for the wonderful skill of the artist.

A Bill to exempt the deaf from taxation was introduced in the Connecticut Legislature. The deaf vigorously protested against it, and killed it in committee. They asked for nothing but a good education and a trade, and made it known that they desired to be treated like any other citizen after finishing school.

William Naglo, a deaf-mute, became distinguished as a master of electrical science in its application to arts and industries some forty-five years ago. He founded an electrical establishment in Berlin. Naglo studied in England, and assisted in laying one of the transatlantic cables.

In a volume of "Sermons on the Gospels" published in America, the homily of Ephphatha Sunday (12th after Trinity) is from the pen of the Rev. A. W. Mann, M.A., who is a deaf-mute and a fully-ordained man, who acts as Missionary to the Deaf for the Mid-Western Diocese of North America.

"Glen H. Curtiss, a deaf-mute, successfully tried his aerial terra-marine craft, which flies like a bird, skims the water like a fish, and rolls along the land like a ninety-horse-power racing automobile. The German and American Navies have ordered several of these unique machines, which mark another milestone in aeronautics, and possibly several tombstones also."—*Silent Worker*.

An interesting article appeared in *Harpur's Magazine*, accompanied by a reproduction of a drawing hitherto unpublished, illustrating the siege of Toulon. "This drawing," says the author, "was made during the siege by a young deaf-mute artist of the name of Paul Gregoire, who afterwards acquired a certain reputation at Lyons. To him should be ascribed the invention of a peculiar kind of velvet, which has since borne his name."

An exhibition of the works of deaf artists was held in Munich. The undertaking embraced both the fine and decorative arts, and was promoted by the Society of Deaf Artists. Its purpose was not only to present to public criticism the skill of the deaf, but also to promote their higher education. Deaf artists of all nations were invited by the Society to contribute, as well as to lend the works of deceased deaf artists.

Deaf-mutes have demonstrated that there is one special kind of work in which they can excel. A Chicago telephone factory, after a series of experiments, made the discovery. It was found that in making the delicate mechanism of the modern telephone the deaf man is peculiarly adapted. One hundred and fifty deaf men, it is announced, are now given full employment on this work at standard rate of wages.

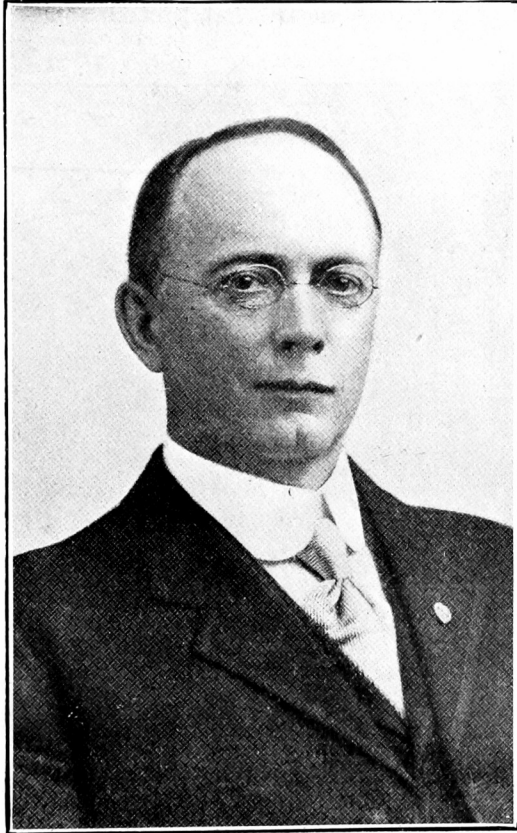
Some years ago, Stoke-on-Trent had a deaf-mute resident who served under the late General Middleton, Commander of the Canadian Imperial Forces against the rebels under Riel. This settler attracted the notice of General Middleton by his superior marksmanship during the operations against Riel's Indians, and was commended in the General's dispatches to the Government, which thereon made him a free grant of 160 acres of land.

A Deaf-Mute Architect.

Mr. Olof Hanson, M.A., was born in Sweden, but in very early childhood went with his parents to America. He was educated at Fairbault and Gallaudet College for the Deaf, where he graduated at the top of his class.

Mr. Hanson has been very successful in his profession, and in the course of his career he has drawn the plans not only for numerous houses, but for many important buildings, and also for several schools for the deaf.

Mr. Hanson is an excellent man of business, a man of high character, and of great influence among the large number of the deaf in America, in whose welfare he takes a great interest. He has been President of the National Association of the Deaf, and in that position has helped in promoting all the highest interests of the deaf.



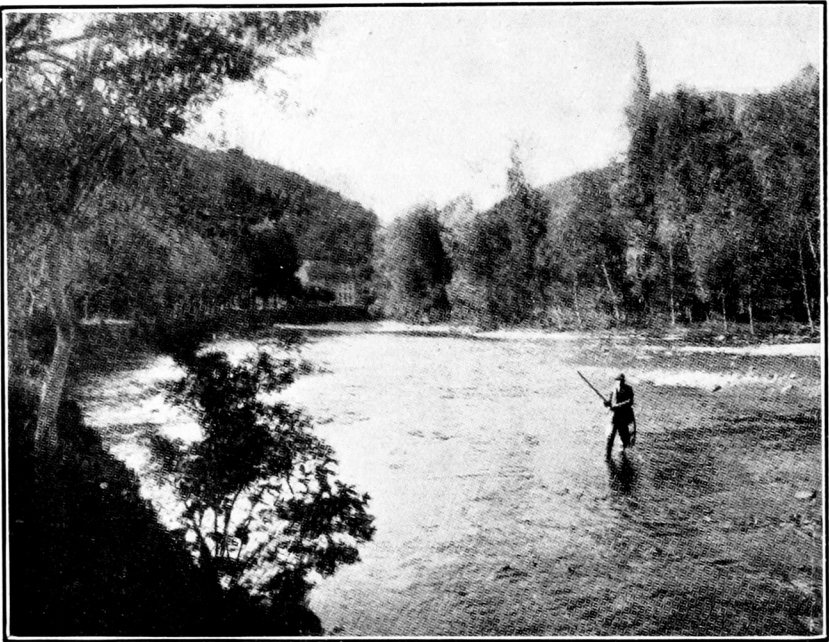
MR. OLOF HANSON, M.A.

Mr. Hanson, whose home is at Seattle, Washington, is one of those men who not only win many friends, but can also retain them. Among many other undertakings he acted as architect for the extension of Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington, which cost over £6,000. His success shows that deaf-mutes are in no respect inferior to hearing people in natural talents and in acquired skill.

A French Deaf-Mute Fisherman.

The opening of the trout season is always welcomed by the deaf and hearing alike. There is something like a feeling of triumph in the heart of the angler as he approaches the river.

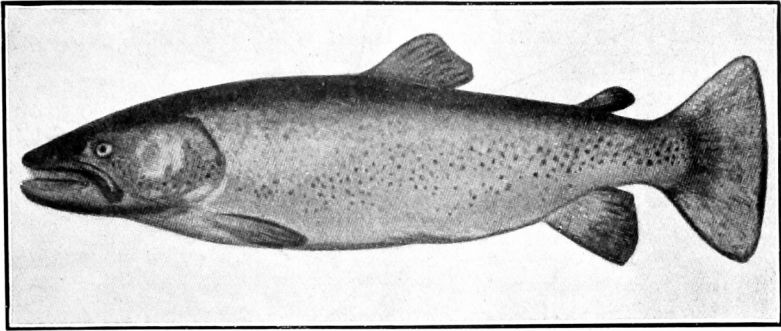
He probably remembers how on the last day of the "open season" he was fishing from early morning until late at night, and although he wooed the trout with all the arts of his craft up to the last lingering gleam that preceded nightfall, yet all was in vain.



In the case of F. Jacques Rousseau, a French deaf-mute, at least the memory of the previous season's disappointment did not deter him from kindling higher expectations, which happily were not doomed to disappointment.

Of his first day's experience he writes: "I had to wait for two hours for the first nibble; after four hours I landed a nice fish weighing about three pounds, and after seven hours another weighing four pounds."

Then he goes on to say that for some weeks he had but rather inferior sport, and "then came the day of my life, when I managed to land, after some hours of difficulty, a



very fine trout weighing over thirteen pounds. Never before or since have I experienced such pleasurable sensations as on this great occasion."

Mr. Emile Mercier.

Mr. Mercier, who is himself a deaf-mute, was the founder, and has been President, of the Deaf and Dumb Friendly Society of Rheims since its foundation in 1894. The society helps those



MR. EMILE MERCIER.

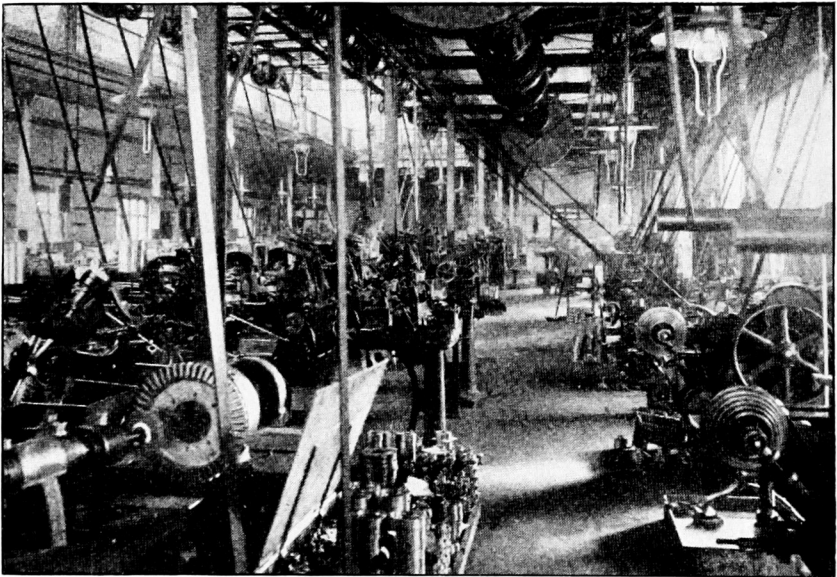
who are sick, out of work, or who unfortunately meet with accident. From its reports the society appears to have spent about 100,000 francs per annum on this good work. Mr. Mercier and his brother have purchased the property in which the deaf have foregathered, and fitted it up as a club where they can meet for recreation, lectures, etc. The deaf members are all expected

to subscribe to the benefit funds of the society. There is a library of 1,000 volumes, and there is also a good supply of illustrated papers.

Mr. Emile Mercier has many times visited England, and is well known to the deaf here. He was born deaf, but married a hearing lady. At a recent banquet over which Mr. Mercier presided, 187 deaf-mute guests were present. He has been honoured by the French Government with the decoration of an Officer of the Academy.

The Deaf and Motor Cars.

Not only are there deaf licensed drivers of motors and 'buses, but many of the deaf are engaged in the manufacture of these useful vehicles.



DAIMLER MOTOR CAR WORKS, COVENTRY.

In the various departments of the Daimler and other leading works will be found deaf employees doing good work, earning excellent wages, in some cases becoming landlords, and as loyal citizens adding to the material and moral welfare of the nation. The Daimler works cover 5 acres, and the employees number over 5,000. It is estimated that there are over a quarter of a million motor vehicles constantly on the road.

Edith M. Thomas, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

Edith M. Thomas is a unique character in the annals of deaf-blind students. She was born in Chelsea, Mass., and was a remarkably precocious child, showing great mental activity.

When she was four years old, this pet of the household was smitten with scarlet fever and diphtheria, from which she emerged with total loss of sight.

The loss of hearing came gradually upon her, and at the age of six years she became quite deaf. She continued to talk for a time, but gradually she lapsed into dumbness. At eight years of age Edith was received into the Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Measures were at once taken to establish means of communication between her and the outer world. Following the path which had been hewn out by Dr. Howe, in the teaching of Laura Bridgman, the connection of names and objects in Edith's mind was begun with the words "mug" and "ball." Although it was soon evident that she comprehended the significance of the instruction, it was weeks before she voluntarily formed the letters with her fingers. The Rubicon being thus crossed, success was assured.

Having gained a knowledge of language sufficient for her daily use, Edith seemed well content to stop there, and her extreme apathy increased greatly the difficulty of her tutorage. Her mental activity expressed itself in *doing* rather than *saying*, and she resented as an interference the constant and systematic methods of training, which diverted her from her own amusements.

From the first Edith displayed an innate sense of right and duty, together with unflinching honesty, and, when a temptation arose to depart from the path of rectitude, she would fight out the battle alone, bringing both hands and feet into service and striking herself repeatedly. If left to herself, the victory invariably rested at last with her better nature, but any assertion of outer authority brought about the triumph of the contrary spirit at once.

Being by nature fond of using her hands, the employments of the kindergarten gave her intense delight, and aided greatly in her development. The gifts and occupations furnished welcome outlets for her tireless energy, as well as an opportunity for original expression.

Later on she was transferred from the kindergarten to the parent school at South Boston. By this time the manual alphabet had become so familiar to her that she used it almost unconsciously, often talking to herself in that way. She wrote the "square-hand" system neatly and legibly, and her sewing as well as other manual work was excellently executed. Her



EDITH M. THOMAS.

ambition was aroused by this promotion to a place among older pupils and by her entrance to a regular class, and she bent herself to the performance of her daily tasks with an application which she had not previously shown.

With the aid of a special teacher, who has stood by her side from the beginning, as friend, guide, and interpreter, she maintained her place in the class and completed the work required.

This result, in the cases of those studies which she stigmatizes as "naturally uninteresting," has not been attained without the aid of many extra hours, but the necessity for this has usually been fully recognized and cheerfully complied with by Edith herself.

A description of the invention of the telegraph caused her to say fervently: "Man can do anything; that is what God made him for." She has had systematic training in knitting and sewing, and she is now able to draft a pattern for a garment, cut the latter out, and make it entirely without aid, using hand-work or machine-stitching, as seems most appropriate.

Edith's present command of English may be shown by the following composition, written during the past year:—

"THE CHARACTER OF THE EARL OF DORINCOURT.

"I think that the Earl of Dorincourt is one of the most savage and unique characters I have read about. From what the story tells about that person, it was his nature to feel unfriendly toward others and only care for himself. His children did not comfort him in his loneliness and misery.

"He is not the sort of person that I like in some respects, that is, when he had no desire to make himself any better and have feeling for others, but wished to be a very unpleasant and bad-tempered man; he did not deserve to be liked.

"In other respects I like him or his character, because later he grows better and better by following the example of a little child, who draws him close to his side, as a magnet attracts the steel. The child whom he took for a model and example was of a very brave and loving nature with its beauty.

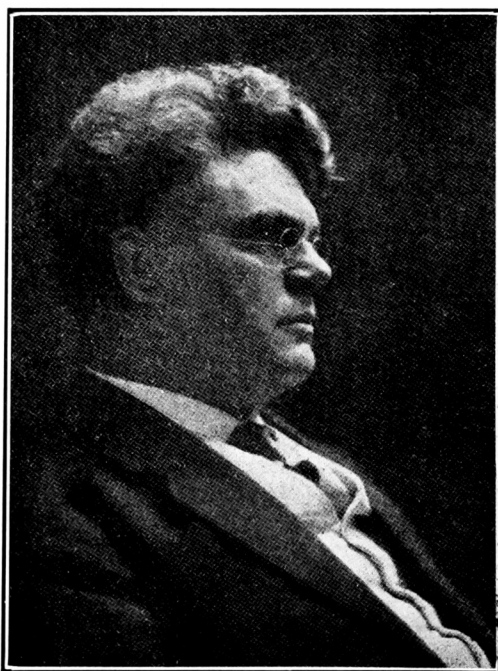
"This man had never loved anyone truly in his life, not even children, because he thought, from the way in which his own troubled him, that they were great bothers; the child whom he took for a model and example was his grandson, who came from America to live with him. He found him different from what he supposed he would be, and every day he found something new in the boy, which changed his character. The little boy influenced the old man to do right every day, and amused him. The longer they were together, the more friendly they became.

"Two persons who are together a great deal influence one or the other, whether it is good or bad."

Edith is deeply and essentially religious, and only when she is attuned to the divine order of things is she at her happiest and best. She stands as a splendid type of what can be accomplished by a set of teachers of rare discretion, probity, and earnestness of purpose.—*The Deaf-Blind*.

An Irish Deaf Artist.

Mr. Graville Redmond, who was born deaf, is the son of a mining engineer, and after finishing his general education, he



MR. GRAVILLE REDMOND.

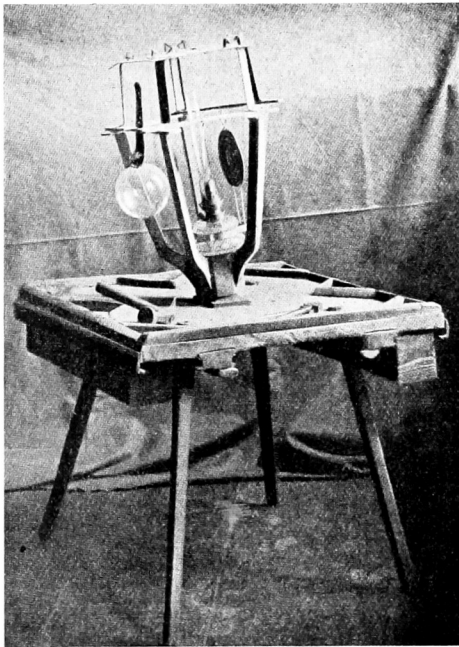
went to complete his art studies at the Julian Academy in Paris under Constat and Laurens.

Mr. Redmond has always been a careful and industrious student, doing the best work only, and has fortunately been easily able to dispose of his pictures at a fair price. He has exhibited at many of the great exhibitions in various parts of the world. He is a very genial fellow and full of wit, for which the Irish are so proverbial.

Deaf-Mute Cobbler's Stall.

In some of the villages in Switzerland may be seen what seems to us a peculiar kind of workman's stall or bench placed in the street. Visitors have on several occasions been sufficiently curious to go up and ask questions, and found, to their surprise, that the proprietors were *deaf-mutes*, earning a very decent living.

The glass globe, as seen in front of the lamp, is filled with water. The light is projected through it as through a powerful



magnifying glass. It is extremely pure, and has the beauty of light breaking through rock-crystal. This method of obtaining a maximum of light through the simplest of means goes back to the Middle Ages.

Mr. Henry S. Bacon.

"Mr. Bacon, who recently passed away at his home, Shirley Road, Southampton," says a Southampton paper, "was a well known and much respected deaf and dumb resident; in fact, a true type of the fine old English gentleman. Mr. Bacon was

an exceedingly interesting personality, and was beloved by all who knew him.

"The Bacon family (to which the deceased belonged) was descended from Grimbold, who came into this country at the Norman invasion. Robert, the great-grandson of Grimbold, was the first to assume the present surname, and the great Lord Bacon was in the line of descent, the crest of the family being a boar passant, ermine. The father of Mr. H. S. Bacon, Mr. Nathaniel Henry Bacon, for many years occupied a high position in the Bank of England, and Mr. George Bacon, the well-known banker and benefactor of Ipswich, was his uncle. The deceased's



MR. HENRY S. BACON.

mother was also a celebrity in her day, and well remembers sitting upon the knee of His Majesty King William the Fourth, in the days of her childhood, when she lived at Bushey Park. By her second marriage to her cousin, Mr. Henry Albion Slade (for over forty years associated with Cox's Bank, Charing Cross), the deceased was related to Hobart Pasha, Sir Frederick Slade, the late Admiral Slade, Sir Charles Tennant, and many other notabilities of his day.

"The Rev. Richard Pearce, Chaplain to the Deaf and Dumb in the Diocese of Winchester, took a great interest in Mr. Bacon. The weekly visit from his untiring friend was always a great treat to him, and an hour spent in prayer and consolation helped to brighten the passing days of the dear old gentleman."

The Deaf and Dumb in New Zealand.

Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, who is stone-deaf, but a really clever lip-reader and speaker, writes in the *Volta Review* of a visit she made to New Zealand: "Eleven miles out of Christchurch is the one and only New Zealand school for the deaf.



ON THE ROAD IN NEW ZEALAND.

It is a seaside resort in summer, reached from town by electric trams or motors over a beautiful road.

"We motored there one bright spring day in September, when the willows were in their tenderest green, cherry and almond trees in bloom, and daffodils and jonquils yellowing the ground.

"Bright-faced deaf children swung open the gate for us; within, others stopped in their play to watch us with interested eyes, or came running eagerly forward from garden work.

At once the impression was made on us of a happy home school.

"I liked what I saw of both the Principal (Mr. Stevens) and his wife, and especially their way with the children. It was a Saturday half-holiday, so there were no classes to visit, but Mr. Stevens brought some of the children to see us, and we were very pleased with all that we saw and heard.

"Finally, we drove away, carrying very pleasant memories of our visit, and followed by the 'Good-bye, good-bye; come again,' of the laughing children."

The proportion of deaf-mutes in New Zealand is said to be



WANGANUI RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

much below the average, which speaks well for the climate and healthy conditions of life in New Zealand.

Mr. Frank Widnall.

One little knows of the approach of deafness, how near it may be to us or to our own little ones.

Frank, at the age of two, was a merry, lively little fellow with perfect hearing and speech, but soon afterwards, alas, a serious illness took away his hearing, and the loss of speech quickly followed. When about seven he went to the Institution at Derby, and became a very fair lip-reader and a moderate speaker. He was fond of gymnastics, cricket and football, in all of which

he used to excel ; now he stands well over six feet, and is a good example of an all-round, well-developed man.

After completing his education he became apprenticed as a fitter in the engineering works of Messrs. Cotton, at Loughborough, where he has been engaged for nineteen years. He has been very successful with his work, is liked by his fellow-workmen, and his firm gives him an excellent character for good



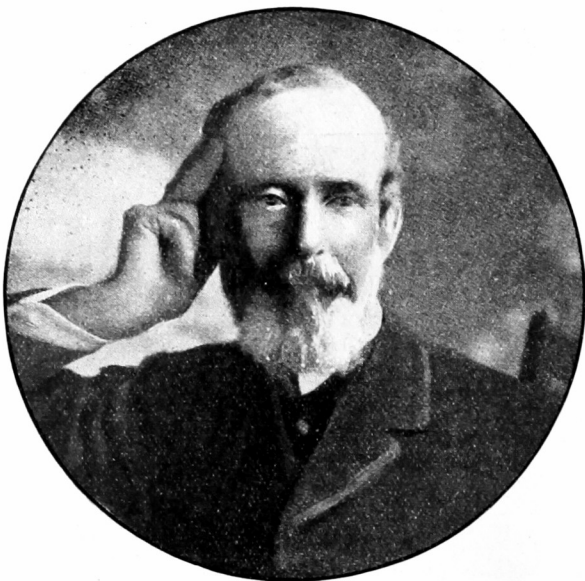
MR. FRANK WIDNALL.

all-round work. He himself says that they have always encouraged him and given him some of the very best work to do, and that they pay him a very good salary.

One who has worked by his side says : " He is a most excellent workman, he puts his whole soul into his business, and endeavours to finish in the very best style anything to which he puts his hand, hence the perfection which is to be seen in the work which has passed through his hands."

A Deaf-Mute Artist—Mr. R. A. Dent.

For many years past the name of Mr. R. A. Dent has been a very familiar one in the catalogues of provincial exhibitions of pictures, and at the Royal Academy.



MR. R. A. DENT.

Mr. Dent was deaf from birth, and it appears he had a great-aunt on the father's side who was deaf and dumb, and who also had artistic gifts.

"I was born," says Mr. Dent, "at Wolverhampton, and am the third son of Mr. William Dent, who practised as a solicitor



"WHAT ARE YOU DOING THERE?" · By R. A. Dent.

there for upwards of fifty years. My mother was Miss Jane Hemsley, a daughter of Mr. Henry Hemsley, of Westminster,



MR. WILLIAM DENT. By R. A. Dent.



"THE DOG OF THE FUTURE." By R. A. Dent.

a very accomplished gentleman, a linguist, and a connoisseur, to whom, by heredity, I can trace my love for the art of painting."

Mr. Dent's taste for art had become pronounced at the age of eight, when he was constantly observing animals and insects,



"PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA." By R. A. Dent.

and making continual efforts to portray the former. He became an enthusiast in natural history and entomology.

Mr. Dent was sent to the Wolverhampton School of Art, then under Mr. Archibald Gunn, an excellent master. Here Mr. Dent made rapid progress, winning valuable prizes. He passed from

Mr. Gunn's care to the students' probationary work at the Royal Academy when twenty-three years old. At this time the keeper at the Academy was Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., who, on being consulted by Mr. Dent's father as to his son's undergoing a prolonged



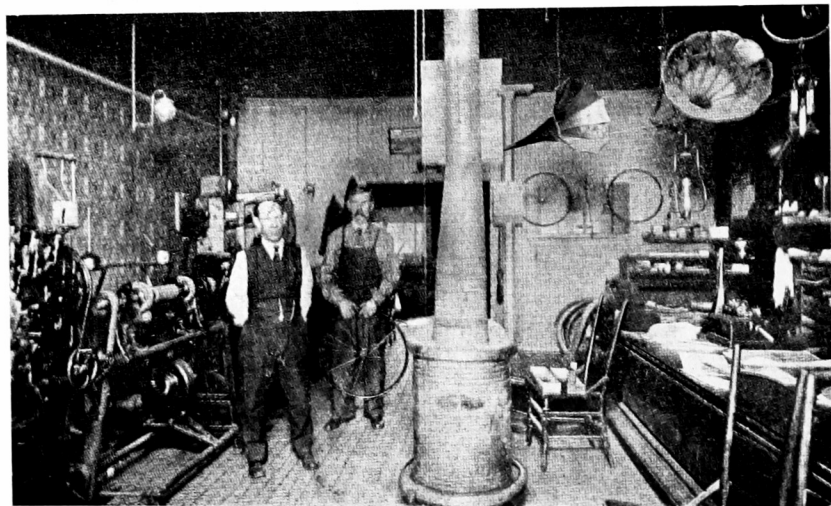
"DON'T DISTURB ME!" By R. A. Dent.

course of study there, recommended the young student to begin exhibiting forthwith instead. This wise and disinterested advice was followed, and young Dent entered upon his busy artistic career, exhibiting yearly at Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Derby, Dublin, etc.

"My speciality is animal painting, and my choice of subject has generally been the dog," says Mr. Dent, "because of its sagacity and tractability. I select cattle for picturesqueness, placing them in a landscape, and for form I offer the horse. One of my Academy pictures is entitled 'The Dog of the Future.' It represents a dog reading *The Times* newspaper, and was intended as an illustration of the effect of the then recent teaching of Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) of dogs to read. Another of my dog pictures, called 'Temptation,' exhibited at the Royal Academy, on the line, was sold there. Several others were also accepted and hung."

A Deaf-Mute's Bicycle Shop.

A gentleman was asked: "At what trades are the deaf employed?" The reply came: "Well, it is known that they are engaged in over four hundred businesses and professions,

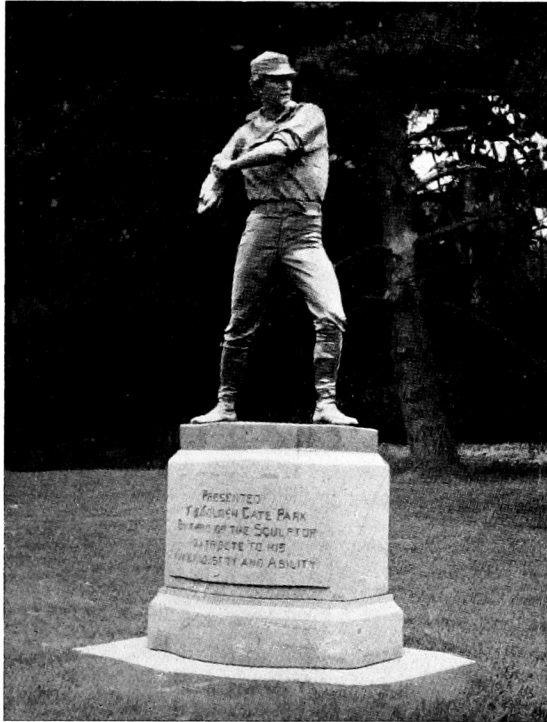


so that they pretty well cover everything." Many people express their great surprise to find so many in business for themselves.

The above sketch shows the machine shop of Mr. Egbert Smith, a deaf-mute's place of business at Grand Lodge, Michigan. Bicycle repairing is his speciality, and he is doing a prosperous business.

A Celebrated Deaf-Mute Sculptor.

The American *Who's Who* ? indicates that Mr. Douglas Tilden, the celebrated sculptor, was born deaf in Chico, California, and was educated at the Institution for the Deaf there. He studied sculpture in New York and Paris, and was Professor of Sculpture in the University of California from 1894 to 1900. A number



--"THE BALL PLAYER." By D. Tilden.

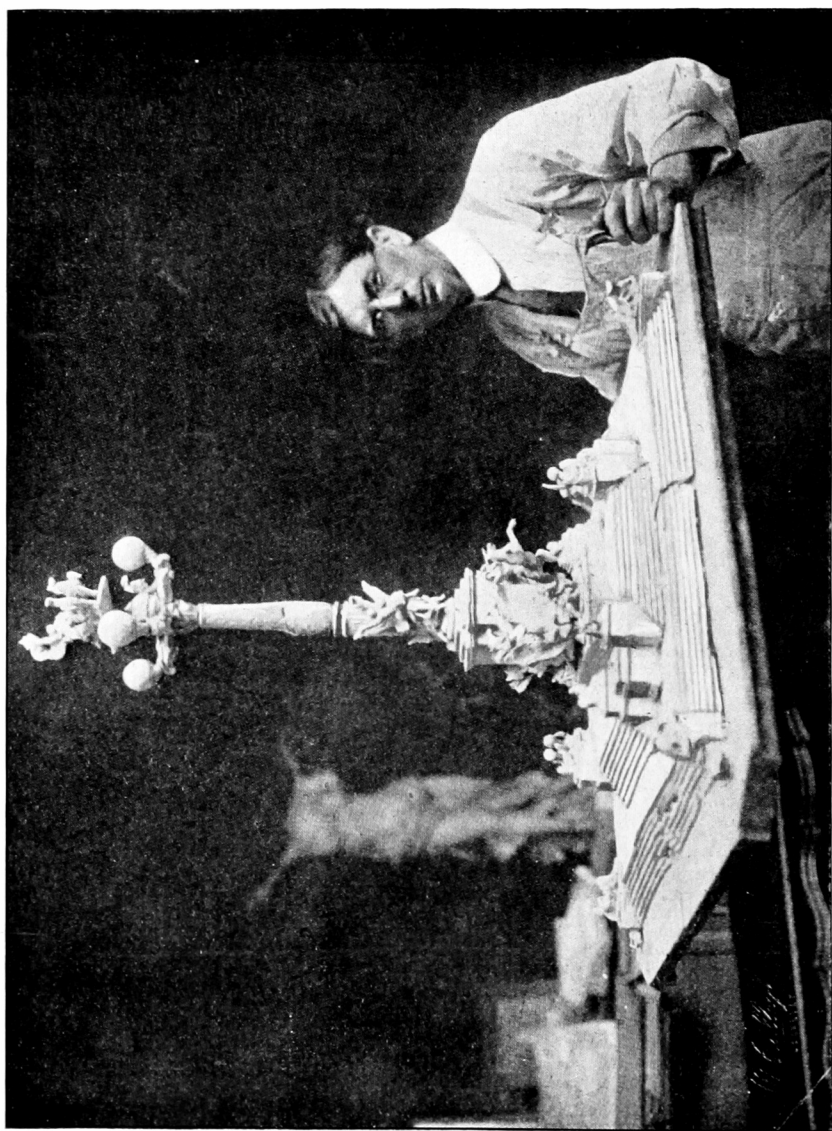
of his works were admitted to the Paris Salon, and one of them, "The Tired Boxer," received honourable mention.

Mr. Tilden is a dignified and courteous gentleman, an excellent man of business, and has a really wonderful command, as shown by his writings, of the English language.

Several of Tilden's works were shown in the World's Columbian Exhibition, one being placed in a very conspicuous position in the hall, directly facing one of the entrances.

"The Ball Player" was Tilden's first work. It was purchased

by one of his admirers and presented to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, where it now stands.



DOUGLAS TILDEN (THE DEAF-MUTE SCULPTOR) PREPARING A MODEL FOR A LARGE MEMORIAL.

The group shown on opposite page, representing "The Wounded Football Player," was purchased by a public-spirited man and

offered as a prize to the competing University football teams of California and Stanford.

The former defeated the latter in the series of games, thus winning the statue, which now stands in the grounds of the University of California.

Several other productions of Tilden's have been purchased by municipalities and placed in prominent positions, notably "The



"THE WOUNDED FOOTBALL PLAYER." By D. Tilden.

Admission Day Monument," which stands at one of the busy corners of a leading street in San Francisco.

" 'The Ball Pitcher' of Douglas Tilden, the deaf-mute sculptor's remarkable statue, is a curious likeness of himself," says a correspondent of the *San Francisco Call*.

It has been said that artists paint themselves, and it is certainly true that young Tilden sculptured himself. Looking upon this beautiful piece of art, the other day, I was forcibly reminded of my first acquaintance with the artist. He was three and a

half years old, but even then he foreshadowed the inventive faculty which has since made him famous.

He was certainly a fine-looking little fellow, large for his age, as upright as a dart, with a beautiful head and frank, manly face.

Tilden was awarded the contract for the erection of a memorial to the California Volunteers in the Philippines. His design was



"THE ADMISSION DAY MONUMENT." By D. Tilden.

the best submitted, and the cost was over £5,000. He has also proved himself to be an author as well as a sculptor, taking a £5 cash prize recently in the Overland story contest. More than sixty manuscripts were handed in.

A Deaf Lady Book-keeper.

Miss Daisy M. Way, who is ranked among the most expert lip-readers of the country, was being educated in the public high

schools of Creston, where her parents resided. At the age of five years she lost her hearing, and with it her speech. She was taken to the Whipple Oral School at Mystic, Conn., by her mother, and remained there a year.

Returning home, she was placed under the private instruction of an articulation teacher for a year, and after this her own mother devoted herself unremittingly to her education, with special efforts in the line of articulation and lip-reading. Miss



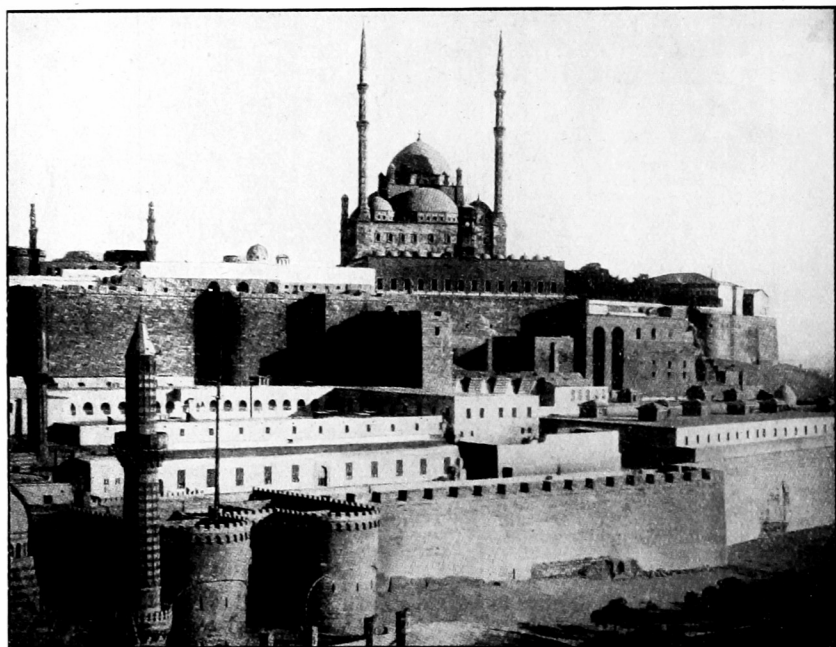
MISS DAISY M. WAY, A DEAF BOOK-KEEPER.

Way at this time entered the public school in classes with hearing children, and in a few years finished the course and was admitted to the high school. She also successfully completed the course there, graduating with honour. Being an only child, and her father having lost his property, Miss Way decided to become self-supporting. She accordingly went to Wisconsin, and took a business course in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, upon the completion of which she obtained a position as book-keeper with the Lombard Investment Association, of Kansas City, Mo.

A Deaf-Mute Princess.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is the largest town in Africa, and the modern part is very beautiful. The Mameluke rulers were great builders, as many of the splendid mosques, especially that of the Sultan Hassan, and other buildings in Cairo, still testify.

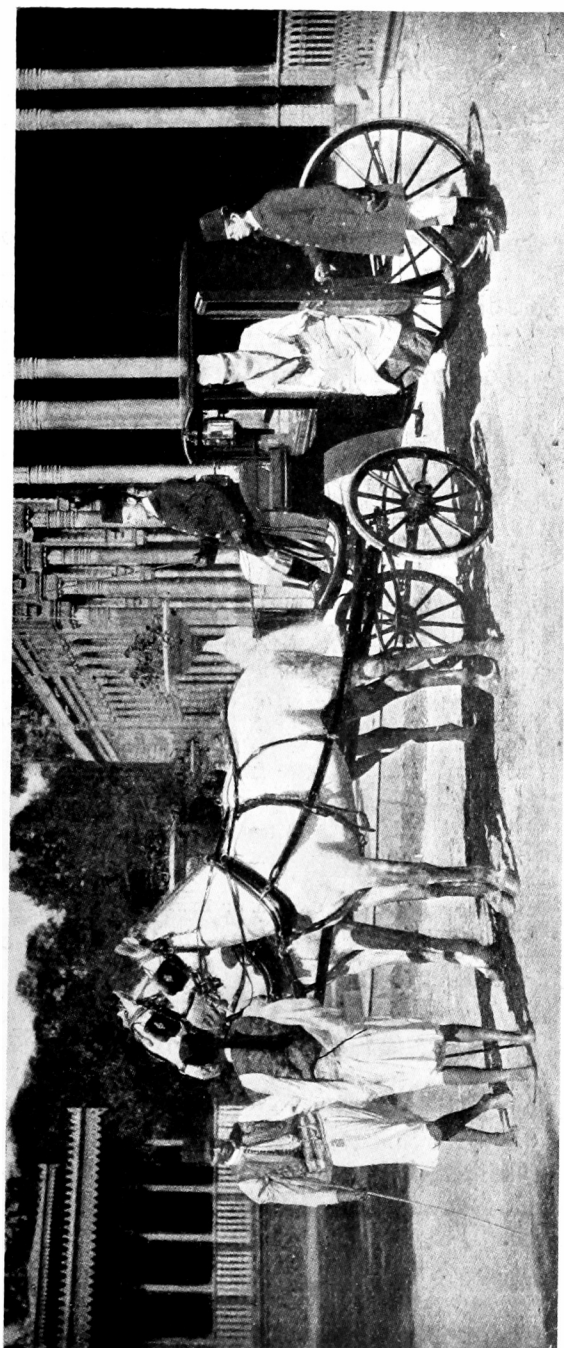
Driving by the Citadel in Cairo some time ago might be seen a beautiful carriage, an English brougham, with a black eunuch



THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

seated by the driver; a couple of running saises with gold sashes and turbans preceding the carriage. The lady seated in the carriage was the eldest child of the Khedive of Egypt, the Princess Emina, who is deaf and dumb.

She is a beautiful girl, and as the Egyptian climate is considered too relaxing for her, she lives mostly in the lovely island of Rhodes, where the Khedive has great estates. She occupies a beautiful palace surrounded by every luxury, and is visited several times during the year by her parents. Her mother was originally a slave in the Khedival palace.



Photo]

A DEAF-MUTE PRINCESS.

A Snapshot of the deaf and dumb daughter of the Khedive of Egypt, the Princess Emina, showing the lady alighting from her carriage within the precincts of the Khedival Palace at Cairo.

[E. N. A.

The Deaf and Dumb in Denmark.

The proportion of deaf-mutes to the population is as one in sixteen hundred. The education of the deaf is under the Ministry for Public Instruction, and the annual cost per head is just under £50. The number of pupils under instruction last year was 388.

At Nyborg there is an excellent agricultural school, to which senior deaf boys are admitted on completing their ordinary education, where they receive an adequate training in order to become good farmers.

This school accommodates ten deaf farmers, and trains them two years, both theoretically and practically, and especially



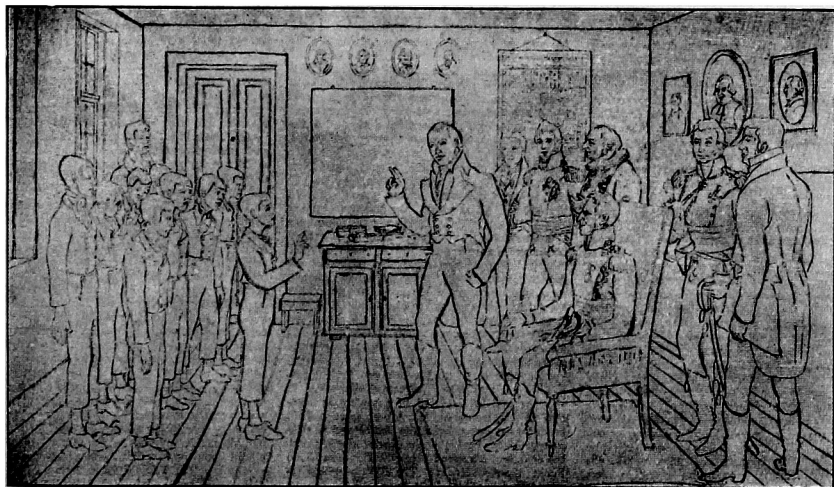
COPENHAGEN, THE CAPITAL OF DENMARK.

tries to make them fitted to take over small holdings to cultivate them on their own account.

Herr Poulsen, a congenitally deaf youth of Lemvig, Jutland, has passed the *examinatio artium*, which gives admission to the University. Herr Poulsen was examined together with the graduates of the State *gymnasium* at Roeskilde, and his standing ranked among the very best, though the entrance examinations of continental universities are by no means easy to pass. Herr Poulsen intends to pursue the studies leading to the degree of Civil Engineer.

His education has been carried on entirely by the oral method, under private tutors, and the exceptional results that have been obtained are indicated by the fact that he is the first born-deaf Dane successfully to be prepared for tertiary education.

The sketch given below appeared in the Christmas issue of the *Smaablade for Dovstamme*, published at Copenhagen, Denmark, and was drawn by the well-known *deaf* artist Mr. V. Ohr Hansen. The title of the picture is, "An Examination at the Royal Deaf-



DEAF-MUTES BEING EXAMINED BEFORE THE KING OF DENMARK, 1811.

Mute Institute in 1811." Superintendent Castberg is seen in front of the pupils, and King Frederik VI. is sitting in the chair. Among the others present are the Crown Prince, the Bishop, and other persons of rank.

Hang Chow School for the Deaf.

The story of the awaking of the people of China will be looked upon as one of the most romantic revivals in the history of missions. The far-famed city of Hang Chow, with its storied temples and pagodas, its beautiful lake and other attractions, is also honoured by the opening of another small school for the deaf of China.

The moving spirit in this work was Mrs. Mills, an American lady, to whom reference is made elsewhere.

Mrs. Mills writes: "To see the fruition of long years of effort under difficulties is a thrilling pleasure. This pleasure has been mine, though the moving local spirit was the father of one of our pupils, Tse Tien Fu, who graduated last year.

"Mr. Tse Yao Shien has appreciated so keenly what the Chefoo School for the Deaf has done for his eldest son

that he longed to have other deaf children enjoy the same advantages at Hang Chow. One is not surprised to be told that the Tses originally came from an old aristocratic Hang Chow family now decayed. Unfortunately, Mr. Tse is well on in years and in frail health, but we hope much from his sons.

"For some years the Tse family has had one ambition,



TSE YAO SHIEN,
Principal of the Hang Chow School for the Deaf.

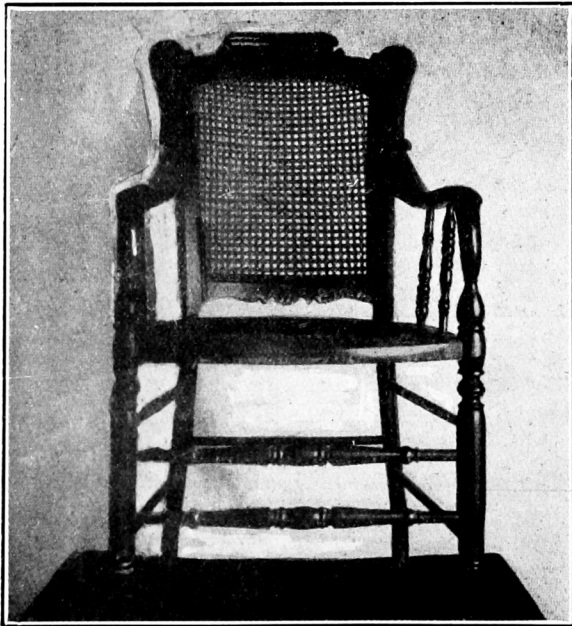
namely, to see a school for the deaf established in their city. There have been times when circumstances have pushed it into the background, when there seemed no possible chance, but it has always come to the fore again. When I went to America in the spring of 1909, Mr. Tse besought me to know if I thought Tien Fu, the deaf son, could teach. With a reservation, barring speech teaching, I said, 'Yes,' and gave him a letter to Mr. March of Hang Chow, saying

that I thought he could start pupils in the written language. The result was that they gathered six pupils in their home. Two years later four of these came with Tien Fu to Chefoo when he returned for further study. They have now returned to the Hang Chow School."

A correspondent writes to Mrs. Mills: "This deaf school here is doing good work. If it alone were the only fruit of your work, it would have been well worth while. There are nine pupils; and young Mr. Tse, whom you trained, is in charge of the teaching, with his deaf brother assisting. An association of leading Christians is backing it, so it is independent of the Mission financially."

An Old Deaf Slave's Craftsmanship.

The photo below represents a pulpit chair used at the opening of the Wesleyan Chapel at Capetown in 1822. It was made entirely by an old *deaf* slave from Balatia.



It is made of oak grown in the colony, and is beautifully carved. The cane seat and back are as originally made from cane reeds grown under the slopes of Table Mountain.

The Deaf in the Great War.

It was reported that the school for the deaf at Arras, in France, was partially destroyed. A deaf-mute in Arras, during the war, had his house blown down, his wife was killed by a bomb, and he was left alone with two little children.

In another case a deaf-mute saw both his father and brother shot by the Germans, whilst yet another saw his mother killed by a bomb.

A deaf-mute woman wrote from Lorraine: "Our poor house is destroyed by fire, all our furniture burnt, we have nothing at all left; everything was destroyed by August 20th by the bombs. I am very sad, and we are all miserable."



ARRAS, DESTROYED BY THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

Numerous deaf men had their cattle stolen, and hundreds were seized and sent to Germany as civil prisoners. Sixteen little deaf-mute children followed the refugees to England.

Thirty-four deaf-mute couples had sons at the front, in some cases two, three, and at least in one case four. In one instance the eldest son was killed, and the next day a second son was wounded, and on the following day the third son was taken prisoner.

A large number of the French and Belgian teachers of the deaf, in fact, all of military age, were at the front. From the Paris school alone, it was stated that seven out of sixteen teachers were killed during the first nine months of the war.

Deaf-Mutes in Bagdad.

Who has not heard of Bagdad, the wonderful city of romance and of biblical association? It is said that here there stood the Garden of Eden and mighty Babylon and proud Nineveh.

England made the waters of Bagdad safe to navigation, and they have ever since been patrolled by our warships.

A deaf friend writes respecting the deaf-mutes of Bagdad, that "absolutely nothing is done either for the children or the adults



Photo by]

WICKERWORK BOATS AT BAGDAD.

[A. B. A. Holland.

of this place or district. Some are actually forsaken by their own parents, and all seem to be looked upon as a curse.

"There are, of course, exceptions, and we came across some really clever deaf-mute men and women too. It seemed to us a miracle we were not drowned in the river, but the deaf-mute who had charge of the funny wickerwork boat hurled us along at a hurricane speed, and seemed utterly oblivious to all danger, and rushed by the other boats when collision seemed inevitable. He was a well-built, good-hearted fellow, well over six feet, and could tell the time, count money or people up to ten, but beyond this he was done, and then resorted to stones, putting one stone before us for every five of anything we had to pay him, and so on.

"Either there is a larger number of deaf-mutes in Bagdad in proportion to the population, or they work in more public places than is generally the case, and so become more prominent in the public eye."

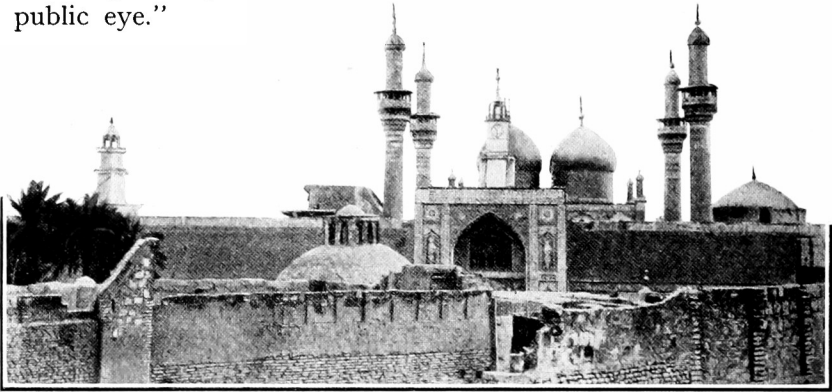


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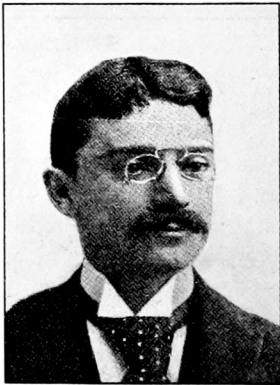
THE MOSQUE, BAGDAD.]

[A. B. A. Holland.

It is to be hoped that in the great wave which is sweeping over the world in favour of education for the deaf, this wonderful land of charm and romance, of ancient cities and picturesque people, will not be overlooked.

A Deaf Photographer.

Mr. Alexander L. Pach, of Brooklyn, N.Y., became deaf through cerebro-spinal meningitis. After spending some years as pupil and teacher in the New York Institution, he entered into business with Pach Brothers; photographers, one of the leading firms in New York. Here he began at the bottom and worked his way through every stage of the business, and became in early life thoroughly proficient in the work. In due course Mr. Alexander Pach started on his own account, and now carries on a large and successful business at Easton, Pa. Mr. Pach is perhaps alone as a totally deaf man in such a large way of business in this particular line. He has done work



for all classes of people, and has received the commendation of some in high official positions.

The Deaf and Dumb of Holland.

There is an old Dutch proverb : " God made the sea, but we make the shore." For a thousand years the making of that shore has been the first thought of Holland's industrious people, who are a wise and determined race. Holland is one of the oddest and most interesting countries in the world. Though water is



A SNAPSHOT IN A STREET IN HOLLAND.

everywhere, there is often not a drop fit to drink, and people have frequently to buy it by the gallon.

From the high dykes frogs look down on the birds, and in the damp fields the cows wear coats. Dogs draw little carts with brass jars full of milk. Water omnibuses ply for fares on the canals, and coal is brought to the houses in a boat, which is hitched up to the door like a horse.

Mr. Roorda, Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Groningen, says : " All that is being done for the deaf-mutes of Holland is due to private munificence and enterprise, entirely

independent of the State, but I believe that about fifteen per cent. of the deaf-mute children yet remains without any instruction."

As a wedding gift from the pupils of the Institution to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Henry, the boys in the cabinet-shop connected with the school made a handsome bookcase, which was very much admired by the Queen. Her Majesty said that she had received



MARKET SQUARE, ALKMAAR, HOLLAND.

numerous gifts of great value, but intimated that there was none that had more deeply touched her feelings or on which she should set a higher value.

The deaf of Holland seem to be fortunate in their after school life, and it will not be surprising to learn that the country which gave us great artists such as Rembrandt, Rubens, and Hals, has now several deaf-mute artists. In Amsterdam there are two deaf-mutes at work as diamond-cutters. Then it will not be surprising to hear that the country which has been able to teach all Europe how to garden and farm has a good proportion of its

deaf-mutes very successfully engaged on garden and farm work. On market days at Alkmaar a number of deaf-mute farmers may be seen selling their produce.

Umbrellas.

General Wolfe, writing from Paris in 1752, says : " The people here use umbrellas in hot weather to defend them from the sun, and something of the same kind to save them from the snow and rain. I wonder so useful an article is not introduced into England."



It was reserved for a gentleman named Jonas Hanway to introduce the umbrella into this country about the year 1770, and when using it in the street he was mobbed by the people. About the end of the eighteenth century a tradesman advertised umbrellas for sale including "*pocket*" and portable umbrellas superior to any kind ever invented."

At least nine old pupils of the Institution at Derby and elsewhere are earning a very good living in the manufacture of these useful articles. One of our deaf friends writes : " It may seem strange, but it is a fact that in the very middle of the great war, which began in 1914, the French got out thousands of really good umbrellas made of a waterproof paper. Some deaf women are engaged in the factory where these are being produced, and we shall soon have some of these cheap umbrellas in England."

Deaf-Mute Farmers in Canada.

Some Derbyshire and district deaf-mutes have gone out to various parts of the world to try their fortunes. From the United States, South Africa, and Canada come optimistic letters showing what may be done by pluck and determination.

In Canada especially there seem wide openings for strong deaf youths who are prepared to put in long hours. One deaf-mute writer says : " Five o'clock is our breakfast-time, and the mornings here are just fine and lovely. I have to hurry about with my work, and the cattle want a lot to eat.



" When all is ready, the horses, which are very fine, and the men start out for a long thirteen or fourteen hours' working day, perhaps six or eight miles away from the farmhouse ; but the air is so fine and everyone so cheerful that the time soon goes by, and when we get home we have supper, and then, healthily tired out, we go to bed.

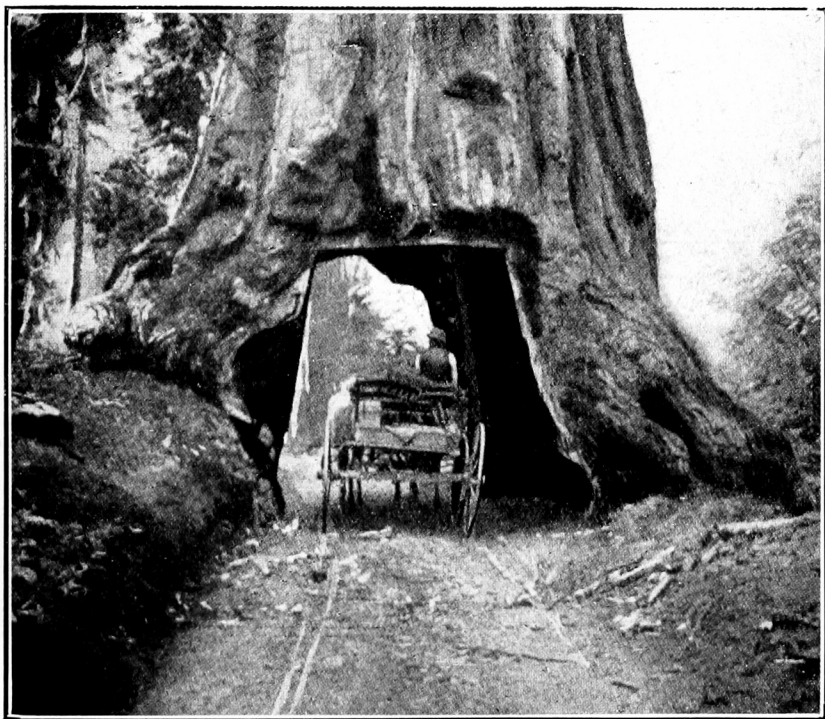
" The farm is about eleven miles from the railway track ; but we don't think it far, as my father says you do in England."

There must be millions of beehives in Canada. In Ontario alone the returns show that there are 300,000 being kept by 10,000 owners, and producing annually 5,000 tons of honey.

A large number of deaf-mutes have beehives ; one has over

one hundred, and a lot have six to fifty. Quite young *deaf* girls are able easily to manage these, and make a nice sum of money out of the honey sold.

In the case of another *deaf-mute* who has a hearing man as partner, he writes : " We have a very hard life, long weary hours sometimes ; but, then, it is a very healthy life, and we are saving money. When I came out here I was very delicate, but I had to come, or I should have died in England. At first I was very bad,

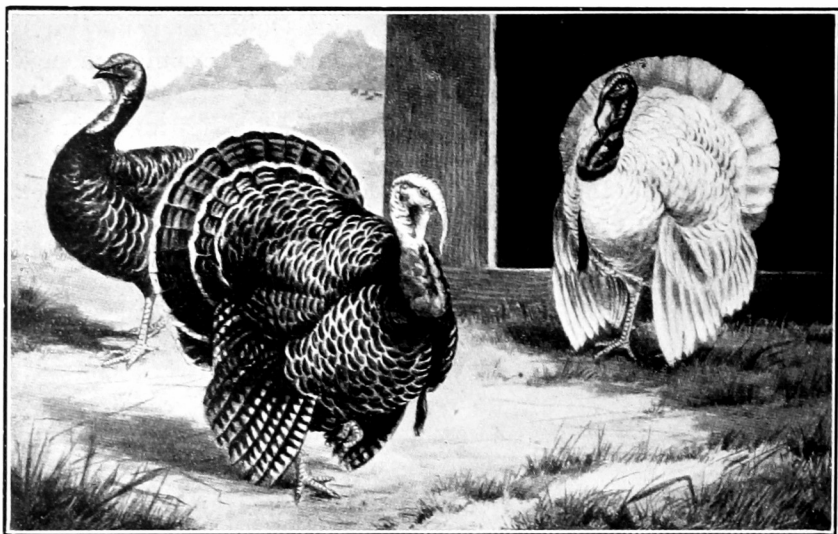


A ROADWAY THROUGH A TREE IN CANADA.

but have gradually grown better, and now I am very strong and never ail at all.

" Our farm is not a very large one in comparison with those round here, but we have more than we can manage ourselves.

" We have done very well indeed with corn and fruit. The poultry, too, have paid us fairly well, but the turkeys, all of which are of the American breed, pay us much better. The ground seems to suit them much better than fowls. We give them very



AMERICAN TURKEYS.

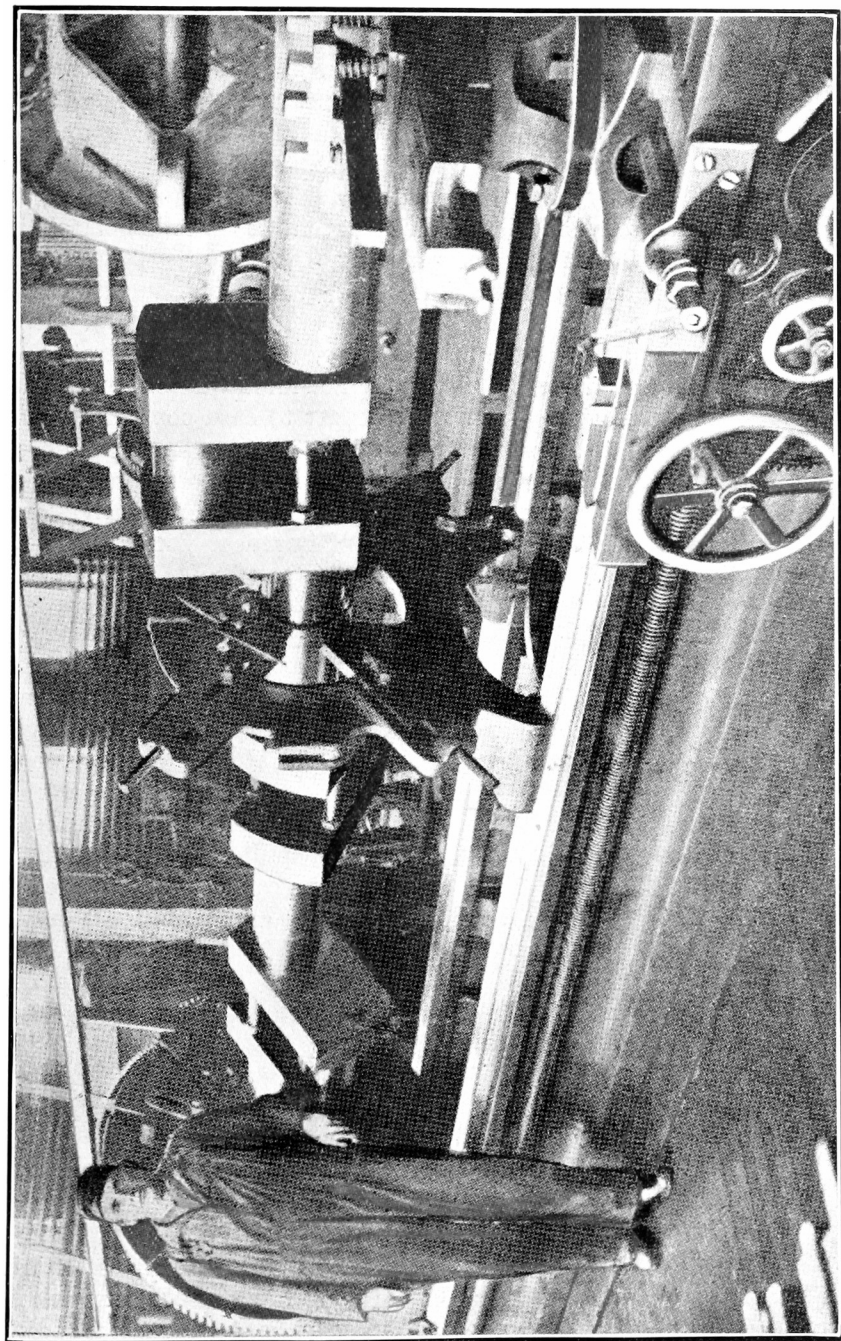
little food, they have a very wide range and have to find for themselves. In spite of this we get turkeys which weigh twenty to thirty pounds, and we had one once which weighed thirty-three pounds."

Mr. Jesse Kenyon, Expert Machinist.

The photograph opposite is that of Mr. Jesse Kenyon, of Baldwinsville, an expert machinist, and also a picture of the giant lathe which he operates.

Mr. Kenyon lost his hearing in *infancy*, and received his education at the Rome School. He learned no trade at school, and having a marked taste for machinery, upon graduating he began a regular apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the well-known Ames Iron Works at Oswego. After becoming a journeyman, he spent a short time in Pittsburg, but finding that the climate did not agree with him, he came to Baldwinsville, where for the past fourteen years he has been one of the most valued employees of the Morris Machine Works. This company makes a speciality of triple and quadruple expansion engines of all kinds and sizes, and Mr. Kenyon is largely engaged in the turning of crankshafts for these engines.

The lathe illustrated is one of the largest in this part of the state. It will handle a three-ton casting twenty feet long. In the illustration it is shown in the operation of turning a massive shaft for a triple expansion engine. The forgings are received



THE GIANT LATHE WHICH MR. KENYON, A DEAF-MUTE, OPERATES ON CASTINGS UP TO THREE TONS.

from Pennsylvania in the rough, and are shaped by Mr. Kenyon to the dimensions indicated on the blue prints from the designing-room. The work requires the highest degree of accuracy, and a very slight error may ruin several thousand dollars worth of material. To say that the great machine is entirely in Mr. Kenyon's charge is sufficient evidence that his mechanical skill is appreciated by his employers.

There is one fact in connection with Mr. Kenyon's success that deserves to be emphasized for the benefit of our young men. He served a long and hard apprenticeship, in which he mastered every detail of his trade, before he qualified for his present position. Most of our deaf young men are so eager to earn comparatively large wages from the start that they rebel at serving an apprenticeship to a trade, with the result that the progress of years brings to them no real advancement. Examples like that of Mr. Kenyon deserve to be kept before the eyes of our deaf young men.—*Silent Worker.*

A Deaf Insurance Agent.

Mr. Arnold Kiene is a versatile and successful business man. One of his latest undertakings is the general agency for Southern California of a leading insurance company. The fact that the



MR. ARNOLD KIENE.

management of the agency was entrusted to him, in spite of a known hearing defect, and without any social pull or family push, speaks volumes for his own address, tact, ability, and enterprise.

Mr. Kiene is a member of the Union League Club, the leading political organization of Los Angeles. His business necessitates his doing considerable traveling. Consequently he is not often present at gatherings of the deaf, though deeply interested in their welfare. He is a devoted Churchman.

Visitors to Southern California who are so fortunate as to become acquainted with the genial Mr. Kiene and his talented wife in their hospitable and happy home at Long Beach, will carry away a most pleasing impression of their visit.—*Silent Witness.*

Miss Annie Pill.

A visitor going round the Institution at Derby one day said : " I met in the country for several weeks in succession a nice-looking young lady riding her bicycle. She had a bright, smiling face, and was very neatly dressed, and always in passing me said ' Good morning ' or ' Good afternoon.' For a long time the face



MISS ANNIE PILL.

really haunted me. I could not for the life of me recall where I had met her ; but eventually I determined to tell her boldly that my memory was at fault, and that to my friends I called her ' Miss Smiler.' Well, when we at last got into conversation, I found out that she was stone-deaf and an old pupil from your Institution. When I knew this I at once recalled the fact that

I had seen her on several occasions at Derby. The fact that she spoke so clearly 'Good morning,' and passed along so smilingly, put me entirely off my guard."

Annie helps her mother at home in the laundry, and having a good connection with the gentry for seven miles round, she is able to get a good living, and uses her bicycle for fetching and returning the linen.

The Deaf at Sport.

Many of our deaf-mutes have distinguished themselves in the realm of sport.

Some years ago one was quite a noted player in the Notts. County football team, and several have been equally well known in Derbyshire cricket teams, tennis, bowls, etc. At



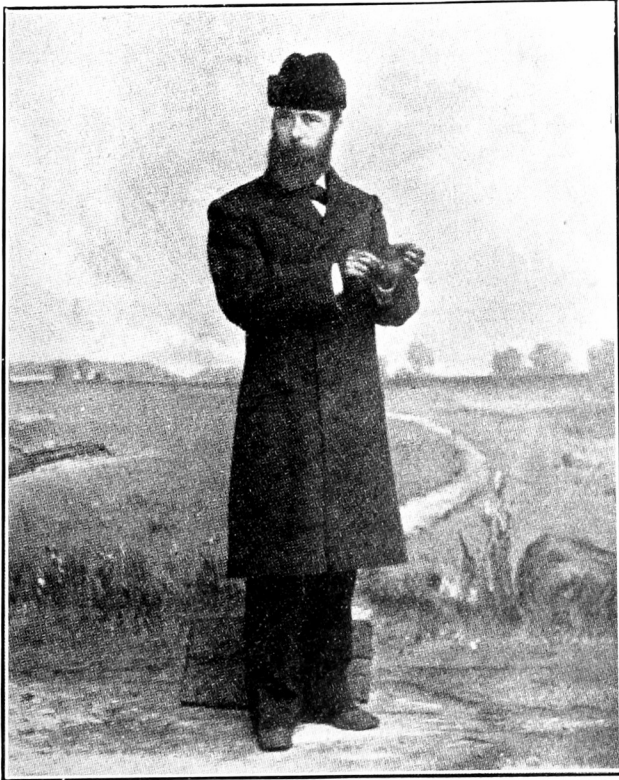
MR. THOMAS MASH.

Bedford there is a deaf-mute, twenty-six years of age, named Mr. Thomas Mash, who, despite his affliction, has distinguished himself as a devotee of the natatorial art in the local sports. His progress was so rapid and determined that he soon defeated his own teacher in a contest. He has carried off numerous prizes in swimming races, and on one occasion competed with Mr. Jarvis, the world-renowned swimmer, and only just failed to secure second place. Mr. Mash is a member of the Bedford Swimming Club, and has performed some long-distance swims, on one occasion covering three-and-a-half miles. He picks up objects in seven or eight places under the water, twenty feet deep, and can swim in the river with his clothes and boots on. He is an excellent gymnast and skater, and is employed in the works of Messrs. Howard, of Bedford.

A Deaf Microscopist.

Mr. James H. Logan, M.A., is a clever deaf microscopist. He lost his hearing in very early infancy, through a severe attack of scarlet fever. Seen by three doctors, all declared he could not recover, but he was nursed back to life by his mother.

His mother, who was a woman of great intelligence and of



MR. JAMES H. LOGAN, M.A.

strong will, taught her deaf child to read and write before he went to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf.

He says he remembers this time with much pleasure and gratitude, because of the great pains that were taken to help him on in his studies, especial pains being taken to foster his taste for the natural sciences.

After leaving school, he continued his studies and purchased all the books likely to be of service to him in his work. Among other appointments he received was that of Microscopist to the

Government Department of Agriculture at Pittsburg. He was also Demonstrator in Microscopy in the Biological Laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania and in the Medical College in Pittsburg. He was one of the organizers of the Iron City Microscopical Society. For some years he was corresponding secretary, and was twice elected as vice-president. With another member he was selected to serve on the Water Commission of Pittsburg.

At various times he has made microscopical examinations for use in legal cases. He occasionally writes for publications and illustrates his articles, where his illustrations will give a clearer understanding than mere word descriptions. Gallaudet College, Washington, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

The First American Deaf Boy to be Educated.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States of America, is a descendant of the well-known Bolling family of Virginia, which is connected with so many distinguished families of that state. Mrs. Wilson was formerly Miss Edith



THOMAS BOLLING.

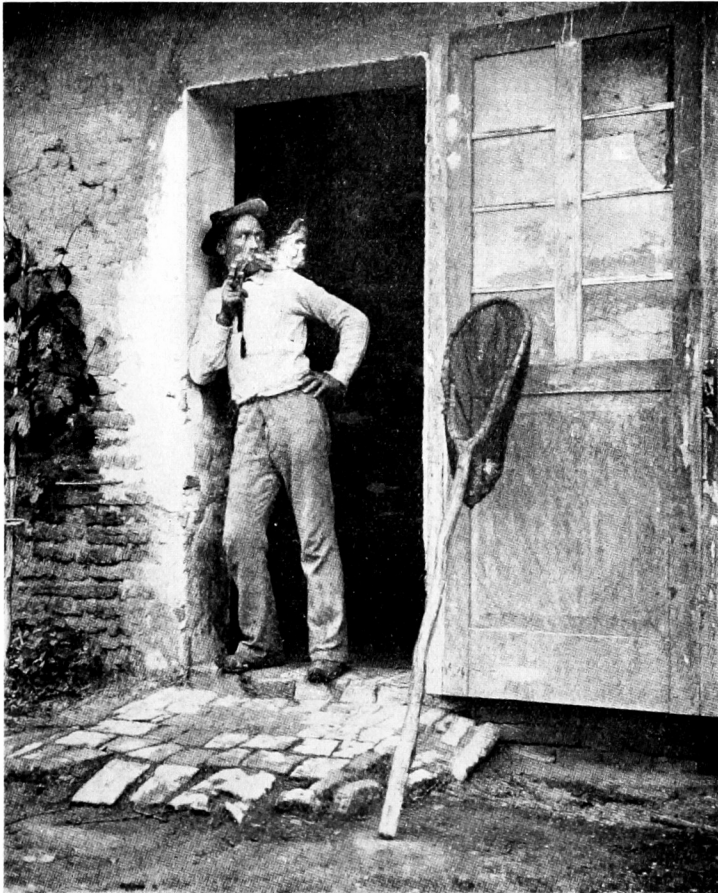
Bolling, a daughter of Judge Bolling, and a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, the Indian princess. The Bollings were very wealthy, and as far back as the Wars of the Roses had their seat at Bolling Hall in Yorkshire.

The family emigrated to America, and Robert Bolling married the granddaughter of Princess Pocahontas. Two generations later, Major Thomas Bolling had three children, all born deaf and dumb. The first of these, Thomas Bolling, whose photo appears on this page, was sent in 1771 to the first school for the deaf at Edinburgh, in Scotland, to be educated.

Major Bolling had another son, Colonel Bolling, who could hear and speak. He was a man of sterling worth, and was interested in the welfare of the deaf. He was the means by which the first school for the deaf was established in America. His interest was aroused through his brother and sister being deaf, but later on it was deepened by his having a deaf son and daughter of his own.

Deaf-Mutism in Portugal.

If the census figures of the Portuguese people are reliable, there has been a large increase in the number of deaf-mutes in that country. The number given—6,040, as compared with 3,068 ten years previously—shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent.



A PORTUGUESE DEAF-MUTE FISHERMAN.

In several cases of deaf-mute men, they are getting a very fair living as fishermen, and a number of deaf women are doing very well at making men's clothing, earning far more than in making women's garments.

We have no means of verifying the statement, but it is said that not one in five of the deaf children are taught, consequently

their labour is to a very large extent lost to the country, and so many more added, unfortunately, to the wastrels of the land.

A Royal Deaf-Mute Married.

Prince Henri Ghica of Roumania is a born *deaf-mute*, and was



Photo]

THE DEAF-MUTE PRINCE GHICA.

[E.N.A.

educated in Paris. He is a man of no mean ability, has travelled a great deal, and spent a good portion of his time in London.

The Prince was for some time Roumania's Minister at Sofia. He was married at Budapest to Mme. Von Rethay, who is also

a deaf-mute. Both the Prince and Princess take a very active interest in the welfare of the deaf and are always ready to help them in every way they can.

The Prince was present at the opening of the first Institution for the deaf and dumb in Bulgaria a few years ago, and said that

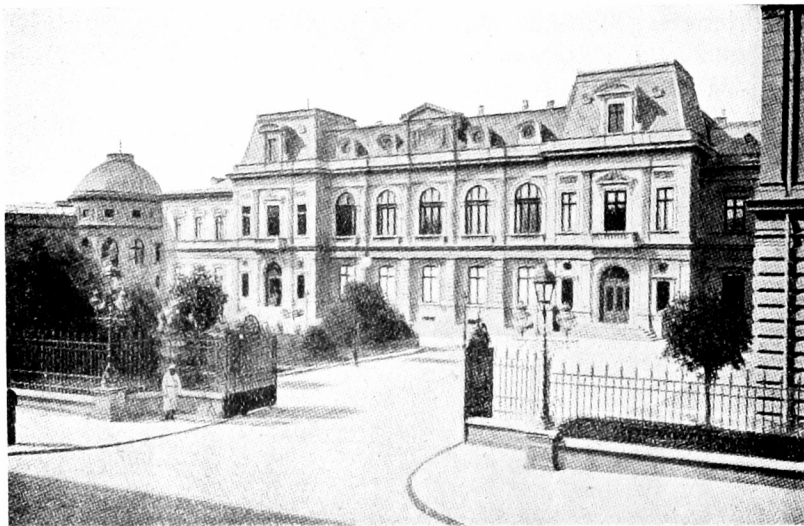


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THE DEAF-MUTE PRINCESS GHICA.

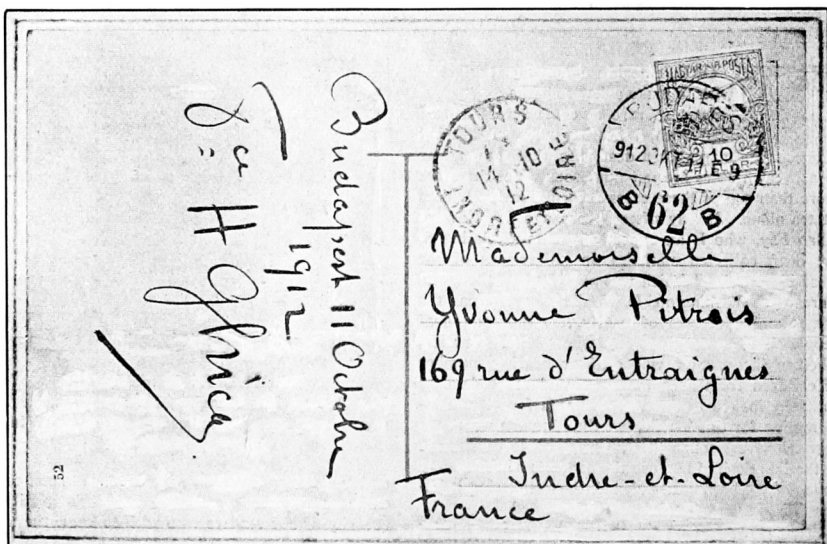
[E.N.A.

he attended as the representative of the deaf in his country of Roumania to wish success in the new venture, and hoped that the Institution would prove a great blessing to those for whom it was provided. The Queen of Bulgaria gave a donation of 150,000 francs to help on the work.



THE ROYAL PALACE, BUKAREST, ROUMANIA.

The post-card below shows the autograph of the Prince, and was sent to Miss Yvonne Pitrois, a deaf lady in France.

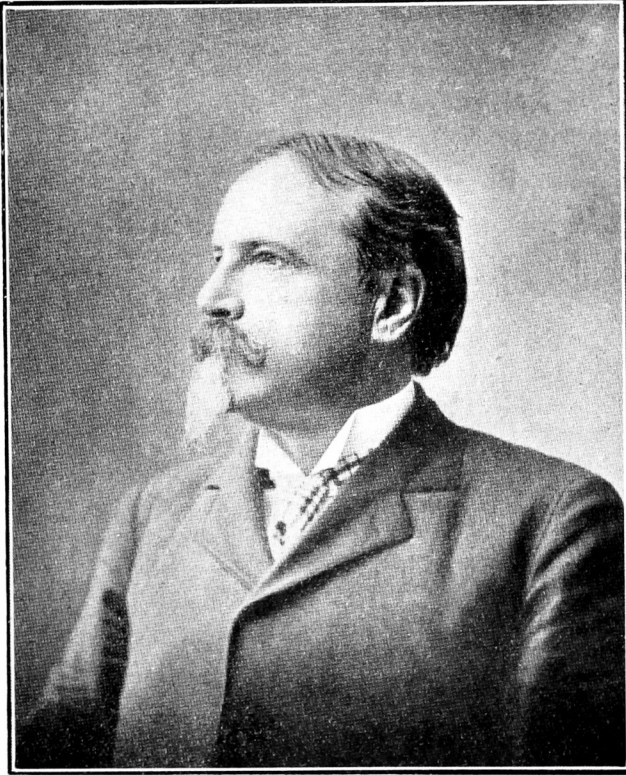


A Deaf Insurance Agent.

Mr. Robert H. King, of Lexington, St. Louis, although a deaf-mute, has for many years past been successfully engaged in

the insurance business, in which he now holds a very large connection. He is a man who has held, and still holds, positions of honour and responsibility.

By his energy and close application to work he has made for himself a most excellent reputation as an underwriter, and is known to all prominent fire and marine underwriters in the



MR. ROBERT H. KING.

State of his nativity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. One newspaper says: "Mr. King is an underwriter of marked ability, and a gentleman of genial social qualities. He has recently come into general notice in business circles by the large lines of insurance he has written: the largest policy, perhaps, ever written in the United States in any company having been written by him last year." Mr. King is a public notary, having held the office over twenty years.

A Deaf-Mute Linotype Operator.

Only those who have had experience of a linotype machine know its intricacies and difficulties in operation. Notwithstanding these matters, it is very encouraging to the deaf to know that some of their number, in various parts of the world, have overcome these difficulties and are earning excellent wages.



MR. ANTHONY PETOIO.

Mr. Anthony Petoio, whose photo is here given, is engaged as operator in the office of the *Clinton Democrat*, New Jersey, U.S.A.

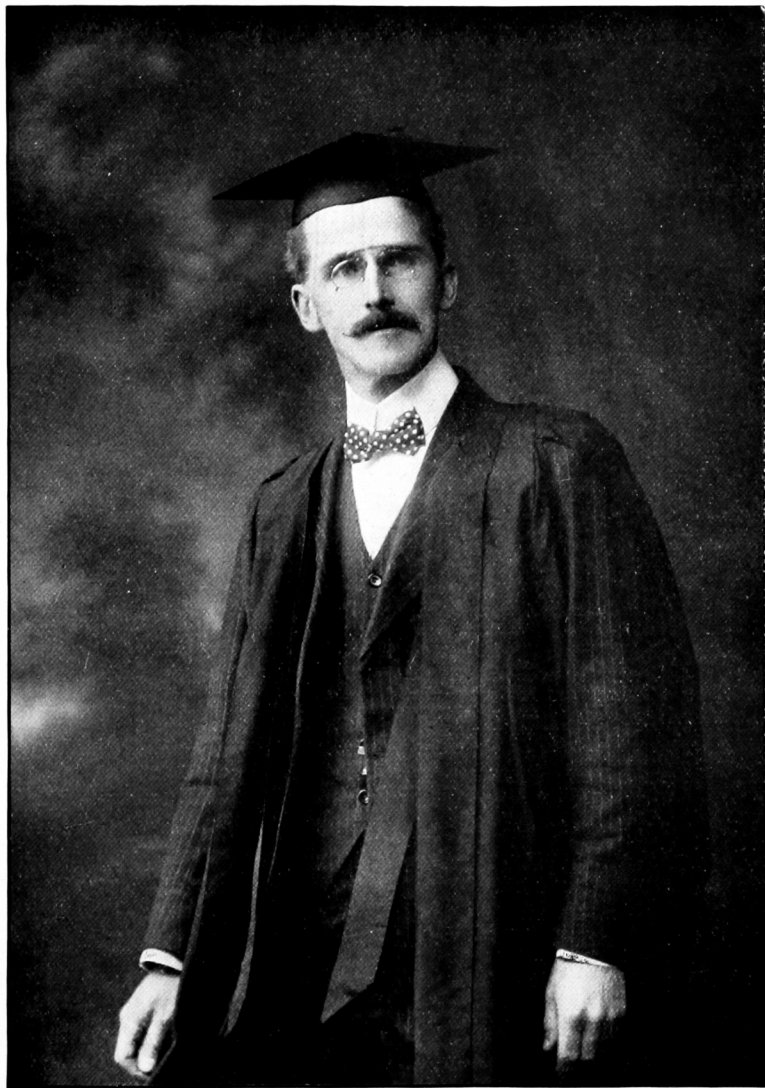
A Deaf and Dumb Master of Arts.

Mr. G. Annand Mackenzie, M.A., is one of three brothers all born deaf and dumb, yet, in spite of this serious drawback, he has attained his degree of Master of Arts at the Cambridge University.

His mother from very early infancy gave him instruction in elementary subjects at home until thirteen years of age. He also received some help from the late Mr. Armour in English composition and other subjects. Both his mother and Mr. Armour taught him by the manual method.

When thirteen years old he was sent to a large public school, where he was the only deaf pupil present. The teachers, having had no experience of a boy totally deaf, were unable to teach him, and simply told him what lessons to do, and left him to find out himself how to do them. He only remained two years at

this school, yet before he left he had reached the top and had won a number of the highest prizes. He joined heartily in the



Photo]

MR. G. ANNAND MACKENZIE, M.A.

[Kidd & Baker.

athletic sports, and was particularly fond of rowing and swimming. On one occasion, on a visit to the Isle of Man, he astonished some of the natives with his long-distance swimming in the sea.

After leaving school he took up the career of an artist, and obtained numerous prizes and medals at South Kensington. He painted portraits of Sir Edward R. Russell, Dr. R. Jones, and other notabilities, and exhibited landscapes and figure pictures at various public galleries. He was Art Master at several schools and classes, and for some time contributed humorous cartoons to a local journal.

Meeting daily with many of the adult deaf-mutes in Liverpool, he became deeply interested in their spiritual welfare, conducting religious services and classes for them, and was for nine years secretary of the Deaf and Dumb Young Men's Christian Association. In 1901 he accepted the post of Missioner to the Deaf and Dumb in the Diocese of Oxford, where his services were much appreciated.

It was here that an undergraduate suggested that he should try for a University degree at Oxford, but permission to try was refused.

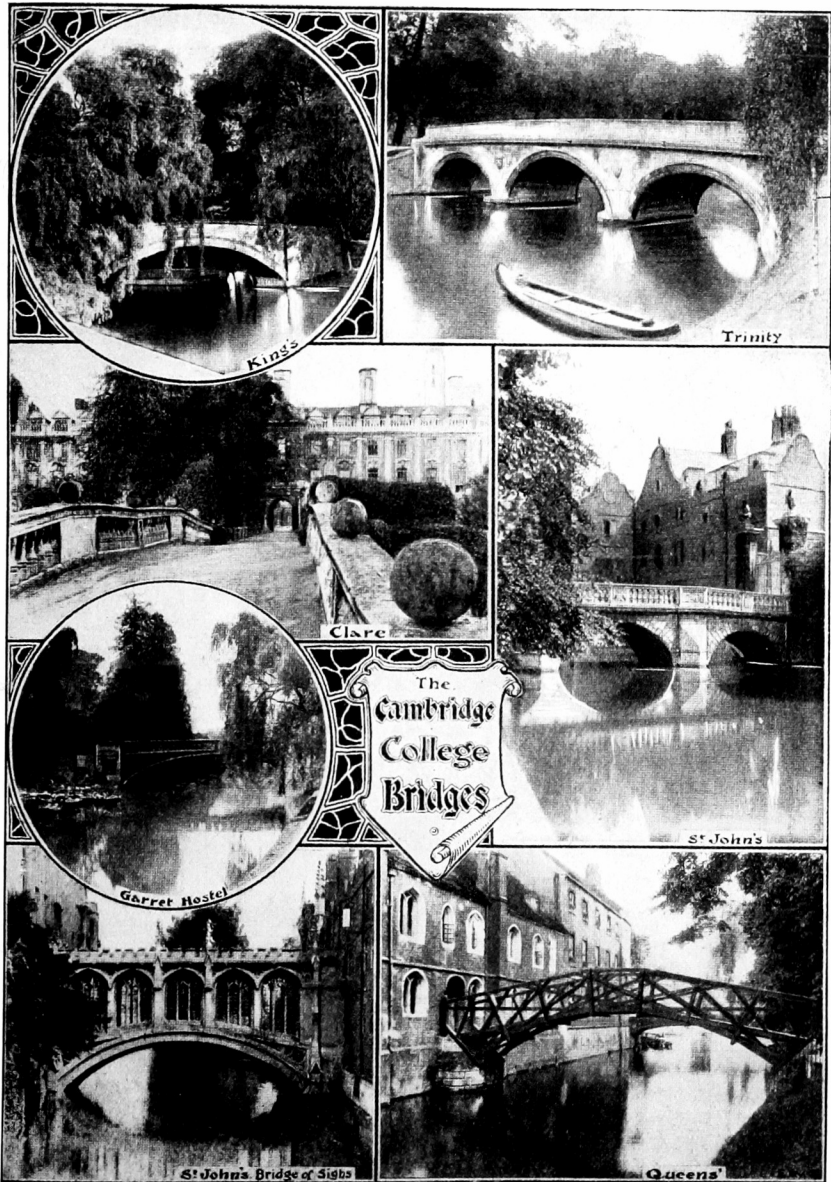
Later on, in 1906, he took up the work of founding the Cambridge Mission for the Deaf and Dumb. The following year he entered the University, but his deafness debarred him from attending the University lectures, and he was unable to avail himself of the help of tutors, as he had to pay all expenses out of his small earnings. Mr. Mackenzie himself writes: "I had no prescribed or regular course of study. My progress has been, if I may so describe it, by infinite gradations. I attribute whatever success I have had to constant painstaking, in fact, to something like Carlyle's 'genius,' 'the transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all.' Like Jacques Balmat, 'I have just kept pressing on, although I have had innumerable and most disheartening difficulties to overcome.'

"I read about seven hours daily in preparation for my degree, the most difficult subject being the higher mathematics, such as statics and hydrostatics."

Mr. Mackenzie has studied Latin, Greek, and French among other subjects, and has always been a great reader. There is no *viva voce* examination for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge, hence the advantage to the deaf of all the work being in writing.

Mr. Mackenzie married in 1906 the deaf daughter of a Cambridge gentleman, Miss Emily Kett, a descendant of the rebel Kett of Edward the Sixth's reign.

He taught his wife the Greek alphabet, and repeated portions of Greek to her to test his memory of them. They went over a



Photo]

[E. W. Jackson.

number of books together, Juvenal's "Satires," Plutarch's "Timoleon," as well as parts of the more difficult mathematics.

Such, briefly, is the history of the struggle and success of

the first born deaf-mute of this country to obtain his degree. The example set by Mr. Mackenzie will, it is hoped, be followed by others, for he has proved that, in spite of the great drawback of deafness, it is possible by determined effort and strenuous work to overcome every difficulty.

Mr. Mackenzie's life is now being spent in mission work among the adult deaf-mutes of Cambridge and district, in promoting their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Mr. Mackenzie is a many-sided man, and when in Liverpool



"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." All the characters were deaf.

got up some amateur dramatic performances which were given entirely by the deaf, and which proved a decided success. These included scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew," with six scenes almost entirely painted by Mr. Mackenzie himself.

The whole of the stage-work (proscenium wings, roller-scenes, decorations, etc.) was done by the deaf and dumb; even the footlights were put in by one of them. Some of the principal costumes were also designed and made by them.

Then, later on, he arranged for "The Trial Scene," with introductory scenes, including the Casket Scene from "The Merchant

of Venice." Here again Mr. Mackenzie's skill as an artist is shown by the fact that he painted the five scenes used in this production, which was equally successful.

Mr. Mackenzie is a very fair portrait painter, as is evident by



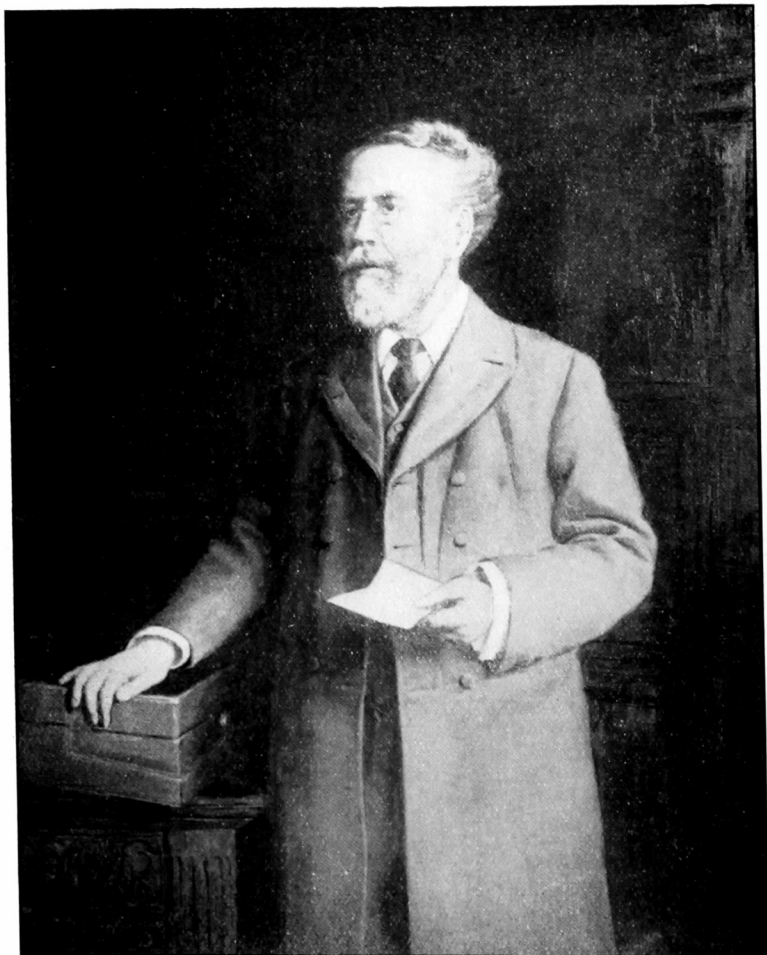
MRS. BERNARD CONLON.
From an Oil Painting by Mr. G. A. Mackenzie.

the two pictures shown, which have been reproduced from the original paintings in oil done by him.

He has undoubted artistic abilities, and could have made a good living as an artist had he chosen to pursue his studies in this direction. One of his paintings which was deservedly

popular was that of Sir Edward Russell, J.P., the well-known litterateur and editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*.

Writing of his connection with Derby, Mr. Mackenzie says :
“ I have some very pleasant memories of Derby many years



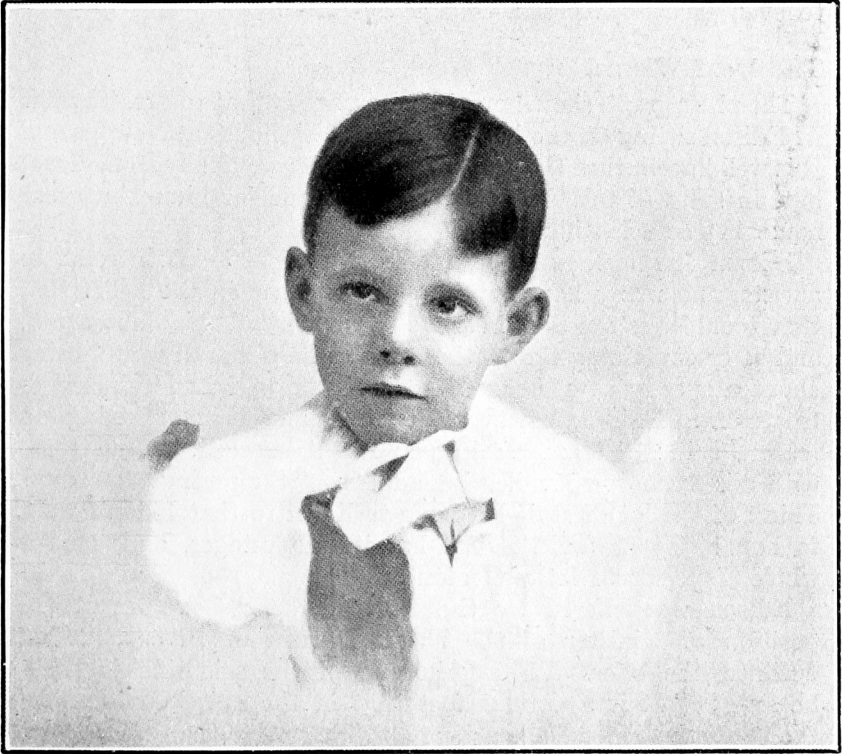
SIR EDWARD RUSSELL, J.P.
From an Oil Painting by Mr. G. A. Mackenzie.

ago, when I was engaged for six months at the Royal Crown Derby China Works. I attended Dr. Roe's mission services for the adult deaf and dumb, which I appreciated very much indeed, and which were a great blessing to myself and others."

Leslie F. Oren, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The normal child discovers the world through the five senses, but in the case of the deaf-blind child, the world must be brought to him by the teacher through the sense of touch.

The first impressions must come from the material world. The mind of a deaf-blind child does not differ materially from that of a normal child, and, given the same opportunity, it will very



LESLIE F. OREN, DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

largely develop in the same way. A heavy responsibility is placed upon the teacher who undertakes such work, for she really creates, as it were, a world for the child. The teaching leads the halting footsteps, and conveys all the details of life during the time that he is receiving his first impressions. In the early stages of instruction the child is taught the manual alphabet. Then follows the teaching of reading and writing by the Braille instruments.

Leslie Oren, following this course, was able in a few years to hold conversation with the outer world on ordinary subjects. With these deaf-blind children the great point to be borne in mind is, that in obtaining language there will always be this one point of difference—it is essential that touch must take the place of sight and hearing, the manual alphabet or the embossed page being very largely substituted for speech in most cases; but, as in the case of Helen Keller and others, it has been found possible to even give oral speech.—*The Deaf-Blind*.

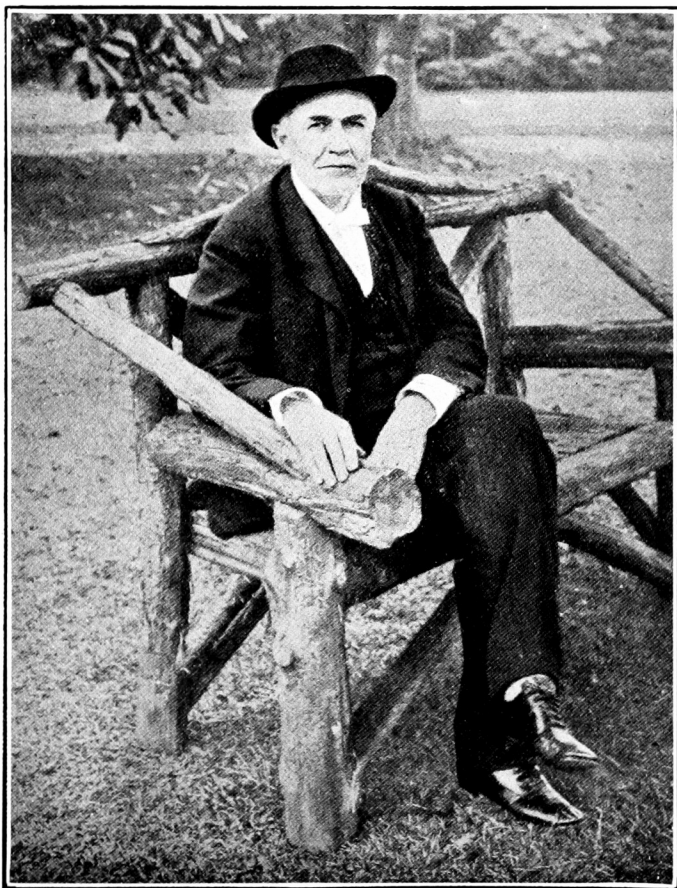
The Deaf Wizard of the West.

The photograph shown on opposite page is that of Mr. Thomas A. Edison sitting on the lawn in front of his house at New Jersey. It is well known that the great electrician is practically stone-deaf; but, in spite of this difficulty, he has made for himself a great name in the scientific world.

Edison has always been a celebrity of especial interest to aurists, and many have called upon him firm in the belief that they could restore his hearing. One visited his laboratory, and after explaining the method, which he declared would bring about a speedy cure, begged the inventor to submit himself to treatment. Edison, however, declined, and being asked for a reason, said: "I am afraid you might succeed." And then, with his humorous smile, he added: "Supposing you did? Think of the lot of stuff I'd have to listen to that I don't want to hear! To be a little deaf has its advantages, and, on the whole, I prefer to let well alone."

Edison was offered by the United States Government the position of Minister of the Naval Bureau of Invention, but declined the offer. Writing in one of the scientific journals, he says: "It is a curious fact that in the noisy environment the *partially* deaf can hear very much better than those with normal hearing, for the reason that the automatic dampening action provided by nature for preserving the ear from dangerously loud sounds does not take place in the case of those who are partially deaf. Hence the latter person is more adapted to civilized environments than those of normal hearing, as their sensibilities are no longer useful to avoid danger, as was the case with primal man. The inability to hear the multitude of noises surrounding one is apt to preserve the nerves, and tends to promote a calmness of mind that would otherwise be impossible."

To a friend he very recently said: "I dare say you have heard that I am deaf. A good many years ago, when I was a lad, selling papers to passengers on the Grand Trunk Railway, one of the guards, whom I had innocently offended, seized me by both ears, lifted me up and gave me a good shaking. This



violence broke both my ear drums, and I have been deaf ever since. But, curiously enough, I can hear fairly well in a factory, or wherever there is plenty of noise around me; so that my deafness is not as great a handicap as it might be. And, besides, it is not altogether a disadvantage to be deaf, because it enables me to think better; and most of my work is thinking."

Mr. John A. Wells.

John lived on the outskirts of Boston, in Lincolnshire. He was born deaf, and on completing his education at Derby, over thirty years ago, he was in due course apprenticed to the trade of a bootmaker. After gaining experience, he started in business for himself in a small way, and eventually succeeded in getting the support of a good number of customers.



MR. JOHN A. WELLS.

John has energy, perseverance, and ambition. He is also careful, calculating, and methodical, all of which traits are requisites for the attainment of success. He is a man who will be satisfied with nothing less than that which is honest and right in the sight of God and man.

He lives a simple, manly life, thinking his own thoughts, paying his own way, and doing his own work honourably in the sight of all men. His character is an excellent property; in fact, it is a noble possession.

The Deaf Honey-man, Oshkosh.

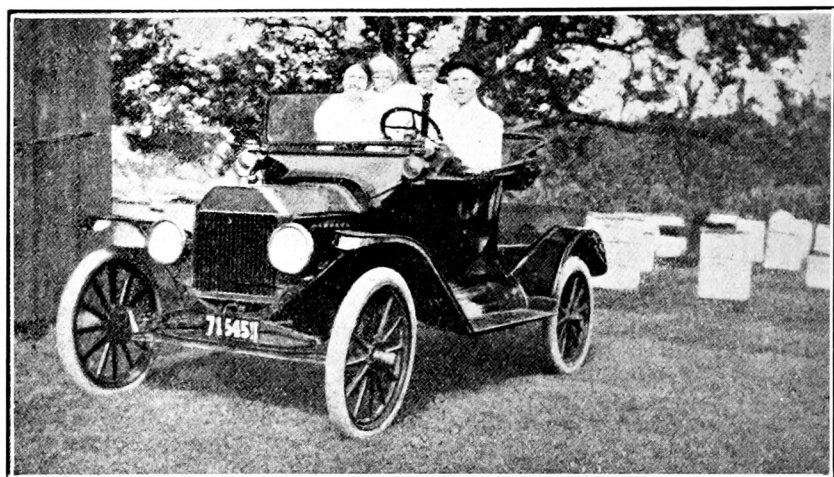
Mr. Henry Berholtz was born deaf, but, owing to his having had a good training, he has become an excellent man of business. He has a farm of his own at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and is popularly known as "Henry the honey-man," owing to his great success in this line of farming work.



MR. HENRY BERHOLTZ.

He has about two hundred bee-hives, and thoroughly understands everything connected with them. He extracts his own honey, and puts it up in clean, sanitary cans of five and ten-pound quantities, and sells all he can produce, making some thousands of dollars profit each season.

The farm is a pretty place, with a neat, cosy white house, fruit trees in abundance, and a choice selection of cows, pigs, etc. He rises at four in the morning, and, along with his wife, commences the busy day's work. He owns and drives his



MR. AND MRS. BERTHOLTZ IN THEIR MOTOR-CAR.

own motor-car, and although he has driven thousands of miles, he, like scores of other *deaf* drivers, has not met with an accident. Mr. Berholtz says: "I thoroughly enjoy life. Farming is the best occupation for the deaf; there is an abundance of health-giving fresh air and plenty of wholesome food. The man who will get up early, work hard and intelligently, be he deaf or hearing, will make his farm pay him reasonably."

Church for the Deaf at Southampton.

Thirty-eight years ago mission work among the deaf and dumb in the diocese of Winchester was started by the present Dean of Ripon and one or two others, who have taken an active interest in the mission ever since. The eldest son of the late Town Clerk of Southampton (Mr. R. A. Pearce), a deaf-mute, was trained by the Dean, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Harold Browne) in 1885. The Rev. R. A. Pearce was then the only deaf clergyman in the Church of England. He holds services on Sundays alternately at Southampton and Portsmouth, and on week-days at different centres in the diocese. The mission church is situated in Northam, Southampton, and was opened by the Bishop of Southampton (Dr. Awdry) in 1889. The new church was raised chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Sir Arthur Fairbairn, Bart., himself a deaf-mute, and Miss Fairbairn, also born deaf, who started the movement with a handsome donation, and also



THE FIRST DEAF-MUTE CLERGYMAN IN ENGLAND.
THE REV. R. A. PEARCE AND THE HON. MRS. PEARCE.

raised a considerable part of the funds, in loving memory of the Rev. R. A. Pearce's parents and sister. The building was

formerly a mission hall, but has been raised in height and lightened, a new chancel added, and a great improvement in every respect effected.



THE REV. R. A. PEARCE, THE FIRST ORDAINED DEAF-MUTE CLERGYMAN IN ENGLAND,
AND CHAPLAIN TO THE DEAF AND DUMB IN THE DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

There are three stained windows in the chancel, the centre one containing a representation of Christ healing the deaf and dumb man, above being the word "Ephphatha." A door on the left of the chancel leads to the vestry and the ground outside,

where a club and recreation room have been erected. The church will accommodate an ordinary congregation of eighty.

The Rev. R. A. Pearce's congregation presented him, after the opening, with a handsome umbrella with a silver pencil inside the handle, in recognition of his devoted work amongst them. In 1888 Mr. Pearce married the Honourable Frances Monck, who is deaf, but not dumb. She became deaf at two years old, and was taught at home by her private governess on the oral system to speak, which she does very well. She



INTERIOR OF CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, SOUTHAMPTON.

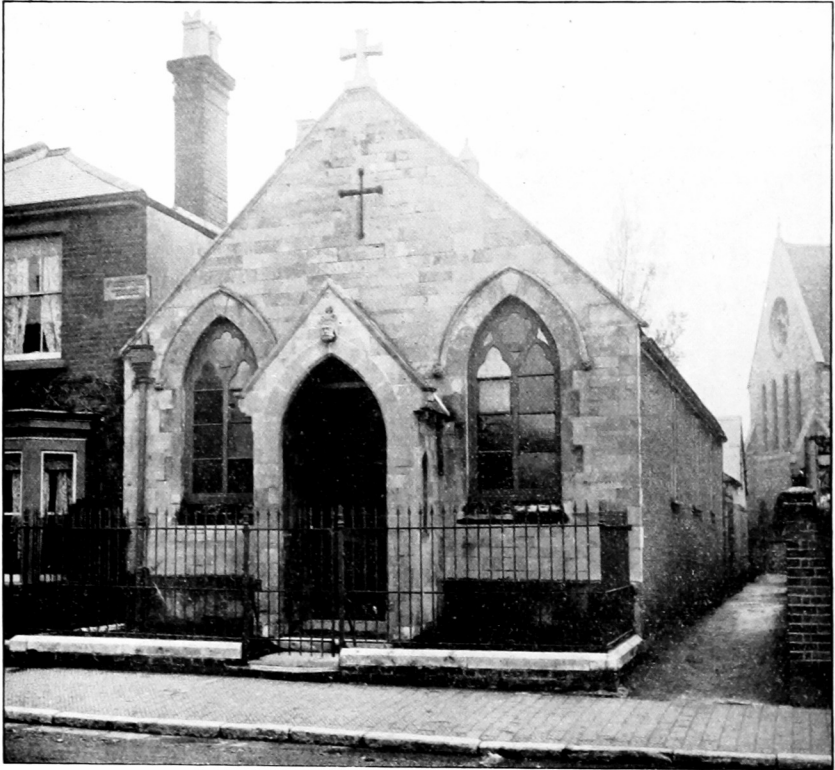
is the daughter of the Right Honourable Viscount Monck, who was Governor-General of Canada.

The Dean of Ripon and the Rev. R. A. Pearce were introduced, just after the latter's ordination, to the late Queen Victoria by Canon Prothero. Her Majesty took a great interest in him, and spelt to him on her fingers, and, when taking his leave, was further graciously pleased to present Mr. Pearce with her portrait, signed by Her Majesty.

A solid silver rose-bowl was presented to the Rev. R. A. Pearce by the deaf and dumb in the diocese of Winchester on the

anniversary of his silver jubilee as their Chaplain, and in recognition of his valuable labours for their spiritual and temporal welfare, November 26th, 1904 (1879-1904).

Mr. Pearce believes that right conduct is the way, and the only way, of a joyful, peaceful, inspiring life. Devotion to right and everlasting trust in the Saviour is, he believes, the way, and the only way, of freedom from the haunting presence



EXTERIOR OF CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, SOUTHAMPTON.

of past transgressions. What food is to the hungry man, what water is to the parched lips, what the sun in spring-time is to the seeds and flowers, such is right conduct to the inner spiritual life of man. He preaches this devotion to the deaf not only as the bond of fellowship, but as the inward peace and life, through the love of the Redeemer.

Mr. Pearce has a very cheerful disposition, which is a gem of great price, and proceeds from the storehouse of the heart

within. Unlike other gems, which are useless except to the possessor, it sheds its beams on all around it, imparting warmth, light, and life to all within its benign influence.

He is also a very earnest man, and an earnest man is nearly always a good man. It is possible, no doubt, to be earnest without being good; but it is not possible to be good without being earnest. Earnestness and goodness mean almost the same thing, and in the majority of cases quite the same thing, for in so far as the man is earnest he is good. He is one of those who have found life interesting because he has had a purpose in view, and lived in its fulfilment. He is a member of the greatest and truest nobility, because he is a faithful servant of the living God, and finds a perennial happiness and sacredness in work honestly undertaken and conscientiously performed.

Deaf-Mute Members of Parliament.

A deaf-mute pupil of the late Thomas Braidwood was chosen a Member of Parliament for the County of Ross-shire in 1784, and re-elected in 1790. He also raised a regiment of soldiers, two battalions of foot, and held the rank of colonel. In 1800 he was appointed Governor of Barbados. This distinguished deaf-mute was a brother of Mackenzie of Kintail, and is the same to whom Sir Walter Scott alludes in one of his poems.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

From an American paper to hand we see that a deaf-mute has been elected by a majority of 160 votes for the York constituency, U.S.A. If intelligent voters in Parliament are as important as members who make long, windy speeches, there is no reason why we should not send a few deaf friends to the British House of Commons.

The Deaf and Dumb in Egypt.

A few years ago the Under-Secretary of State for Education at Cairo stated that in the whole of Egypt there was not a single school for the deaf and dumb.

Asked as to the numbers, he replied that it was very difficult to say, but in a given area it was found that they numbered one in 1,100 of the population. It would therefore be fair to assume that there are to be found many thousands scattered throughout Egypt for whom absolutely nothing is being done.



SACCHIA, OR PRIMITIVE IRRIGATION WHEEL.

A traveller, well up in Arabic, reports now and again having come across such cases, but soon found out that the poor children had never been taught. In fact, many are turned out of their own homes and set adrift to live or die as they can.

One little fellow was found by an irrigation wheel, another loading camels, on one of which he managed to pile twenty boxes.

Although small, these deaf Arab boys are very wiry and strong. But, alas, great advantage is taken of their ignorance, and it is said of these little fellows, lots can be had for fivepence a week, and they will gladly board themselves out of this; in fact, some will serve for a month for nothing, for the sake of getting into the favour of the masters.

There have been a few deaf-mutes—the children of wealthy parents at Cairo and Alexandria—who have been educated at the National Institution in Paris, but these are rare exceptions.

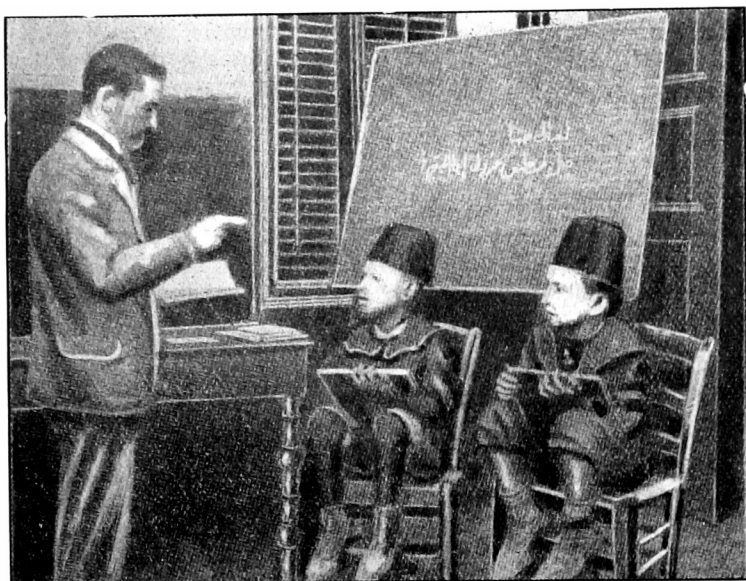
A deaf-mute in Cairo thinks that there must be about one hundred in that city and district. Another deaf gentleman in Alexandria says that he has met in that city six educated deaf



THE WINNER OF A FIFTY-MILE CAMEL RACE.

who have been sent to Europe to be taught, and he thinks that an institution should be founded at Alexandria.

A small school for the deaf and dumb was opened some years ago at Cairo. The pioneer, to whom credit is due for this good work, is Mr. A. J. Iddleby, who was formerly a teacher at the Llandaff Deaf and Dumb Institution. Mr. Iddleby went to Syria in order to study Arabic, and so fit himself for specialised teaching in the East. He is supported by the Church Missionary Society, and has overcome the many initial difficulties in founding such an institution in Egypt.



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, CAIRO.



A BIT OF OLD CAIRO.

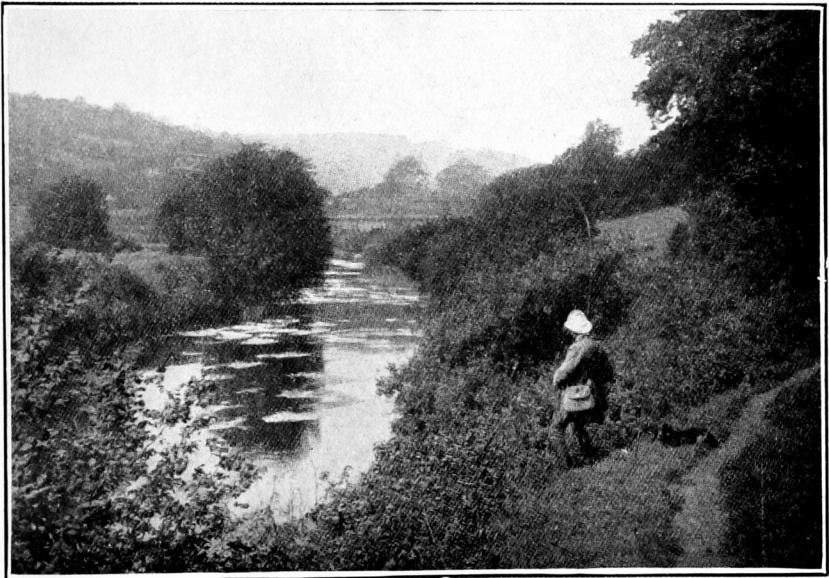
Mr. S. Bright Lucas.

Mr. Lucas is a nephew of the late John Bright, M.P., the famous old Quaker, who was respected by all creeds and parties. Mr. Lucas, notwithstanding his being a *deaf-mute*, has in his time happily exercised a wide influence for good, and especially so among the *deaf* of this and other countries. Whilst he was in a position financially to do without business, he was a trained artist, and really loved his work. Many of his pictures, mostly seascapes, were exhibited at various exhibitions in the chief towns and cities of England, and produced good prices.



He actively associated himself with mission work among the adult deaf, and took part in many meetings in London, Derby, and various parts of the country.

Mr. Lucas used to say he had two hobbies. Both might be included in the same net—"catching." Number one was his

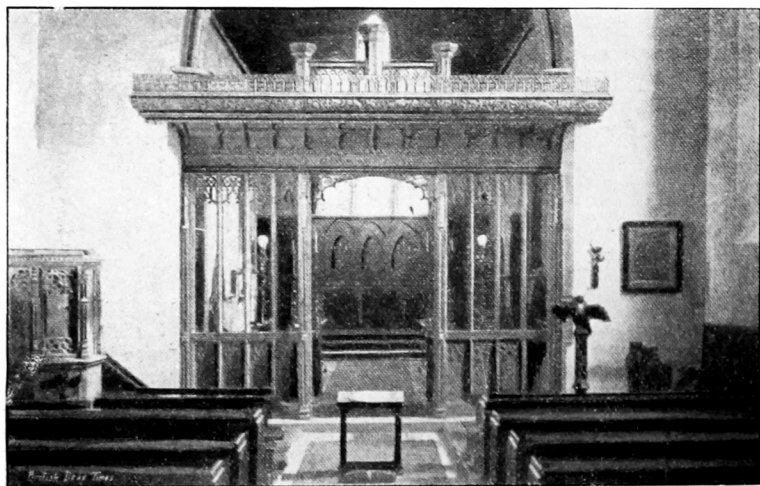


temperance work among the deaf, to which he gave a good deal of time and money. He was the real founder of the National Deaf and Dumb Temperance Society, and in this work he certainly netted many hundreds of converts.

The other hobby was catching fish, and in this innocent amusement he has been remarkably successful. The salmon season invariably found him in Scotland, and he did not forget to send some presents of fish to his poorer brethren. He has the joy of being able to look back on a well-spent life in the Master's service, in the extension of whose Kingdom his whole life has been expended.

Screen Carved by a Deaf-Mute.

In Littlemore Church, near Oxford, there has been erected a screen as a memorial of the late Cardinal Newman, who was Vicar of that parish before he was received into the Roman Church. The greater portion of the wood-carving was done by

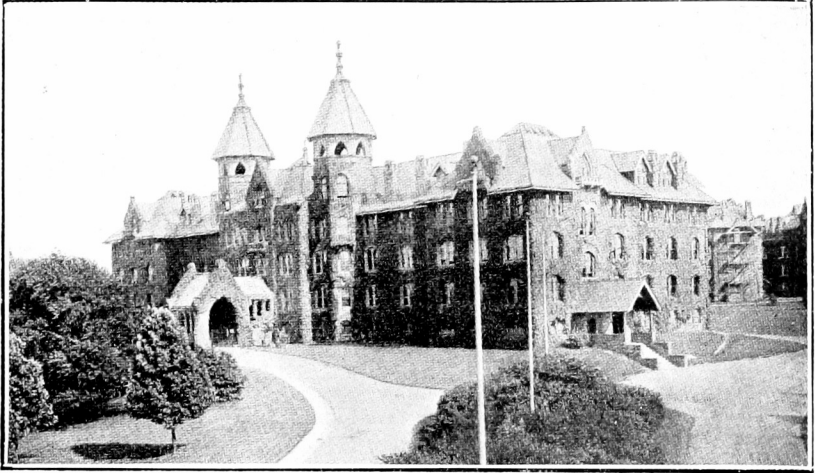


Mr. Sam Beswick, a deaf and dumb workman, who is one of four deaf-mutes in a family of eight.

The Littlemore Parish Magazine had the following description of it: "The carver, who worked alongside with the designer, is an example of what can be done under physical disabilities, for he has been deaf and dumb from birth."

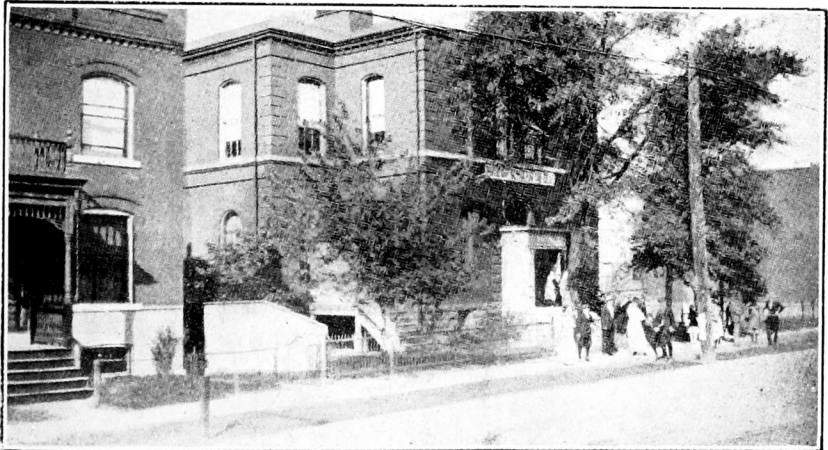
American Census of Deafness.

The following particulars are culled from the American census on deafness :—



DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MOUNT AIRY, PHILADELPHIA.

Of 89,287 persons returned as deaf, in 10,115 cases the causes of deafness were unknown. In the remaining 79,172 cases the



GALLAUDET SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SCRANTON.

supposed causes were specified, but these in many instances were vague and unsatisfactory—for example, military service, 3,242 cases ; sickness, 2,143 ; medicine, 205 ; hard work, 101, etc.

In 1,514 cases curious or fanciful causes were ascribed—for example, milk of a diseased cow ; chewing paper, and speaking loud in the ear ; bitten by a rat, etc.

A map is given showing the average percentage of sunshine in the States during a period of thirty-one years. From this it is seen that the area of country having the *least* percentage of sunshine corresponds very closely to the area showing the *largest*



WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION, ROCHESTER.

ratio deaf from affections of the middle ear. The affections, however, are rather those of the suppurative variety, caused principally by scarlet fever, than catarrhal.

In each of the three broad groups—external, middle, and internal ear—the number of deaf from childhood exceeds the number deaf from adult life.

The returns show that at least 4 per cent. of all the deaf and 11 per cent. of the deaf from birth are the offspring of cousin marriages.

The questions relating to deaf relatives were answered by 80,481 persons. The proportion having deaf relatives is greater among the deaf from adult life than among the deaf from childhood, and greater among the partially deaf than the totally deaf.

The number of deaf persons returned as having deaf children is 677.

It is surprising to find that the majority of the deaf who have deaf children are persons who became deaf in *adult* life. This



RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, U.S.A.
SOME OF THE DEAF CHILDREN, WITH "SCOTTY," WHO IS A FAVOURITE
MEMBER OF THE MONTESSORI CLASS.

result merely confirms the conclusion reached upon other grounds, that heredity plays a part in the production of catarrh of the middle ear—the chief cause of *deafness* in adult life.

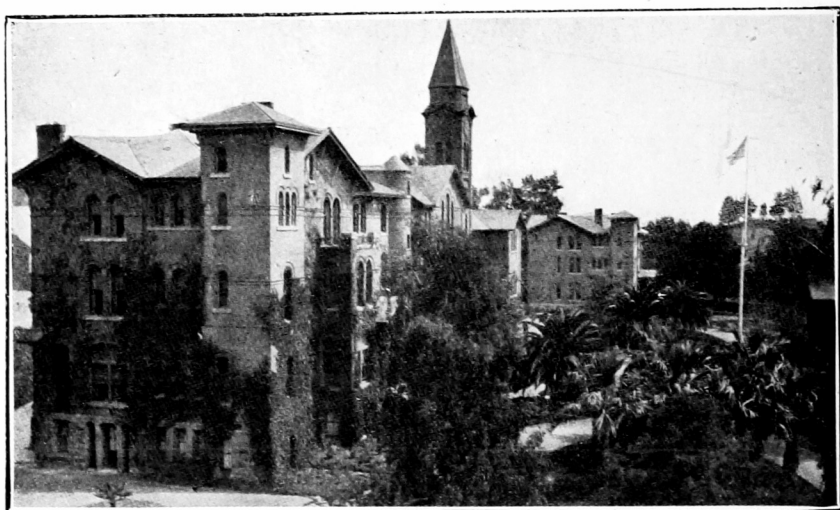
Out of the total of 89,287 deaf, 5,051 had deaf husbands or wives. Of these 5,051 persons, 3 per cent. had deaf children, and 97 per cent. had either hearing children or no children at all.

The largest number of single persons is found among those who were deaf from childhood, while the proportion of married

and widowed is especially large among those who became deaf in adult life. More than two-thirds of those who are single belong to the totally deaf class, while three-fourths of those who are married are only partially deaf.

Of the total population 50 per cent. and of the deaf 43 per cent. are gainfully employed.

Of the deaf gainfully employed, 89 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and domestic and personal service, three classes of occupations in which even partial hearing is not essential. On the other hand, only 10 per



BERKELEY INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, CALIFORNIA.

cent. are engaged in trade and transportation and professional service.

It appears that the *deaf from childhood* are more self-supporting than the deaf from adult life. Of the deaf from childhood who were 20 years of age or over, the majority, 81 per cent., were gainfully employed, against 16 of the deaf from adult life. Although many of the deaf from adult life may possess partial speech and partial hearing, yet the deaf from childhood seem to succeed *better* in earning a livelihood. This apparently anomalous state of affairs seems to be due to the fact that many persons who became deaf in adult life fail to accommodate themselves to the new condition of deafness.



THE PRETTY HOME OF MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR RINK, A DEAF COUPLE,
AT BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS.

In the case of the deaf from childhood, however, the accommodation of the environment has become complete before the dawn of adult life. Further, the special schools exercise a powerful influence in fostering a spirit of independence and in leading their pupils to believe that a stigma attaches to those who become a burden upon their friends or the public.

The census tables relating to occupations show that there are extremely few occupations pursued by the people of the United States in which deaf persons do not find employment.

Deaf Girls as Hospital Nurses.

The *Volta Review* gives an interesting account of an experiment tried in the Kansas Hospital of training *deaf* girls as hospital nurses, from which the following extract is taken: "Two young women, one totally deaf, the other partially deaf, have been allowed to enter the regular course of training for nurses."

Such an experiment has never before been tried in any similar institution, and the fact that it bids fair to be successful seems to point to the opening of an entirely new profession for the deaf.

The hospital has 100 patients, and is entirely devoted to the diseases of children.

"Dr. Katherine Richardson, one of the surgeons, was responsible for the admission of the deaf girls to the training course. The experiment was evolved from her interest in the deaf children

of two of her personal friends, and also from her general desire to help self-supporting girls. The deaf girls take exactly the same work as the hearing, including the lectures, and have to pass the same examinations, but usually a deaf and a hearing nurse work together.



TWO DEAF NURSES IN KANSAS HOSPITAL.

“It is said that their work compares very favourably with the hearing nurses, and that their examination papers show a most satisfactory understanding of their subject, and the quickness with which they observe and imitate the other nurses convinces one of their general aptitude.

“Dr. Katherine Richardson is very confident of the ultimate success of the deaf girls being trained, and is desirous that more should try to pass the entrance examinations.”

The Belgian Deaf and Dumb.

In the whole history of the world, no foreign ruler has ever stood nearer to the hearts of Britishers than King Albert. His own people simply adore him, and one writes: "Albert the First



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.

stands for us as a noble and exalted personification of our native land. Our hearts beat in unison with his, and the affection we feel for him is, to a great extent, the filial love that we bestow upon our country, which has been laid waste by the invaders.

Yes, we are proud of our King, and we know his determination to fulfil his duty, calmly and resolutely, without flinching, for the good of his people and country."

This is the character of King Albert, son of the late Duke of Flanders, who was himself quite *deaf*.

Thanks to the late Duke and the present King and Queen, a great deal has been done to alleviate the lot of the deaf-mutes of Belgium. The returns show the proportion of deaf-mutes to be as 1 to 1,958 of the population. The last return showed that 1,352 deaf children were under instruction.

The large institution at Bruges provides for over 200 children.



THE OLD TOWN OF BRUGES.

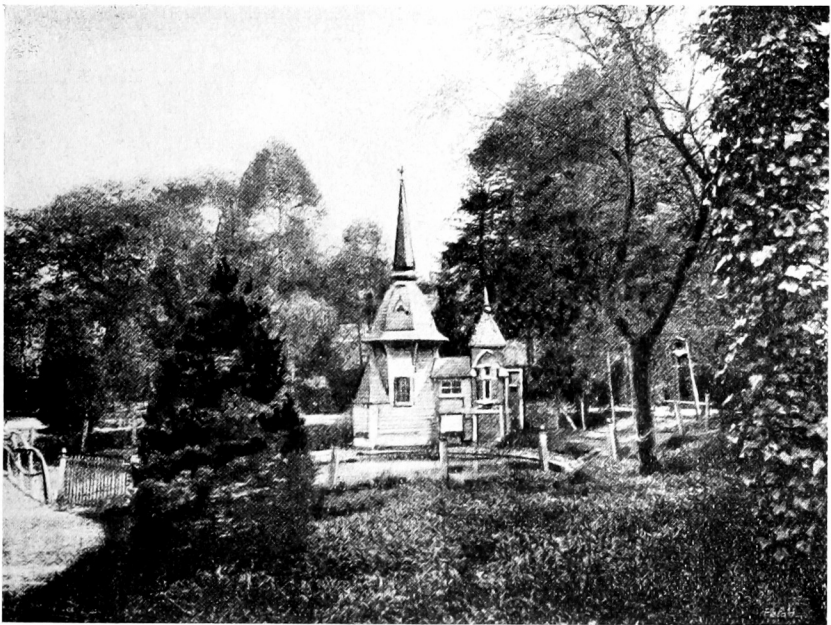
This old-world place has always been famous for providing a good education at a moderate cost, so that it is a real joy to know that, with regard to the deaf, Bruges is well to the fore in this respect.

About the year 1790, the Abbé Carton of Bruges is said to have discovered here a MS. account of Ponce de Leon's work for the deaf and dumb in Spain, he, it is said, being the first man to successfully undertake this work.

Other institutions for the deaf are to be found at Brussels, Berchen, Ghent, and Antwerp. If we have been correctly informed, the institution at Liége was blown down by the invaders.

The children residing near Antwerp have a beautiful Institution and well-equipped school. A deaf friend who sends this picture says that it is near the institution, and the deaf children often have the run of the park. He also indicates that members of the English colony who live near by, led by the daughter of the British Consul, interest themselves in the children and from time to time provide entertainments for them.

The latest available census returns give the numbers of the deaf and dumb in Belgium as being 4,191. About 1,000 of this



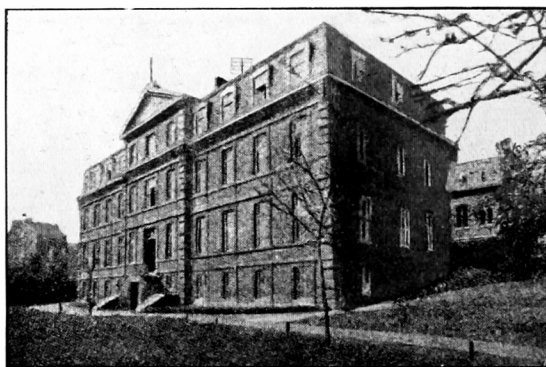
number were of school age. Apparently one of the earliest teachers of the deaf in Belgium was Joseph Caigny, himself a deaf-mute, he having been taught by another deaf man, Mr. de Brabandere. In 1785, and again in 1793, attempts were made to organize the teaching of the deaf, but these failed. In 1819 a school was opened at Liège, the founder being Jean Baptiste Pouplin, and this has all along done a splendid work for the children. The Town Council of Liège decided to call one of its streets after the name of the good man who, by his labours on behalf of deaf children, laid the foundation of the excellent work. The new street is known as the Rue Pouplin.

In 1829, after a visit to the institution paid by the King of the Belgians, he conferred upon it the title of the "Royal Institution for the Deaf for the Province of Liège."

The institution at Namur seems to have had a precarious existence for a time, until taken in hand by a French deaf-mute named Achille Gourdin.

He seems to have taught, very successfully, the deaf and dumb son of the Count and Countess of Auxy. The Bishop of Namur, who was a friend of the family, was deeply impressed by the attainments of the young Count, so he asked Gourdin to take charge of the institution; this he did, making what had hitherto been a failure a complete success.

At the funeral of Gourdin's wife many years later, more than



ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, LIÈGE, BELGIUM.

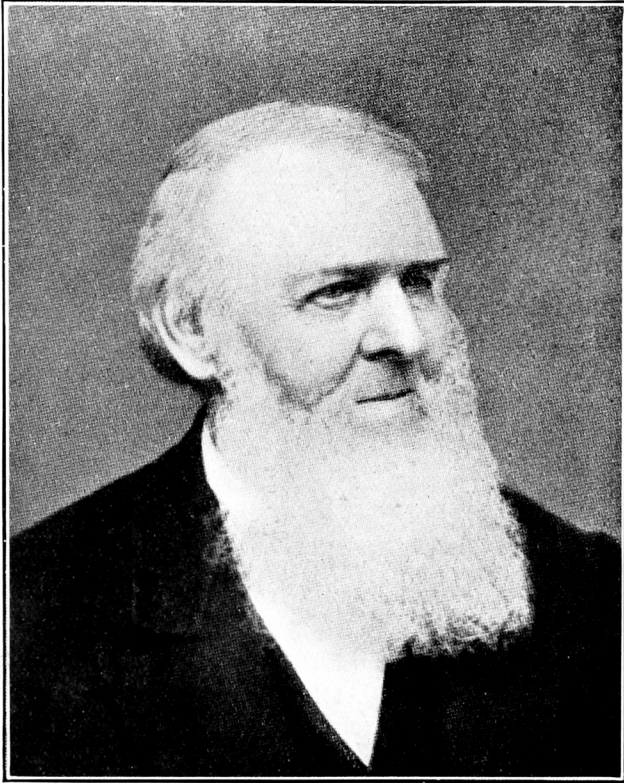
300 deaf people were present, and an address was given by a former pupil of the institution.

A Deaf Editor and Publisher.

Mr. Edmund Booth, M.A., whose portrait appears on opposite page, was born in Springfield. When between three and four years old he had an attack of spotted fever, which destroyed the sight of one eye, and also rendered him *deaf* to all ordinary sounds, so that when he was eight years old he became entirely deaf.

Losing hearing at an early age, dumbness would seem to be inevitable, and it is so in the majority of such cases, but owing probably to superior mental strength and will-force, he managed to retain the power of speech to such an extent that he has always been able to make himself understood, at least by those accus-

tomed to his voice. Mr. Booth was offered a half-share in the *Anamosa Eureka*, a local newspaper. He hesitated for a time, but eventually agreed to purchase the half-share, and took over the editorial duties. A few years later he bought out his partner and ran the paper alone very successfully for a long term of years, eventually taking in his son as a partner. The *Eureka*



EDMUND BOOTH, M.A., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

became the leading paper of the county, and proved a very profitable investment.

His counsels, both to the hearing and the deaf, were wise and profitable, and by all his friendship was very much valued.

He was the owner of his own comfortable house, and, being happily married, said: "It is the dearest spot on earth to me." Indians, deer, wolves, and the like, belonging to a frontier life, were abundant, and might almost be said to be his daily companions.

A Deaf-Mute Fruit Farmer.

Mr. Allan P. Allsebrook was born just over the borders of Derbyshire, and as a little deaf boy showed great intelligence. After completing his education, he took up art as a profession, and first became a pupil of Sir Hubert von Herkomer, Bart., R.A., ultimately going to Paris to study.

He became a fine specimen of a highly-cultured deaf Englishman, but his passionate love of sporting, nomadic and open-air life led him to wander hither and thither, his gun and sketch-book being his constant companions. Next we find him as a partner in a firm of ecclesiastical sculptors, but his restless spirit greatly rebelled against the restraint. The call of the country



MR. ALLAN P. ALLSEBROOK.

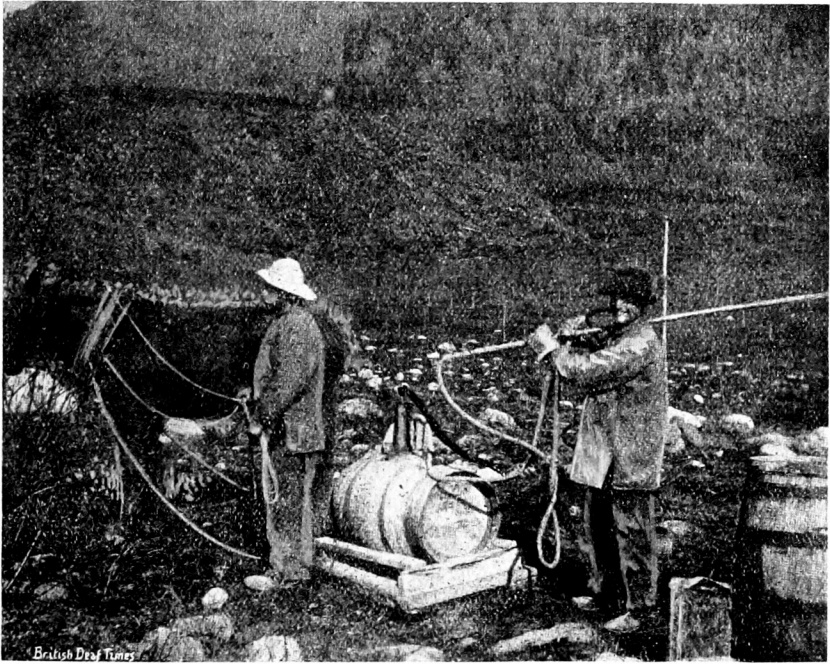
proving irresistible, he left the business and turned his steps across the sea to British Columbia to try his luck at fruit farming.

Mr. Allsebrook writes: "After sixteen weary days and nights of travelling, I landed at Nelson. It is a delightful little town of 8,500 inhabitants, and has some good shops and cosy houses, all built of wood. I was only there for two-and-a-half days, however, for the very first man I called upon, the morning after my arrival, took me on at his apple ranch at Kaslo, forty miles higher up the lake.

"I was introduced to Carl Johansen, a Swede, who worked on the farm. We soon got to business, pruning and spraying six acres of apple trees. My first night's sleep in my little 'shack' was somewhat restless, owing to the antics of a little squirrel who had got in and was squatting on the eaves over my head, regarding me curiously with his bright little eyes. Then I was

rather cold ; and I might well be, for I found on getting up in the morning six inches of snow on the ground, the ice in my wash-basin one inch thick, and the contents of my kettle a solid block of ice.

“ There is one great discomfort here. The air is so dry that gloves are a *sine qua non* in working out-of-doors. Just imagine an English nurseryman in gloves ! At first I set to work gaily enough with bare hands, but in a few days every finger-tip and some of the joints cracked and oozed blood.



SPRAYING THE TREES WITH ZINC SULPHUR SOLUTION.

“ It is just a month since the door of my little ‘shack’ on the mountain side was pushed open one night as I was baking potatoes on the stove, when in walked my boss, and behind him showed my brother’s cheery, strong, brown face, just arrived from England. That was the end of my ‘batching’—doing for yourself in a ‘shack’—for the time being, for within five days my brother had taken a rapid but thorough survey of all the likely lands round Nelson, and bought a lovely 10-acre apple ranch, cleared and planted, at Balfour.

“ At his request I gave up my berth to go and spend the

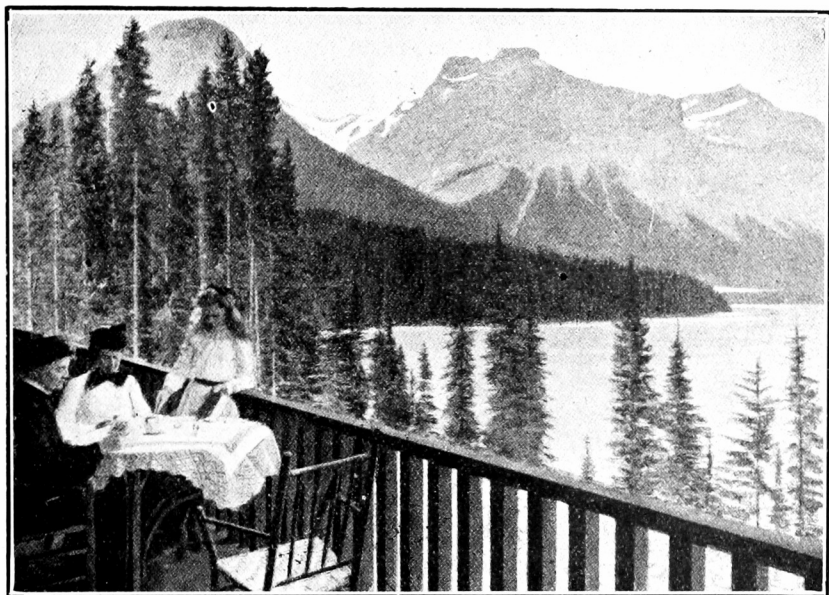
summer with him, helping him to knock his place into shape and get a house built. We saw on the plot many beautiful birds and magnificent butterflies, three to six inches across. By the way, we have not had any shooting yet, but the surveyor of Kaslo ran against two bears on the mountain side a week ago, but, not having his gun, he hurried away. Small blame to him, for these bears are as big as a cart-horse. It is strange to see the people at church in unimaginable clothes and a dozen dogs sitting quietly by their owners.



OUR WASHING DAY AT KASLO.

"Then, as to letters, they only come three times a week. Lord Aylmer has a ranch not very far from here. I intend that Kaslo shall be my future home, and have purchased a ranch on the lake front, which appears to me to be an ideal spot, surrounded as it is by beautiful scenery, and dotted all about the hills with rich, beautiful orchards of the finest fruit trees.

"It is glorious! Soft, green leaves, bushes of roses of every size and hue, sweet-peas, pansies and violets, snapdragon and clematis, and creepers of all kinds. Below, the sparkling blue water; and above, crag, forest, and peak of snow. Yes, you



A SCENE IN THE ROCKIES ON THE WAY TO KASLO.

must look far round the world, and far east and west across this wonderful Canada, to find a fairer spot than Kaslo."

A Deaf Costumier.

Bertha Manley was born deaf at Peterborough. During her training at Derby she was full of energy and enthusiasm in everything to which she put her hand. On leaving the Institution, thirteen years ago, she was apprenticed to the dressmaking and costumier's business. After gaining experience, she commenced business on her own account, and soon got together an excellent connection.

In a letter she herself says: "In all these years I am proud to say I never once had my work returned for alteration."

A lady of title, writing of her, says: "I was really surprised to find what your old pupil could do, and have induced several of my friends to give her work. I really had no idea that deaf-mutes were so clever. The way you teach them to speak is wonderful, and must be a great help to them in their business transactions.

"In Miss Manley's case we can just move the lips and she can tell all we say. When she speaks it is just a little difficult at first to understand her, but people very soon get used to her, and can tell quite well what she says. She is very industrious and most anxious to please, so she is bound to get on."

She did a great deal of work for a lady from Vancouver who visited Peterborough, and before returning home this lady asked her to take her measurements, and since then numerous dresses, blouses, etc., have been sent out to Vancouver. Later on this same lady held out inducements to Miss Manley to go out there, saying she would quickly get a good business together in Vancouver. Business of another kind came along, and Bertha Manley became Mrs. Shelton.



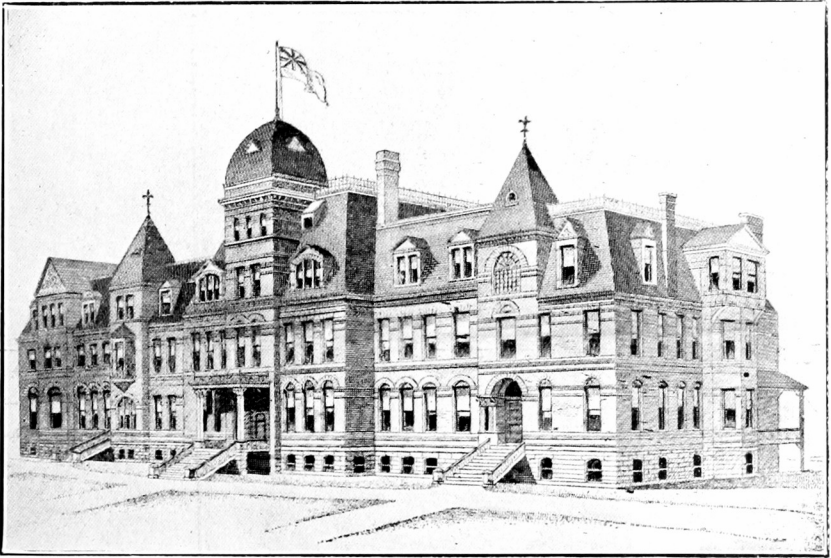
MRS. BERTHA SHELTON (*née* MANLEY).

A London paper, which gave a photograph of the bride, spoke of the wedding as being romantic and interesting, and went on to say: "The bridegroom was for some time employed as a motor-body maker at Peterborough, but now resides at Coventry, whilst the bride has been a more than usually skilled dressmaker, and the history of the courtship furnishes romantic reading. Whilst in Peterborough, Mr. Shelton, the bridegroom, was informed about a young lady living in the city who was deaf and dumb, very clever and intelligent, and for a long time he kept

a careful watch in the streets for people using the dumb alphabet, hoping to discover her in that way. But Miss Manley never used the alphabet, employing the lip formation of words, and for a long time the would-be Hiawatha was doomed to disappointment. At length, however, he discovered the young lady's residence, and proposing, was accepted, the romance culminating in Monday's happy event."

The Deaf of Nova Scotia.

The deaf of Nova Scotia are provided with an excellent institution for their education and training.



HALIFAX INSTITUTION FOR THE-DEAF AND DUMB, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Principal, Mr. James Fearon, was formerly a teacher in the Belfast Institution, Ireland, and both there and at Halifax he has done excellent service for the deaf. The institution has accommodation for 125 children.

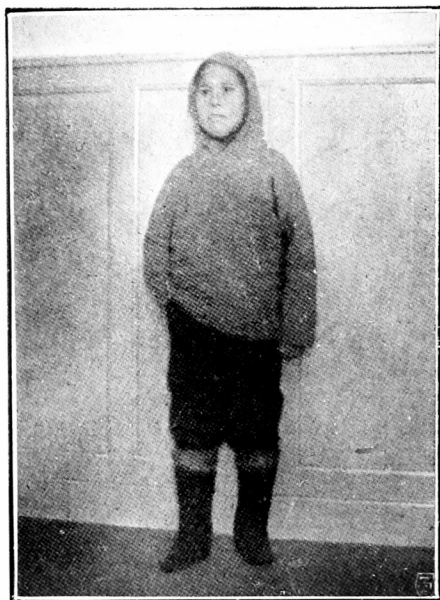
The pupils publish a nice little eight-page magazine, mostly their own compositions.

From statistics to hand, the proportion of the deaf to the population seems to be below the general average. It is, however, a very noticeable fact that among the children attending the ordinary schools in Halifax, at least 10 per cent. are more or less defective in hearing.

An Eskimo Deaf-Mute.

An Eskimo boy of fourteen years, Ilingauké, has recently been enrolled as a pupil of the Institution for the Deaf at Copenhagen, where he is to be educated manually. He hails from Angmagssalik, on the east coast of Greenland. Some years ago his parents were converted to Christianity and baptized, but the missionary, who was unable to impart any Christian instruction to the deaf boy, refused to baptize him.

When the boy's parents died, however, the missionary saw to it that Ilingauké was sent to Denmark to be trained in a school for his kind. Ilingauké is doubly fortunate in that he was born



at this period, for before they were Christianized the Greenland Eskimos *killed* their defective offspring, the deaf included, while the child who survived his parents was formerly thrown into the sea.

When in some five or six years Ilingauké's education has been finished, the learning of a trade included, he will again be sent back to his kinsfolk in Greenland.

It is known that there are on the east coast of Greenland about twenty deaf-mutes. A committee has been formed with a view of founding some organization for the proper training of the deaf of Greenland.

A Deaf-Mute Barrister.

The late John William Lowe, Barrister-at-Law, was the son of Mr. William Lowe, a solicitor of eminence of the Inner Temple, and was born a deaf-mute at 40, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London.

His education was first taken in hand by his parents, but at the age of six years he was placed as a private pupil under the



MR. J. W. LOWE, A DEAF-MUTE BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

late Dr. Joseph Watson, under whose care he remained for twelve years.

Mr. Lowe evinced such uncommon abilities, and so much assiduity in their cultivation, as to call forth the admiration of those who had an opportunity of observing his progress. His son writes: "My father was not only an excellent scholar in the classics, French, and other attainments within the usual scope of a school education, but had acquired a knowledge in mathematics and other branches of science seldom attempted except at a more advanced period of life, or by those who go through the regular course of a University education."

Having, on the advice of his father, determined on the Law as his profession, he became a member of the Society of the Middle Temple. For a time he was a pupil of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, to whom he had been well known from childhood. For twelve months his studies were directed by another eminent judge, Mr. Justice Patterson.

Shortly after this he applied himself specially to conveyancing, in which eventually he obtained a very large practice.

Mr. Lowe was called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, and thereupon took the prescribed oaths publicly in the Temple Hall, an event, under his circumstances, wholly unprecedented, and which created no little sensation in the profession at large.

After his call to the Bar, he at once commenced to practise as a conveyancer, and conducted his business with zeal and success. Several legal instruments prepared by him under unusual circumstances, and of great consequence, drew forth from the highest judges their unqualified approbation.

Mr. Lowe married Miss F. C. Jellicoe, and the issue of the marriage was two sons and one daughter, all of whom were endowed with their full faculties. Mr. Lowe was a very religious man, and his children wrote in the most affectionate terms of their father's life and conduct. He entered very heartily into the duties and enjoyments of social life amongst his family and friends, and wrote in one of his last letters to a friend: "I still cling to the same comfort which has sustained me through a long life—Jesus the Saviour of all. There is no salvation in any other."

The Deaf and Dumb in Germany.

Germany has 41,396 deaf-mutes, there being about one to 1,110 of the population. Then there are also 278 who are deaf, dumb, and blind. In Berlin alone there are 1,729 deaf-mutes, or about one in 1,000 of the population.

The children, fortunately, are got to school at the proper age, when young. The teaching staffs are well trained, and the Government makes very generous grants towards the cost. In no country in the world do the clergy take more interest in the spiritual welfare of the deaf than in Germany.

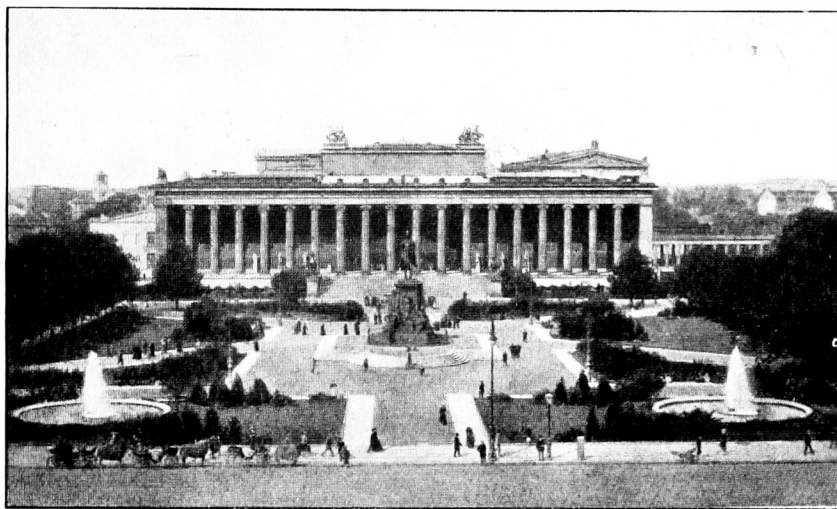
It was stated at a meeting of the teachers of the deaf at Cologne that "it was no uncommon thing for the clergy to spend a

school session studying the methods, oral and manual, in order that they might be able to give spiritual instruction to them after leaving school."

In Berlin there is a deaf-mute who is a clever chemist ; others include an architect, engineer, artists, sculptors and designers.

The King of Saxony visited the institution for deaf children at Dresden, and expressed his pleasure at all he saw and heard. The Crown Princess has shown her interest by visiting the institution in Berlin and elsewhere and speaking words of kindly encouragement to the children.

The German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, is said to have



MUSEUM AND ROYAL SQUARE, BERLIN.

a son about eleven years old who is deaf and dumb. The cost at the institution in Frankfurt is £55 per head. The Emperor William has visited several of the institutions, and on calling to look over the home for the aged deaf-mutes on the outskirts of Berlin, left a donation of 5,000 marks.

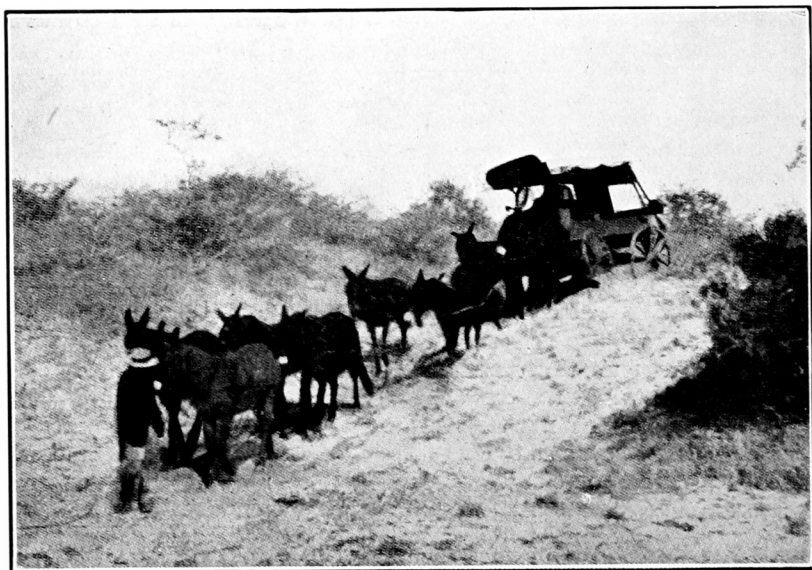
In Leipzig the adult deaf gave a theatrical performance in signs, entitled "The Infant Prodigy," which was attended by large audiences.

In Germany there are several *deaf-mutes* with *titles*, including a count and a baron. These titles in Germany are borne by all the male offspring of the family in which they exist, and are not merely confined to the eldest sons.

A Deaf-Mute in Camp at Alaska.

Alaska, far up on the north-west coast of America, is a country which still defies many of the hardest travellers. It is a land where huge mountains rise sheer out from the water's edge on an ice-bound, storm-swept coast; the home of vast glaciers, unknown lakes and rivers, silent valleys and unpeopled wastes.

To this uninteresting country at least five deaf-mutes have ventured to try their luck, but even the hardest to-day bear the signs of having undergone terrible hardships. They relate



EN ROUTE FOR ALASKA.

their experiences with a smiling face, but all own that no monetary reward is worth the terrible labour that has to be undertaken.

One writes: "No one can imagine what has to be undergone out here, and whilst it is a fine experience to have had, woe betide the man who ventures out on a second expedition."

Another writes of his thrilling experience of lonely tramps through the forests, camping out, and his troubles with poisonous snakes and wild animals, which nearly caused his death.

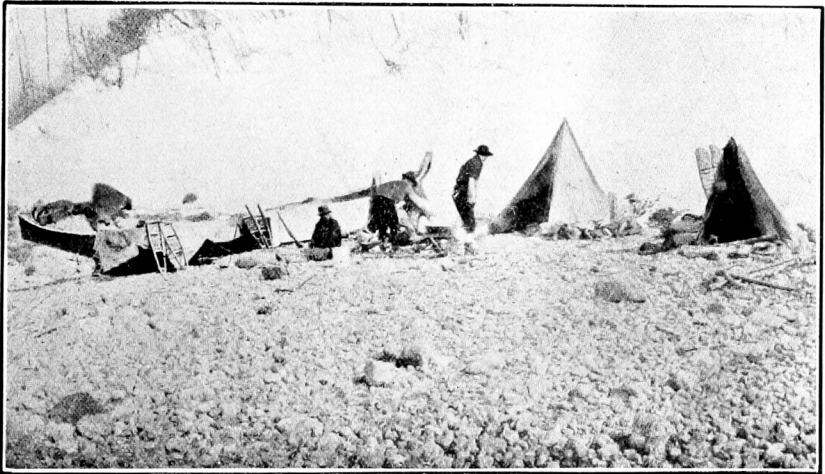
Fortunately, when nearly exhausted, both in cash and strength, he met with some prospectors, who gave him employment at good wages, but he too says: "I'll be quite content for the rest of my natural life to live with civilization at a reasonable wage.

These, with the blessings of health, home and friends, by far outweigh any wealth that may be obtained from the gold-mines."

Another deaf-mute, writing of his experiences to his brother, gave instances of the cost of provisions, and said the price of bacon at Dawson City was seven shillings per pound, and other provisions in the same proportion.

Alluding to religious matters, he thought he never had seen less attention paid to such things, and should be very thankful to be home again.

One of the largest gold dredges in the world is near Dawson



IN CAMP NEAR DAWSON CITY.

City, Alaska, and is in charge of a *deaf-mute* foreman, who receives nearly £500 per annum and his board.

Thomas Stringer—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

Thomas Stringer was born in Alleghany, of poor parents. When his mother died and his father disappeared, he was taken so sick with spinal meningitis that he was removed to the public hospital of his native city. When illness took hold of the *three*-year-old boy, he was gifted with all the senses, but on recovery, *sight*, *speech*, and *hearing* had been for *ever* blotted out of the young life.

He lay in the hospital for months, a living, breathing mass of nerveless flesh, and seemed to be destined to the fate of perpetual "isolation"; but he was later sent to Boston, in charge of a nurse, with scarcely a thought that from a mere actual animal life the

little boy could be converted into a conscious and intellectual being. He was later admitted to the Jamaica Kindergarten, by request of the hospital trustees.

Here kindness, affection, and solicitude were bountifully lavished upon him. Miss Bull, his first teacher and companion,



THOMAS STRINGER—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

worked indefatigably for one year to train his mind to the appreciation of signs and objects and their relation to each other.

Miss Bull having resigned, she was followed by Miss Laura A. Brown, who succeeded, through kindergarten methods, in vivifying his organic powers and unfolding his torpid intellectual

faculties to an appreciable degree, but this was only attained after two years' mentorship.

This deaf, dumb, and blind scholar is now a fine specimen of physical vigour, well grown, manly in appearance, genuine in purpose, and of resolute disposition. He is especially gifted with manual dexterity, and when not engaged with his teacher, his time is engrossed in Sloyd work, of which he is passionately fond. Ingenious and naturally inventive to a wonderful degree, Thomas has demonstrated his ability along mechanical lines, and in his chosen calling as a carpenter wants to master a self-supporting trade.

Now twenty years old, blessed with a robust constitution and a very cheerful disposition, he has gradually but steadily improved along the lines of his desires. All things mechanical and electrical are sources of absorbing interest to him, and he is never tired of delving into their mysteries.—*The Deaf-Blind.*

The Deaf-Mutes of South Africa.

There are three small schools for the deaf and dumb in South Africa. One is at Worcester, Cape Colony, where both English and Dutch are taught, and the oral method of instruction is followed. The second is at King William's Town, and is a part of the Convent Mission School there.



SOME NATIVES OF NATAL.

The third is at Capetown, and is a department of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Convent School. The deaf children here are taught upon the manual system. Generous Government aid is given to each of these small schools, none of which has more than twenty children. Apparently there are only five natives under instruction. This seems very unsatisfactory, as there must be thousands, if the proportion (one deaf-mute to sixteen hundred of the population) is anything like the average of other countries.

A Deaf-Mute Traveller.

Mr. Albert G. Kent was born at Flushing. He lost his hearing in very early infancy, from congestion of the brain, but fortunately realized his loss, and during his school career applied himself diligently to his studies.

After leaving school he was apprenticed to the upholstering business, but eventually accepted the position of travelling salesman for a large firm of wholesale furniture manufacturers.



MR. ALBERT G. KENT.

As a commercial man Mr. Kent seems to have found his vocation. Pencil and pad are his means of conversation. He has good business ability, but his smart appearance and polished manners have doubtless contributed in helping him to become the successful man he is.

Here is his business card :—

A. G. KENT.

The Only Successful **S**ingle **S**elling **C**osy
 ilent **alesman** omfortable
 hairs.

WISCONSIN CHAIR CO.

The line that requires no talk.

Indian "Blanket" Deaf-Mutes.

Mr. Lars M. Larson, the founder and superintendent of the New Mexico School for the Deaf, has succeeded in gathering into his school several Indian deaf-mutes, of whom and their work at school he speaks as follows:

"Two years ago, we made a trip to various pueblos (Indian towns) in New Mexico for the purpose of looking up deaf youths among the uneducated and uncivilized tribes, with the aim of receiving them in this school to be educated. Then we made an application to the Honourable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Government aid for the expense of assisting and educating these afflicted youths, and he was very much interested in this new enterprise, and anxious to arrange and settle with us to educate those of them who were found to be meritorious cases. Accordingly we proceeded to the work, and so far have received six pupils from the Indian race. We have found a good number of afflicted persons in the several tribes, but their parents and friends are opposed to sending them to strangers' schools to be educated, as they think that the white people do not treat them well and humanely.



"The Navajo Indian people are the ones that are principally interested in the education of their children. They sent five deaf-mute boys to be educated.

"When they came to this school, they appeared ugly, dirty, offensive, fussy, and ignorant, but they have, later, been transformed into a pretty, clean, pleasant, happy and cognizant set. They are capable of learning as well as the whites, and are happy in having the opportunity of receiving a good education, and some in after-life make good progressive citizens."

We believe this is the first attempt on a large scale to educate the deaf children of the "blanket" Indians, although we seem

to remember one or two pupils of this class in the Kendall School at Washington. The partially civilized tribes living on reserva-



MANSION OF "BLANKET" CHIEF.

tions have for many years furnished an occasional pupil to the institutions.

We recall, in particular, one—a boy named Allen Bogknite, who was a pupil at the Fanwood school some quarter of a century ago, who had a really remarkable talent for drawing. Although entirely without any instruction, as the art department, now so admirably conducted, was not at that time a feature of that school, he showed his skill by wonderfully spirited blackboard drawings, executed with the rapidity of a lightning-sketch artist. His pride of race was shown by the subjects in which he



delighted, which were taken from the war or hunting parties of the red men.

There appears to be no reason why the deaf children of the Indians should not share in the benefits of education—in fact,

it well might be that a deaf-mute boy or girl, trained in the branches of school education and taught a useful mechanical trade, is an especially convincing argument with the savages in favour of the superior advantages of "the white man's road." If we are not mistaken, the "blanket" Indians have a superstitious regard for deaf-mutes, as persons who, being shut off from conversational intercourse with their fellow-men, enjoy the especial favour and confidence of the Great Spirit.

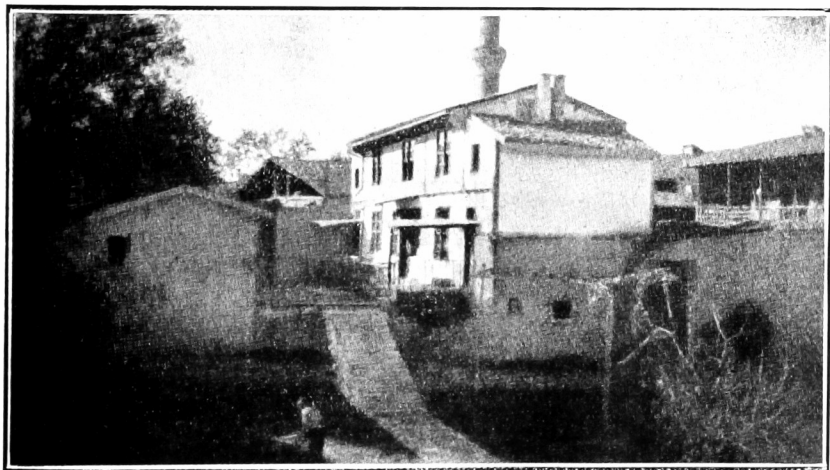
There is a heavy weight of dishonour resting on this nation for our corrupt and treacherous dealings with the Indian race; it is well that, in cases such as this, we are making reparation for our wrong doings.—*The Silent Worker, U.S.A.*

The Deaf and Dumb of Turkey.

There does not seem to have been any census of the deaf in Turkey, but, taking those found in a given area as a basis of calculation, there must be a very large number.

There is a small institution for them at Merzifoun, in which there are sixteen children, including Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. It was opened in 1912 as an adjunct of the American Mission, and was founded by Miss G. Philadelphus, who had previously received two years' training as a teacher of the deaf in America.

She writes: "As we look back, we feel that our small beginnings have been blessed with a fair amount of success. We have had to



DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MERZIFOUN.

meet many peculiar difficulties, and there are many more ahead, but we trust these will be overcome. Our plans for the future are, however, very uncertain."

M. Pekmezian, an intelligent deaf-mute, spent a week, some years since, in Derby, studying the methods of teaching there, and said that scores of the wealthy families of Turkey paid very heavy fees to the institutions for the deaf in Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, for the education of their children.

The illustration opposite shows two deaf-mutes signing to each other at the Sublime Porte, where it is said nearly all the attendants are deaf-mutes belonging to well-to-do families. None of these men have been taught on the oral system, hence their inability to lip-read what is said by others. The object of



M. PEKMEZIAN.

the authorities in having these deaf attendants is that, in their view, they secure an effective method of preventing the leakage of State secrets.

There are, however, intelligent deaf-mutes, who could, if they so desired, give a lot of information, practically known only to themselves.

In Turkey there is bribery going on from the top to the bottom, and it is to be doubted if the means adopted are altogether successful.

One of the newspapers to hand says: "It has been decided to establish in Constantinople a school for the deaf and dumb. It is proposed that a tax of one per cent. be extracted from the salaries of State functionaries for the benefit of the school. As the Moslems are, generally speaking, of a charitable disposition, and consider it part and parcel of their religious duties to help

the suffering of their community, these functionaries will be quite willing to pay their share. There is a difficulty, however,



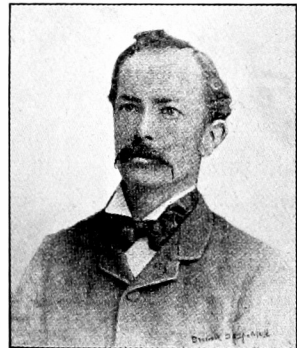
TWO DEAF-MUTE ATTENDANTS AT THE SUBLIME PORTE.

and it lies in the fact that the officials themselves are very irregularly paid by the Government. The arrangement, therefore, is on a doubtful basis, and it will not be wise to be too sanguine."

A Deaf-Mute Designer.

Mr. Henry Ash was born at Bridgwater, and lost his hearing by scarlet fever when eighteen months old.

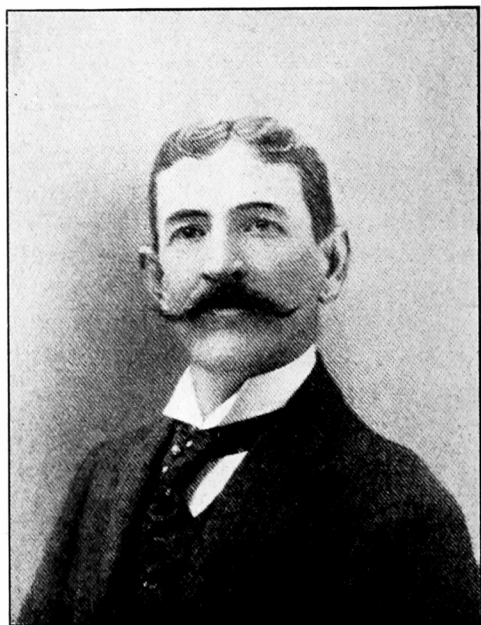
From his earliest days he was a boy of very studious habits, and, in spite of his total deafness, he has got a fair knowledge of both Greek and Dutch. Some years ago, as an inventor, he sent an idea for a torpedo to the Admiralty, which they courteously acknowledged. For some years he was engaged in pen-and-ink designs, and secured a number of prizes for this work. Mr. Ash's forte is, however, as a designer of wall-papers, and in this line he has secured a number of prizes and obtained a good connection.



He is a great pedestrian, and in his twentieth year walked from London to Canterbury, took steamer from Folkestone to Boulogne, then walked all the way to Paris in four days.

A Deaf Clerk in a Judge's Office.

Mr. Chambers, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Ohio, and lost his hearing when sixteen months old. He completed his education at Washington College for the Deaf. After leaving the College he was employed as a clerk in the offices of various attorneys in the city. Eventually he made application to the War Department for enlistment in the general service of the Army, but the General in command objected to



MR. CHAMBERS.

him on account of his deafness ; he, however, tried again, and was accepted.

Some years later he was appointed a clerk in the Civil Service, and was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's office, where he still remains. In his various examinations he has always gained a high percentage of marks, which has caused his promotion from time to time, with increases of salary.

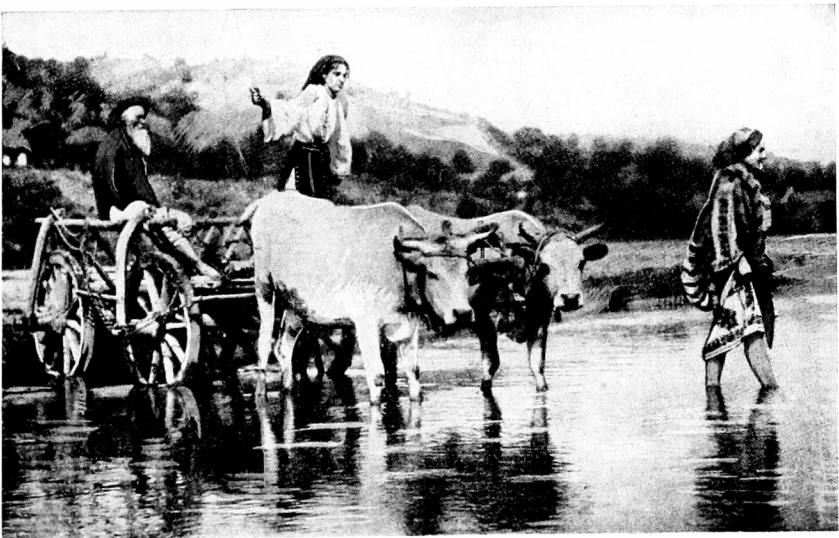
The Deaf and Dumb of Serbia.

This country, whose gallantry has been so much admired by friend and foe alike, has from ancient times been an agricultural

country. It is said that the deaf and dumb number one in nineteen hundred of the population ; this is below the average,



SHEPHERDS AND THEIR FLOCKS IN SERBIA.



FARMER'S CART CROSSING A STREAM IN SERBIA.

but as no real census of the deaf seems to have been taken, the number is probably higher than stated.

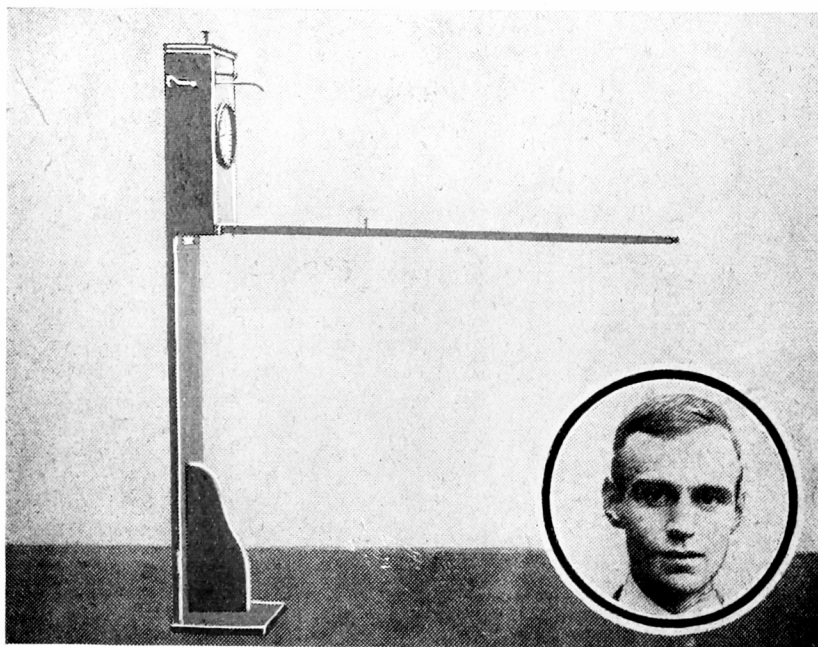
There is no special organization for promoting their welfare,

but here, as elsewhere in agricultural districts, some of the deaf and dumb get work on the land, and tourists tell us of deaf-mute shepherds with whom they have come in contact, and in whom they have taken a kindly interest. One old deaf-mute, apparently threescore and ten, was seen ploughing with a team of oxen drawing a wooden plough shod with steel. Although agriculture has been the principal industry in Serbia from ancient times, the methods of cultivation are still of a very primitive nature.

Maize is one of the principal cereals grown, and this constitutes the principal food of the people. In addition, however, to her agricultural products, much of Serbia's wealth lies in her magnificent cattle, and in her enormous crops of tobacco. There is no doubt a good time is coming for Serbia in the near future, in which all hope that her deaf-mutes will share.

A Novel Alarm Clock for the Deaf.

Below is shown an alarm clock which has been designed to wake deaf people. The clock is set to the time required, when the light oak beam is released from a hook and taps the sleeper. The photograph is of Mr. Walter Lazell, the inventor. He is a deaf-mute cabinet-maker.—*Daily Mirror*.



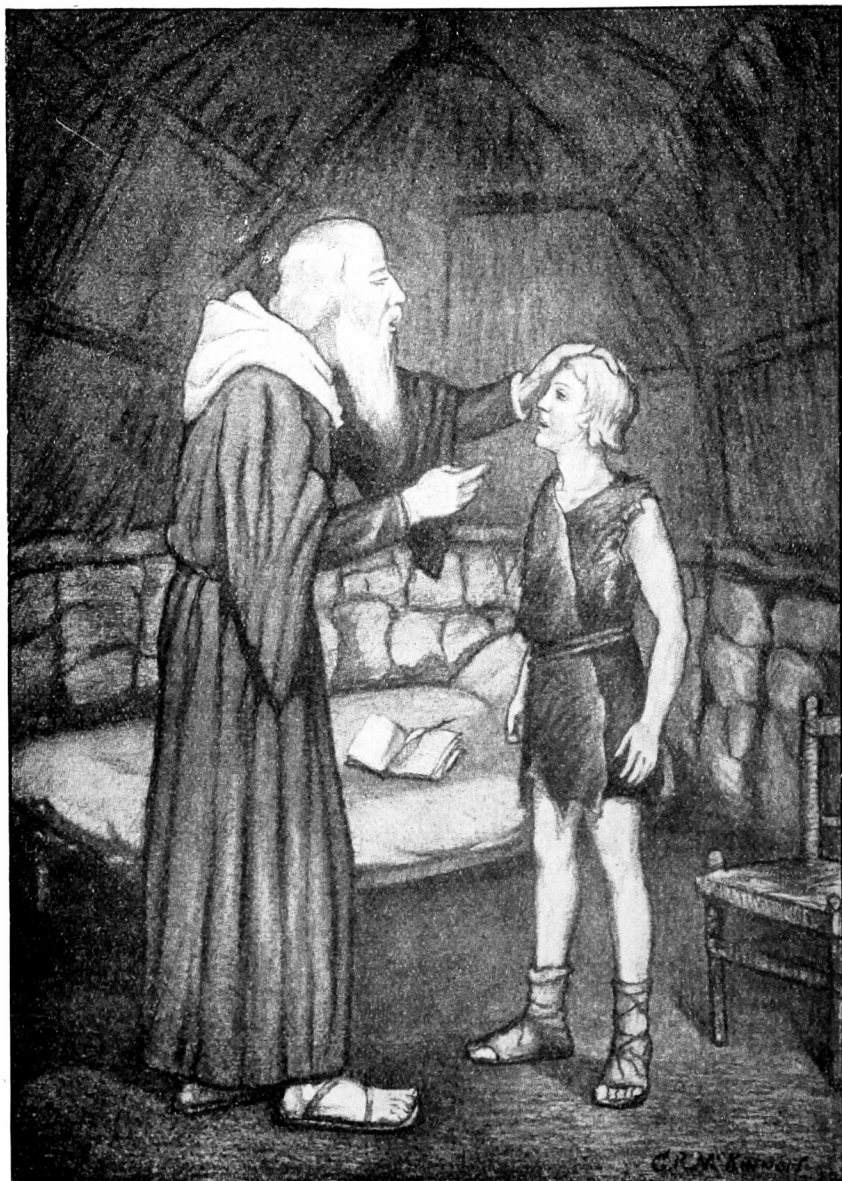
St. John of Beverley and the Deaf-Mute.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the new order of things founded on its ruin was most unfavourable to works of benevolence. In England the Saxon conquest had swept away the British Church, and Christianity found a refuge only with the Britons who had escaped. But after the conversion of the Saxons, learning revived, schools were founded, the Scriptures were read and taught to the people, and that missionary zeal for the conversion of the heathen which has characterized the Anglo-Saxon race ever since had its birth. St. John, Bishop of Hexham, and founder of Beverley Minster, was famous in the North for his apostolic zeal. Of him the Venerable Bede (born 673, died 735) in his *Hist. Eccl.*, Lib. v., c. ii., relates the following intensely interesting anecdote: "Now there was in a village not far distant a certain deaf and dumb youth, who was well known to the bishop, for he had been in the habit of coming frequently before him for the purpose of receiving alms. The youth could not utter a single articulate sound.

"The bishop gave orders that he should be brought to him, and that a small hut should be built for him in the grounds of his own palace, where he might dwell and receive a daily allowance from his own attendants. At the end of a week in Lent, on the next Lord's Day, he ordered the poor fellow to come into his presence.

"When he had come, he ordered him to thrust forth his tongue out of his mouth and show it to him. Then, taking hold of him by the chin, he made the sign of the holy cross on his tongue. This done, he told him to draw it back again into his mouth and to speak. 'Say some word,' said he; 'say Gae or Yea.' That is a word expressing affirmation, in the language of the English, I consent—that is, it means 'Yes.' Immediately his tongue was loosed. He said what he had been ordered. The bishop then added the names of the letters. 'Say A'; he said 'A.' 'Say B'; he said this too. And when he had repeated the names of the letters as the bishop said them one by one, the latter went further and gave him syllables and words to say; and when in all these instances he at once replied, he told him to say longer sentences, and he did so."

This account was written by Bede, who heard it from some who were present, a number of years after. We may safely assume that the accuracy of their memory was not absolute, and that they were more or less under the tendency of the age



THE BISHOP OF HEXHAM AND THE DEAF-MUTE.
Illustration by Christy R. McKinnon (born deaf) in "Volta Review."

to ascribe to supernatural whatever they could not account for by natural causes. In their eyes it was a miracle; but in

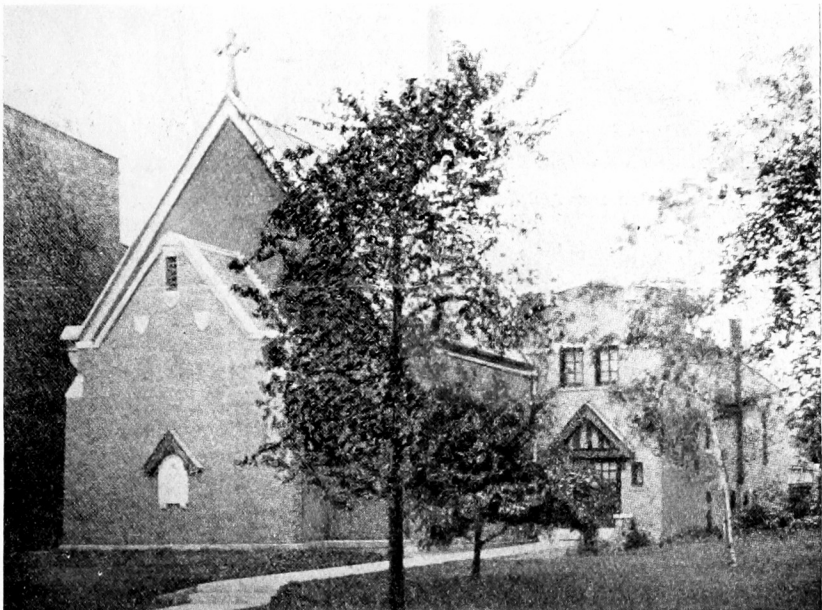
ours, who know more of what can be done by the oral instruction of the deaf, it is the primary instance of a successful attempt made to give speech to the deaf.

True, it was done, and afterwards recorded by Bede to be a fruitful seed in some other great heart. Up this rugged and pathless steep climbed this divine man, leading the deaf-mutes step by step till the top was reached, "and he spoke plain."

Let us feel the inspiration of the fact that an Anglo-Saxon was the pioneer in this work of emancipation, and do our part well.—*Thomas Arnold*.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf, Chicago.

Chicago is said to be to America what London is to England. The community is deeply interested in the welfare of the deaf, not only in the children, but also those of adult life, as shown by



ALL-ANGELS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, CHICAGO.

the provision of a church, a chaplain, and the various organizations connected therewith.

The Rev. George F. Flick, who has charge of the mission church, is himself a deaf-mute. He has for some years been serving in the diocese, and under his leadership the mission has prospered



INTERIOR OF ALL ANGELS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, CHICAGO.



THE REV. G. F. FLICK.

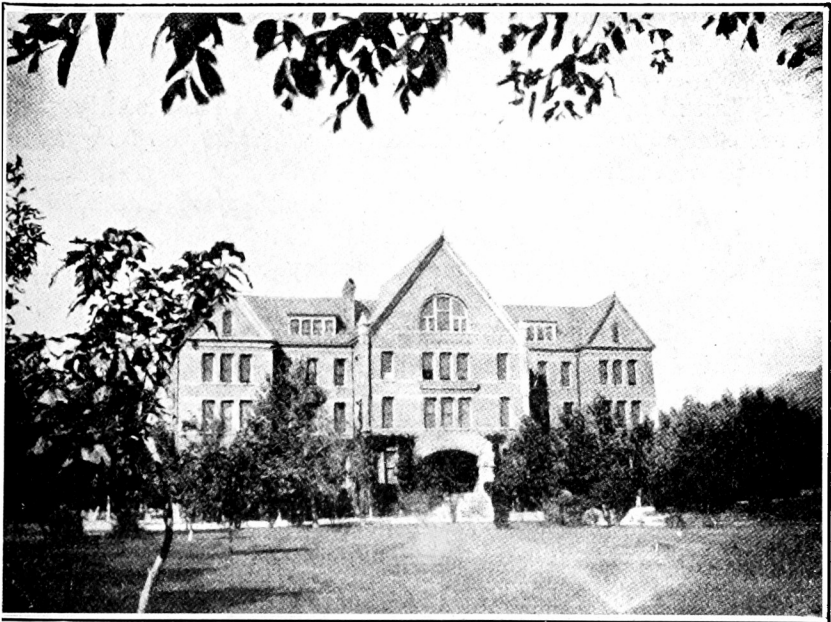
until it has come into possession of this beautiful church and parish house.

Mr. Flick is a graduate of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, and of the Virginia Theological Seminary. People sometimes ask: "Why missions to the deaf?" It may as pertinently be asked: "Why missions to any other class or community of people?"

If they were not needed or wanted, they would not exist. The need and desire is expressed by the deaf themselves and fully realized by Christian workers. Those who have had actual experience, and know the value of mission work, all unite in declaring that it is far more essential to the welfare of the deaf than the hearing, as no ordinary missionary can minister to their needs.

The Deaf and Dumb in Utah.

The proportion of the deaf to the hearing in Utah is about the average of other countries. There is an institution for the children, situated at Ogden, Utah.



UTAH INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The pupils publish an excellent little paper at this institution, which not only gives them a training in printing, but a brief digest of what is going on around them, and particularly so in the deaf world. Many of the old pupils seem to have done very well in their after-school life, and some remarkably so.



It is said that Professor Kich, the renowned Berlin specialist for deafness, has a daughter who is a deaf-mute.

"Are the deaf-mutes less sensitive to pain than the hearing?" "Why should they be? They are just the same as other humans, but deaf.

Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, received an order for a £400 cloak, which they at once turned over to a deaf-mute employee to make up complete.

The Fire Brigade of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has three members who are deaf and dumb. There are eleven brigades with one or more deaf members.

A Kansas paper says that a deaf-mute in Ohio recently gave a minister a £50 marriage fee, and that a wife ought to be worth that to a deaf man.

One hundred and ninety-eight deaf-mutes are employed in the Ford Motor Car Factory at Detroit. The company are reported as being very generous employers and paying above the average wage given in the trade.

Many and various out-of-the-way posts are filled by deaf men. One man acts as a ferryman across a river, another looks after a hoisting engine in a quarry, another is a pointman, others are night watchmen, while at least two act as pilots at sea.

A Greek deaf-mute, Nester Carveris, who received his art education in Paris, is winning recognition as an artist in his native country. His latest effort is an historical subject, in which Leonidas is the central figure.

There are two coloured boys in the school for the deaf at Nebraska who hold the relationship of uncle and nephew. One of them is about twice as large as the other. He is the nephew, and the little one is the uncle.

At the annual award of prizes given by the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, of Pennsylvania, for the best ideas suggested and the best work performed during the year, the first prize of £1,000 was bestowed upon Charles Partington, a deaf-mute.

In *Nearing Jordan*, Sir Henry Lucy wrote : " Poor Swinburne, the poet, entered the room. A beautifully dome-shaped head gave distinction to an otherwise commonplace face. Unhappily, he was almost stone-deaf, an infirmity that made conversation impossible. He bore his affliction with almost effusive sweetness."

A few years ago there was living at Rhymney a deaf-mute, Mr. John Lewis, who, although ninety-five years of age, was still working full time at his trade as a fitter. Mr. Lewis walked six miles every Sunday in order to attend a mission service for the deaf and dumb.

A gentleman once asked a deaf and dumb boy : " What is truth ? " He replied by taking a piece of chalk and drawing on the blackboard a straight line between two points. Then he asked him : " What is a lie ? " The boy rubbed out the straight line and drew a zigzag or crooked line between the same points.

Mr. Leo Williams, San Francisco, is a remarkable instance of a successful deaf person with ability to take on big undertakings. He is a well-known contractor in that city. He recently completed a £20,000 contract in Honolulu, and was lately entrusted with the contract for the entire drainage of Santa Ana.

John Smith, a deaf-mute, works in Oregon as a grade foreman, laying cement pavements. He has under him a gang of from forty to fifty Greeks and Italians, it being found that his sign delivery produces more prompt and effectual results than all the sulphuric and unstinted adjectives of brass-lunged hearing foremen.

Henry Guenther, a deaf-mute in Canada, has invented a machine that will greatly reduce the cost of canning salmon. The machine is in successful operation, and does away with soldering the tops and bottoms of cans, crimping them automatically. It also does away with the second cooking of the salmon.

A writer of insurance, Mr. Albert Berg, in Indianapolis ; a veterinary surgeon, Mr. F. R. Derrick, of Vallejo ; and a cattle-king, Mr. Griffin, of Arizona, have to be added to the long list of successful deaf men engaged in occupations rather out of the ordinary. It will not be long before there will be no field of human endeavour without its successful deaf worker.

One of the best-known deaf-mute men in America is Mr. Jay C. Howard, of Duluth, Minnesota. When he graduated from

Gallaudet College he purchased a half interest in the well-known banking firm of Julius D. Howard & Co. The new firm prospered, and it was found necessary to incorporate the company, giving it the name of the Howard Investment Company. The company numbers among its investors many distinguished educators of the deaf.

Some deaf girls were taken on trial as telegraph operators, and so well did they succeed that the Superintendent applied for several others to train for the work.

A born-deaf man, who, after many years of hard study, became a clever chemist, is now engaged successfully on Government work.

A deaf-mute over thirty years ago bought a farm of about 150 acres for £1,000. He has now retired and sold the farm to others for over £7,000, one of the purchasers being a born-deaf man.

Recently there was formally opened in Nashville, Tenn a large, handsome modern school building, of which Marr & Holman were the architects. Mr. Marr is a graduate of the Tennessee School for the Deaf.

A Popular Deaf-Mute.

Mr. Robert Semple, whose photograph appears on this page, lost his hearing in early childhood. As a youth he was taken into the employment of Messrs. J. & P. Coats, thread manufacturers, and at the time of writing he is there still. Mr. Semple has for many years taken a deep interest in the deaf-mutes of Paisley, and for some time past has regularly conducted religious services for them.



His work is entirely voluntary, and through his energetic efforts a good Mission Hall has been secured. In addition to the Sunday services, Mr. Semple conducts Bible classes, prayer meetings, lectures, and a penny bank. He is willing and generous, and very popular with the deaf among whom he labours.

Two Deaf-Mutes in the Spanish Royal Family.

Deafness is no respecter of persons, and its baneful influence is felt in royal homes as well as in labourers' cottages.

Leading London and American papers have sympathetically referred to the fact that two children of the Royal Family of Spain are deaf-mutes. One of these is Prince Don Jaime of Bourbon, and the other his younger sister, the Princess Maria Christina.

The children are both healthy, strong and happy; the Prince especially is a bright, merry little fellow. Both have been examined by specialists, who give no hopes of the recovery of their hearing. The children find their greatest pleasure in a moving picture theatre which has been built in the royal palace for their amusement.

It is said that history repeats itself; in any case, right back four centuries ago, there lived at the Court of Philip the Second of Spain a famous *deaf-mute* artist, Fernandez Navarette el Mudo, about whom the historian Lope de



PRINCE DON JAIME.



PRINCESS MARIA CHRISTINA TO THE LEFT.

Vega wrote: "If Heaven has refused to him speech, his paintings *speak* for him." For the Escorial, the palace of Spanish sovereigns, which is situated not far from Madrid, this *deaf and dumb* artist painted the four Evangelists. One of his pictures represented a beheading scene, and for executioner he painted in the portrait of a Minister of State with whom he was very unfriendly. It is said that the Minister was extremely angry, and besought the then reigning king to interfere, but he refused, so El Mudo had his way.

One of the Spanish papers



By courtesy of

MISS HELEN KELLER.

[*Topical Press.*

reported that it was probable that Prince Don Jaime would go to the Royal Institution for the Deaf in Paris, but later it was stated that a private governess had been engaged. It is, however, well known that the famous deaf, dumb and blind girl, Miss Helen Keller, at the express wish of the Queen, was a guest at the Palace for some months, in order that the Royal Family, and especially the two deaf children, might fully realize what could be attained by strenuous effort.

The Queen-Mother had been previously very deeply impressed



BROTHERS ZABIAURRE, BORN DEAF-MUTES.

by the attainments of Miss Keller, especially in the way of oral speech and lip-reading, and the latter very soon astonished the ladies of the Court by placing her fingers on their lips, and thus reading what they said. The scene on the first evening was very pathetic, and both the King and Queen were moved to tears.

The Dowager Queen of Spain spent a great deal of time with Miss Keller, and the bas-relief of her Majesty on the wall is what she had done specially for her. This so pleased Miss Keller that she at once had her own portrait taken with the bas-relief, as shown in the room.

It seems a strange coincidence that after a lapse of centuries

there should again be deaf-mute artists closely connected with the Court of Spain. Two brothers, born *deaf-mutes*, named Zabiaurre, both very attractive young fellows, and welcomed in all circles of society, had long been guests at the Palace before the deafness of the Prince and Princess was ever dreamed of.

Further, we are told that the Queen Dowager has always shown a great liking for them, and interested herself in them and their work as artists. Now that the affliction has fallen upon the royal children, it is probable that they will be more than ever welcomed as familiar guests. There is the possibility of their appointment as official painters of the Royal Family, and possibly as teachers of art to the Prince and Princess.

Strange to say, both the deaf artists are equally clever in their own particular line of work, both are of an affectionate disposition, and have a tendency to under-estimate the value of their own work.

Both have won gold medals at the leading exhibitions of pictures in their own and other countries, including France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and America. They have had no difficulty in disposing of their works, many being purchased by the municipalities of Paris and other large cities.

The proportion of the deaf and dumb in Spain is as 1 to 1,786 of the population.

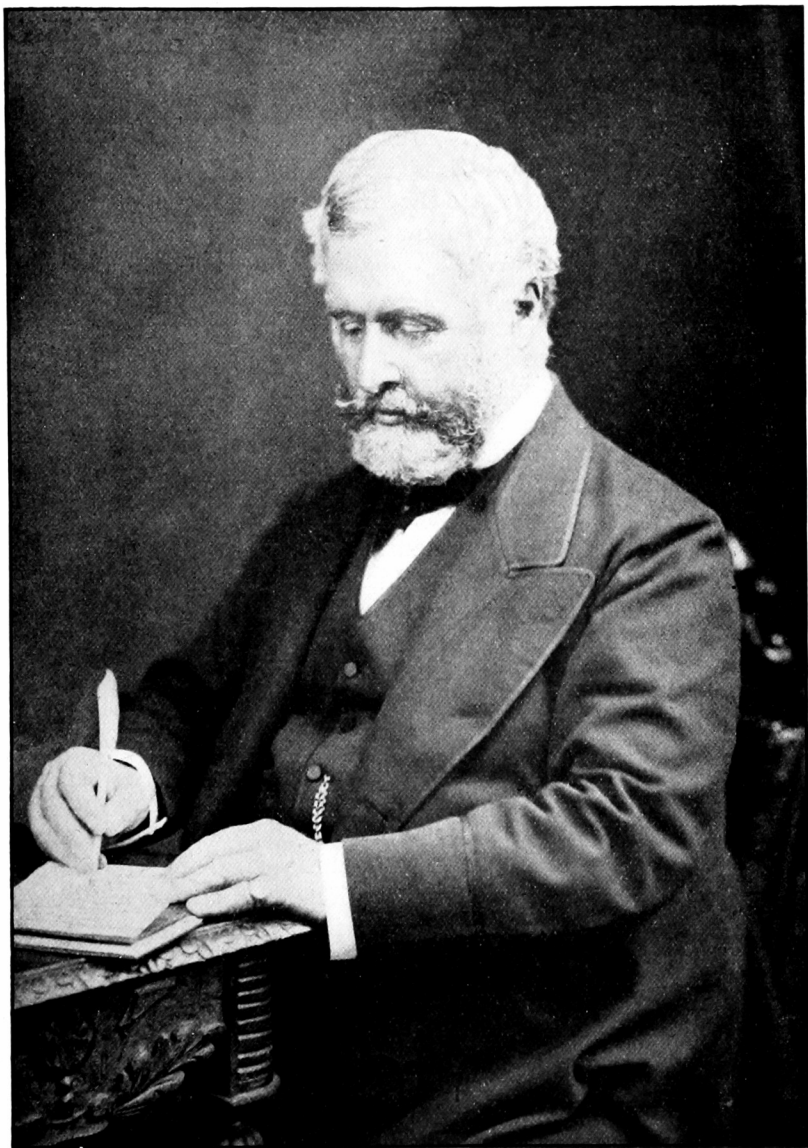
A Deaf-Mute Lord.

One of the most respected men who ever lived was the late Lord Carbery, of Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire, and of Castle Freke, Co. Cork.

His Lordship was born a deaf-mute, and the very best teachers obtainable were procured for him and no expense was spared over his training.

Eventually he was entered as a student in the Paris Academy for the Deaf, where he seems to have acquired that versatility of genius for which its inhabitants are so justly celebrated, and also the finer tastes in art and science, which, whilst in no way interfering with the enjoyment of every sort of sport during his youth, accorded him in his maturer years much pleasure.

His *bonhomie* and cheerfulness endeared him not only to his immediate circle, but to rich and poor alike, with whom his energy in carrying out all the improvements of his property, such as planting, building, etc., and the varied occupations and amusements of a large landowner, brought him in contact.



THE LATE LORD CARBERY.

He married Harriet M. C. Shuldham, daughter of General Shuldham, of Dunmanway, Co. Cork. Lord Carbery's only daughter married the Earl of Bandon.

Lord Carbery showed his interest in the deaf on many occasions by contributing handsome donations in aid of the funds of organizations both for the children and also the adult deaf of this and other countries.

One of the Irish tenants writing about him said : " We have in his Lordship a landlord of the best type, and he very properly wants his tenants to cultivate the land to produce the best results. He has taken the trouble to show us, as very few landlords would do, what can be done. When we have had heavy losses by cattle disease, or from other causes, only we his tenants know what he has done for us. Then what a pleasure it is to see his Lordship ! How cheery he is in spite of his deafness, and how we like his playful little quips. The tenant who can't get a living out of a farm under him won't get one elsewhere." The above was written by a man whose family had for several generations past lived on the same farm.

Lord Carbery's was a wonderful life ; he entered into everybody's joys and sorrows, and never murmured at his great privation. He seemed always full of goodness, full of cheerfulness and sympathy, carrying hope and encouragement to all with whom he came in contact. Such a one moves in human life as stars move on dark seas to the bewildered mariners, guiding them encouragingly on their course.

A Deaf Professor.



Mr. Joseph Theobald was born at Charly, near Metz, and lost his hearing in early childhood. After completing his education, he became a teacher of the deaf and dumb at Besancon, and later at the National Institution for the Deaf at Paris. He was nominated Fellow-Professor and later on was invested with the professorship in perpetuity. On his retirement from teaching he was nominated Honourable Professor. Mr. Theobald was not only an officer of the Academy but also an officer of Public Instruction. He has written and published a number of works on the education of the deaf, and made himself very popular with the deaf of France.

The Deaf-Mutes of Italy.

Italy, the glorious land of sun and liberty, has her share of deaf-mutes, the proportion being 1 in 1,250 of the population. The Queen of Italy takes a sympathetic interest in the education of the deaf children, and, on a visit to the institution at Milan, orally questioned the children and praised the *promptness* with which they gave their replies.



Later the Queen visited the Institution for the Deaf at Cagliari, and gave a donation towards its enlargement.

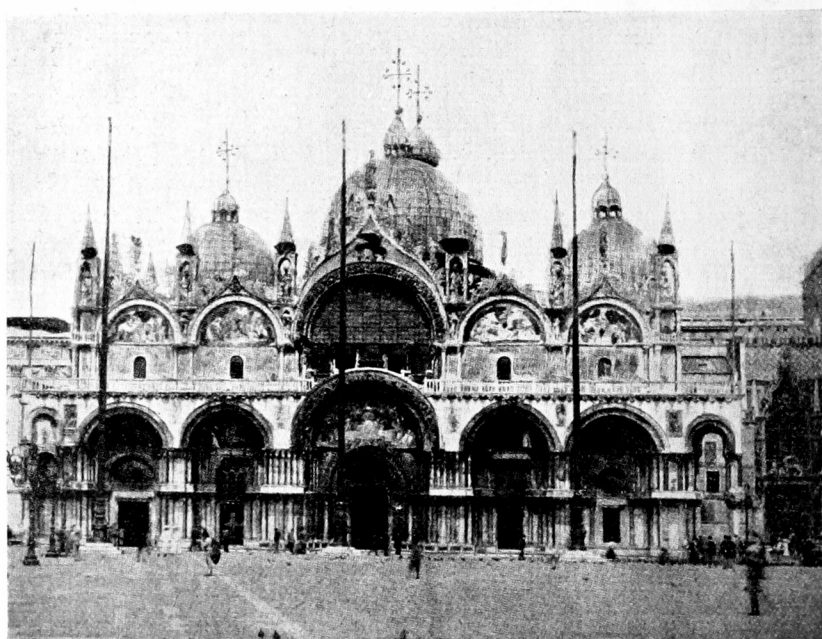
Near the spot where the picture is taken there are, or were, six years ago, three families with two deaf-mutes in each and four families with three in each, eighteen in all.

Italy has produced many clever teachers of the deaf, both men and women ; some of these have come from the higher classes who



COUNTRY SCENE NEAR MILAN.

have disdained to lead an idle life. Among the nobility in Italy who have shown practical interest in promoting the welfare of the deaf is the Princess Antoisette Strozzi, whom the Pope has referred to as "Mamma del sordomuet," meaning "mother of the deaf."



ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

Notwithstanding the fact that some very excellent work is being done for many of the deaf children of Italy, there are still large numbers who have had no training whatever, and in some cases their parents do not even know that they can be taught.

There are special services for the deaf on Sundays and festival days at St. Mark's, and also at Alendar. Some Italian deaf-mutes are noted for success in their ivory carvings, and others many years ago were engaged in England carving the marble for the Queen Victoria memorial.



A WASHING DAY IN ITALY.

Signor Giulio Ferreri reports that in Italy the education of the deaf-mutes is entirely carried on by the charitably disposed. There is no law on the one hand to oblige the Government to give, or the deaf on the other to receive, an elementary education.

Such a law would not be effective in Italy even for hearing children, where of thirty-two million inhabitants there are eighteen millions quite illiterate.

It is therefore evident that Italy, for the present, will have to look entirely to voluntary support for the training of her deaf

children. There are only 27 per cent. receiving education; the other 73 per cent. remain in ignorance and isolation, and will become a heavy drag upon the country.

The Grand Duke Leopold II. was one of the earliest supporters of the Siena Institution, and the reports also mention many British names as generous donors to the funds.

The boys are taught various trades, and the girls are taught household duties.

One of the old boys of the Siena Institution, Giovanni Martelli, on the late Queen Victoria's last visit to Florence, was commissioned by Her Majesty to paint two pictures.

Deaf Men and the War.

Scores of old pupils of the Derby Institution tried to enlist for the war, and several good lip-readers and speakers, taught on the oral system, got through the earlier tests without their deafness being found out. Several were so sure of going that they went to the Institution to say good-bye, one travelling all the way from York to do so.

Nineteen old pupils have been drilling with volunteers, and we are told they are well up in every detail of warfare, trench digging, and shooting. If they don't go to the front, they are quite prepared to defend us at home.

We know some deaf men, however, who did get through, and who have taken part in the war both in Gallipoli and in France.

At the time of writing these lines there is an officer of the Manchester Pals Regiment in the hospital in London. He says: "My regiment fought at Manetz and other places, and in one of the battles I was only saved by the courage of my men, who dashed through a curtain of fire to my rescue when I fell helplessly wounded. All the time the stretcher-bearers were doing things which deserved the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and he told of at least one man who he thinks has won it. This was a *deaf* man, who was unfit for work in the trenches. He was a cheerful sort, and the men were often amused at the queer things that happened when he failed to hear an order, which was constantly happening. During the big battle he was ordered to the clearing station, just behind the lines, but instead he spent the whole day, under the murderous fire of the machine guns and the artillery, between the first line of trenches and a shorter trench far advanced in the most exposed part of the ground, picking up the wounded, twisting them on his broad back, and staggering off with them

under fire until he reached a place of comparative safety. Then he went on into the thick of it again. He was the one man in that toiling, devoted company who did *not* hear the awful clamour of the shells, but calmly faced death in silence. The 'pals' whom he had so often amused are now hoping that this *deaf* man will get the medal he deserves."

The Language of Signs.

It is a fact worth noting that the signs used by the Indians of North America are identical, in many instances, with those employed by the deaf-mutes of to-day. A short time ago, a friend of the writer, who has spent considerable time among the Indians, but who had never talked with a deaf-mute before, conversed with some pupils of the New York Institution by means of signs which he had learned from the red men.

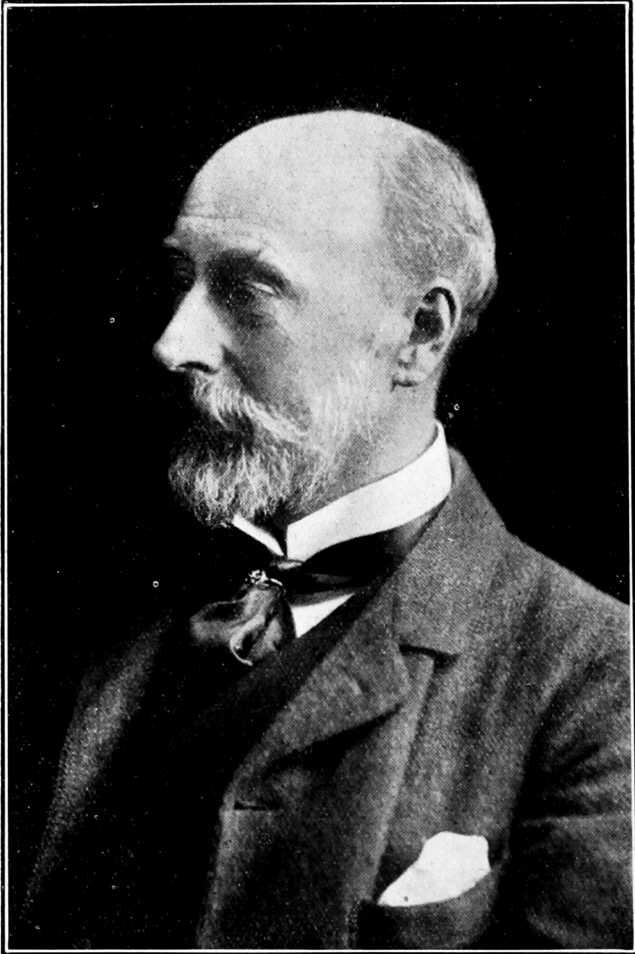
"Where are you going?" and "I am going away on horseback," were the same given by the deaf-mutes and by the mother of the writer, herself a deaf person. While attending a convention of instructors of the deaf in France, we conversed on various topics with a mute friend by means of signs; the French lady had no knowledge of the English language, while the American knew hardly a word of French. It is evident that, with the aid of a means of communication having the scope of this sign language, and learned without effort by simple inter-communication of deaf-mutes, general knowledge may rapidly be instilled into the minds of those who are deprived of hearing. They improve remarkably fast. But this system is not without its drawbacks, for if the sign is depended upon too greatly the pupil does not make that progress in the English language that is essential to his communication with hearing and speaking people, nor for his improvement by the reading of both text-books and current literature.—*Silent Worker*.



A MOSLEM WITH HIS HOOKAH.

A Distinguished Deaf-Mute Artist.

Smiles wrote : " Any picture that represents a noble thought, that depicts a heroic act, or that brings a bit of nature from



MR. T. DAVIDSON, A DEAF-MUTE ARTIST, LONDON.

the fields into our room, is a teacher, a means of education and a help to self-culture. It serves to make the home more pleasant and attractive. It sweetens domestic life, and sheds a grace and beauty about it."

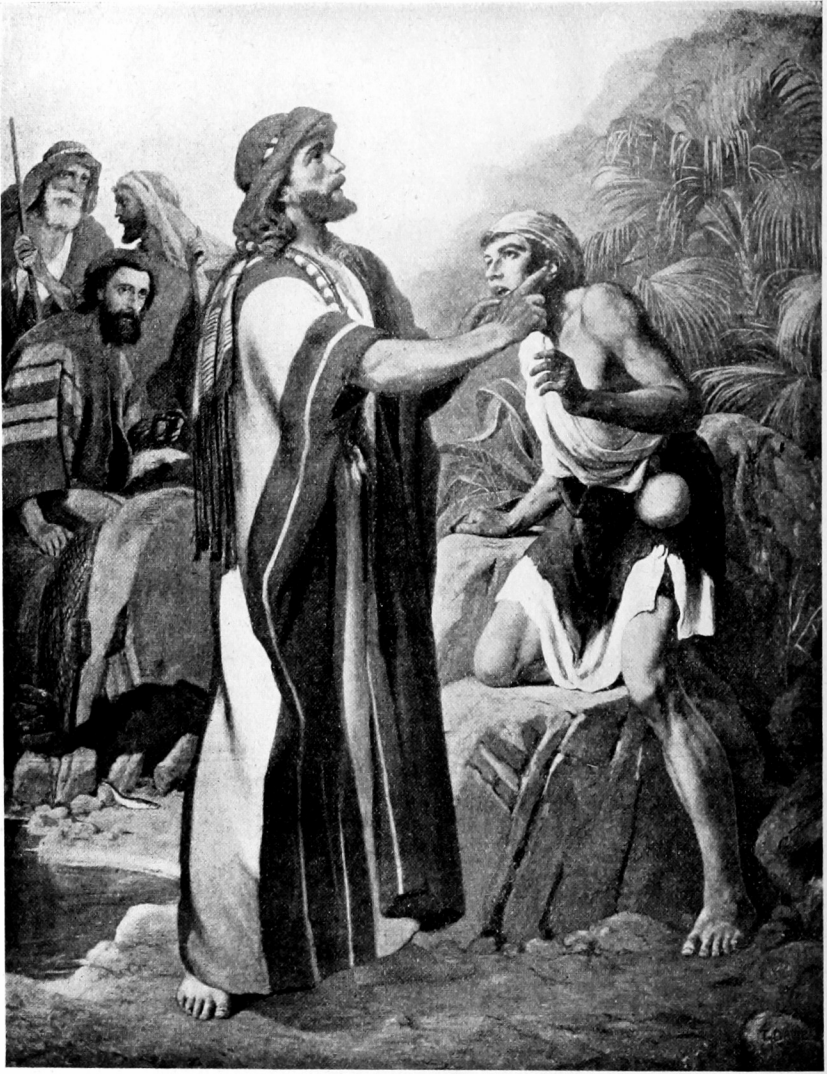
This is just what Mr. Thomas Davidson, the deaf-mute artist,



"WUTHERING HEIGHTS."

"'Mr. Heathcliff!' said I (Lockwood). A nod was the answer."—E. Brontë.
From the Painting by Mr. T. Davidson, London.

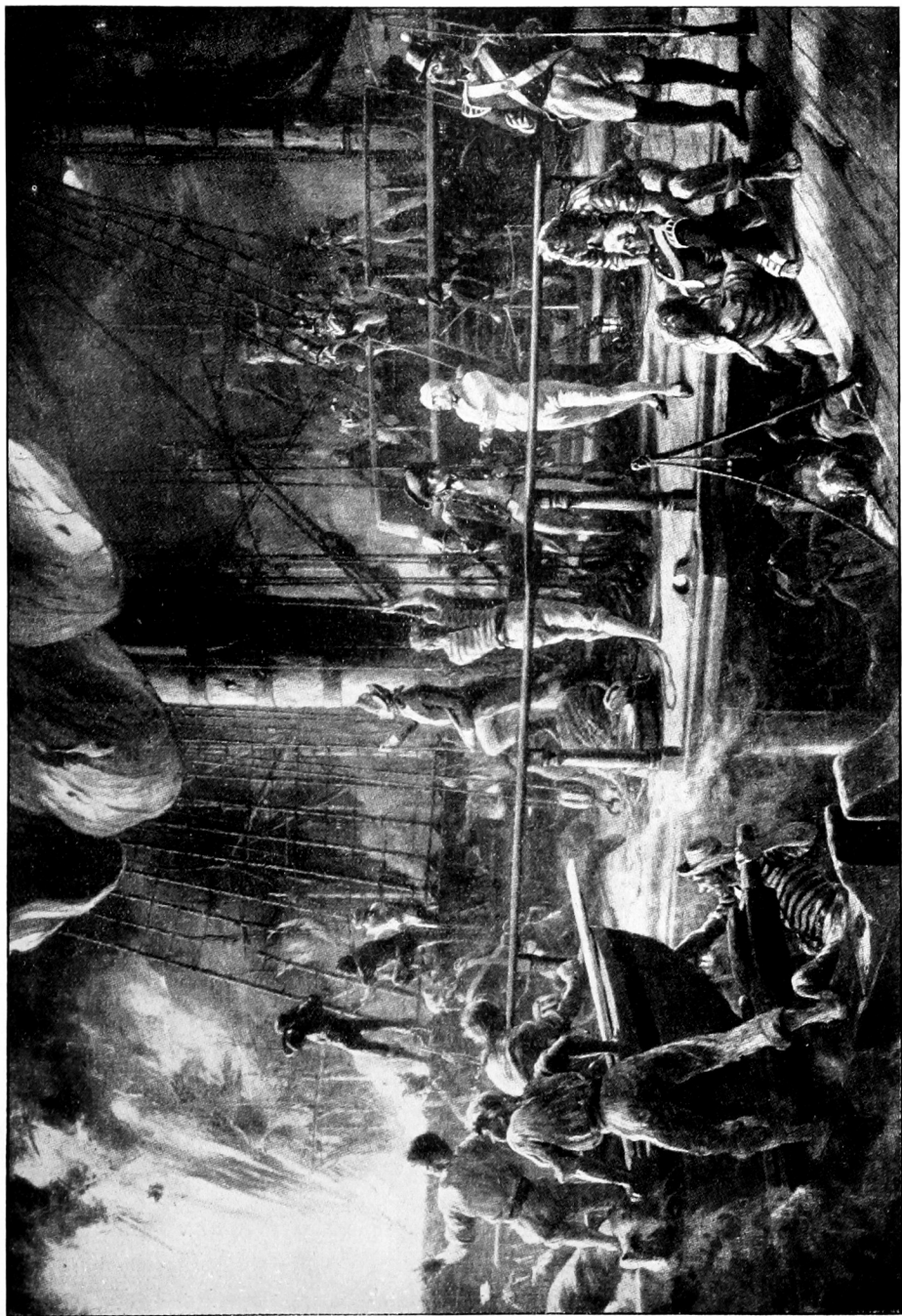
has been doing all his life. He writes: "I was put to drawing very early, and I have a distinct recollection of one of my first attempts—the drawing of a key in outline—a fact I often think of." In due course Mr. Davidson was admitted as a probationer



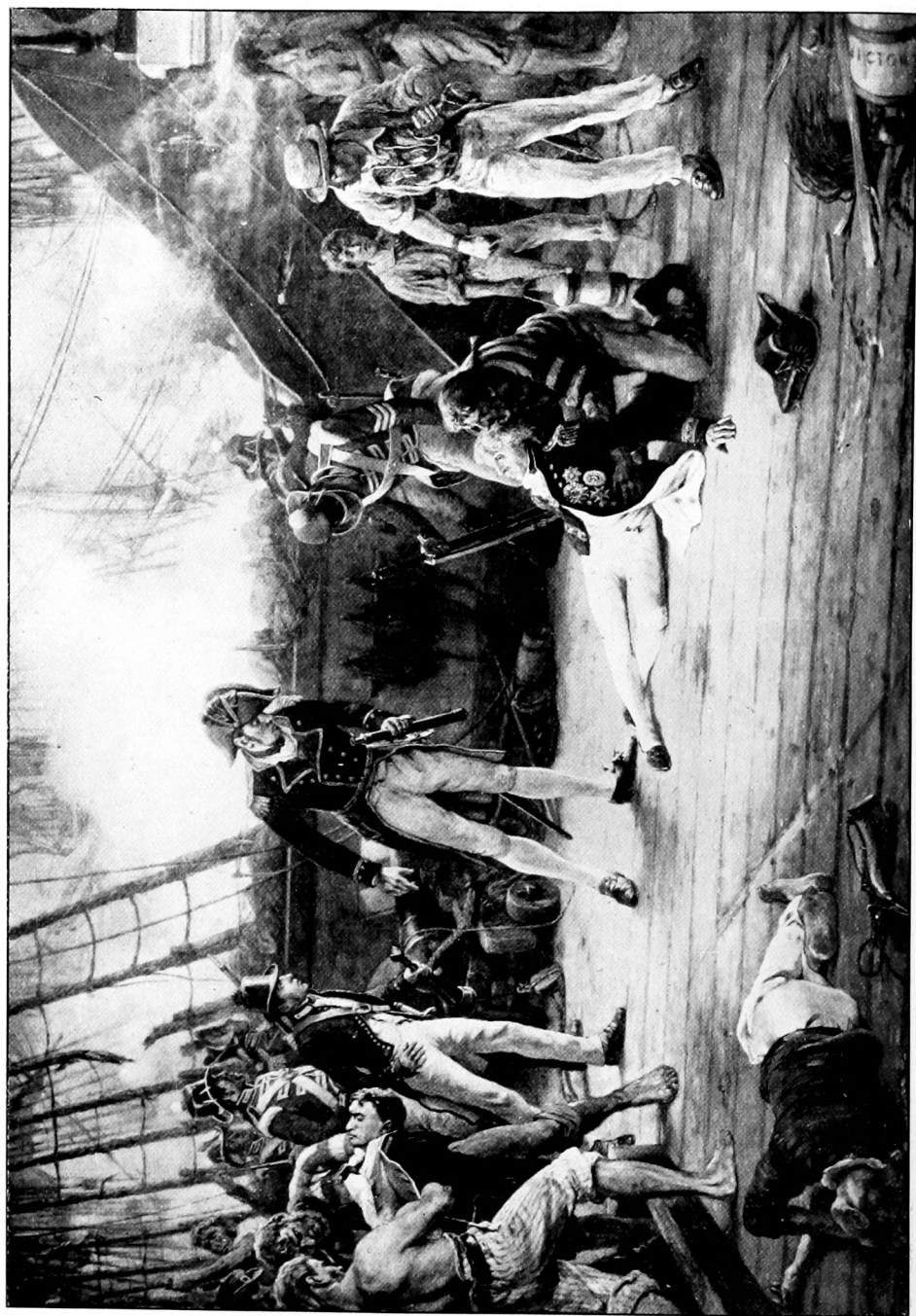
CHRIST-HEALING THE DEAF AND DUMB MAN.

From the Painting by Mr. T. Davidson, London.

and student at the Royal Academy, where he remained for ten years. After receiving a number of medals for his work, he began to exhibit his pictures at the Royal Academy, and has since done so in Paris and in many other parts of the world.



NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF THE NILE. 1 From the Painting by Mr. T. Davidson, London.



DEATH OF NELSON. "Here Nelson fell, Oct. 21st, 1805" (inscription on H.M.S. "Victory"). From the Painting by Mr. T. Davidson, London.

Mr. Davidson's residence and studio, previous to his retirement to Walberswick, was at Hampstead; this he has now leased. He has painted about twenty large pictures of Nelson battle-pieces and incidents. These have been purchased mostly by public authorities. His picture "Nelson at the Battle of St. Vincent" is in the Public Hall at Toronto. Another, "The Burial of Admiral Drake," is in the possession of the Plymouth Corporation. Another is in Melbourne, Australia. One of his pictures, "The Evening before the Battle of Copenhagen," was purchased by the late Sir Arthur Fairbairn, Bart., who was himself a deaf-mute.

Then, among numerous other pictures which attracted a good deal of attention was his famous painting called "Ephphatha." This painting, which is a very large one, depicts the scene described in the seventh chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, the miracle of Christ restoring the speech of the deaf-mute. This picture Mr. Davidson presented to St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf, London.

He is still leading a busy life, giving his time freely in serving others. He has for very many years been a member of various organizations for promoting the welfare of the deaf.

Mr. Davidson is a strong advocate of oral teaching, and offers some excellent advice to young deaf people, in which he says: "All the deaf should read a great deal, and that will give them more knowledge of the world, past and present. I am a great reader, and have read history, biography, books on travel, religion, and novels, besides the daily newspapers, and it is a great comfort—this reading—to one who is deaf, and to whom little is said."

Mr. Davidson is married, and has five sons and one daughter. One of his sons is an officer in the Army, being a Captain in the 13th Worcesters; and another is an artist.

A Deaf Examiner.

A notable distinction was conferred by the education authorities of California upon Mr. Howard L. Terry, who was born deaf. Three judges had to be appointed to examine the literary work of the Santa Monica High School. One appointed was a clergyman, another was the able editor of the *Los Angeles*, and the other distinction fell upon the deaf man, who was chosen from a list of over twenty other literary men. He himself received the news of his appointment with great surprise.

The Deaf-Mute who loved Dogs.

An American gentleman, whose name was John Wise, met one day in the beautiful country of Virginia a man who was deaf and dumb, and who was accompanied by several dogs.

Mr. Wise was a politician, a man who knew the President of the Republic and dined at the great houses of statesmen and ambassadors in New York and Washington. The deaf and dumb man, whose name was Turner, lived a rather solitary life in the little town of Walkerton.

But these two men, whose lives were so differently circumstanced, struck up a friendship, and this friendship was built on a love for dogs. Mr. Wise was a sportsman, and had a great many dogs for his shooting. He discovered that Turner could train a dog better than any man in the country. The deaf and dumb man, unable to shout at his dogs, never confused



them: he broke them in by signs with his hands, and called them to heel with a whistle. Mr. Wise gave him dogs to train, and Turner trained them beautifully.

Turner taught Mr. Wise the sign-language as used by some of the deaf and dumb. They talked in this fashion of politics, and Mr. Wise was astonished at Turner's knowledge. "But what good does my knowledge do me?" the poor fellow would say. "I cannot apply it."

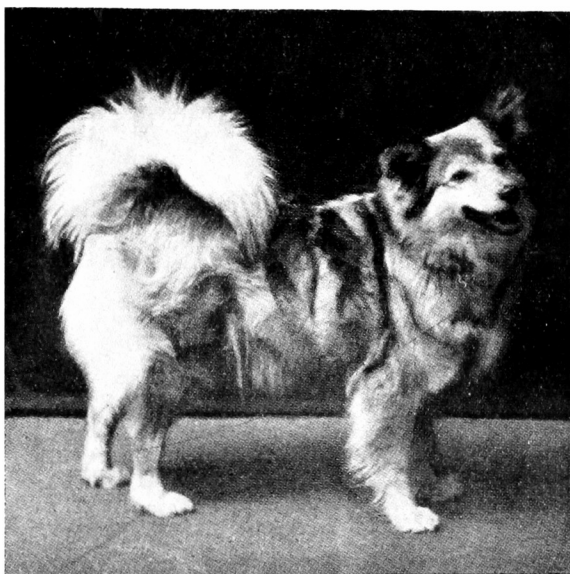
Mr. Wise prepared a delightful surprise for his humble friend. He used his influence and had Turner made postmaster of Walkerton.

Now, postmasterships in America are much sought for, and you can imagine the pleasure and pride of poor Turner when he found himself suddenly exalted to this position in his native town. He became a new man and took the greatest interest in his work, devoted himself to perfecting the machinery of his office, and very soon made Walkerton a model to all other post-offices in the United States. It was not only the salary which

gave him pleasure ; it was the feeling that at last he could really be useful, and, in a sense, that he had triumphed over his infirmity.

In America the President of the United States is called either a Republican or a Democrat. Mr. Wise was a Republican, and when Turner was made postmaster the President was a Republican too ; so that is how Mr. Wise was able to get poor Turner made a servant of the State.

But soon there was a new President ; an election had taken place ; the Republicans had been beaten—a Democrat named Grover Cleveland was President of the United States ; and all



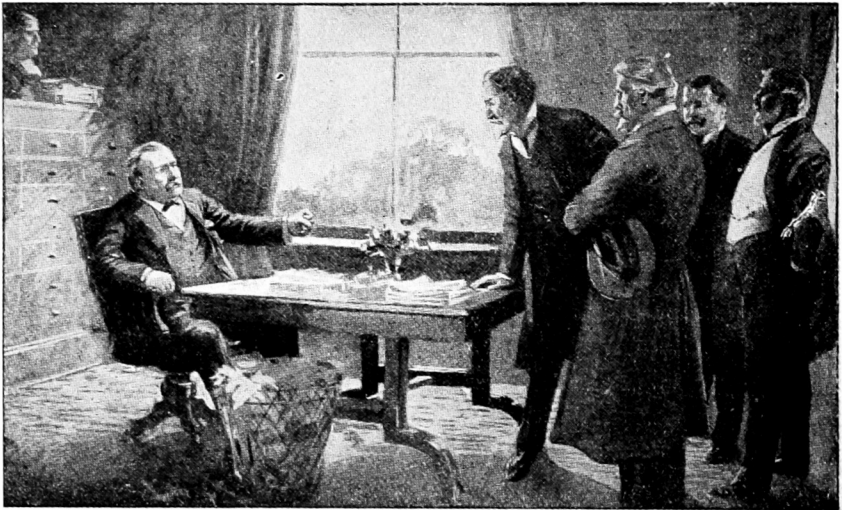
the offices in the State, even such humble offices as that of postmaster, were to be given to Democrats. This is what happens in America. After an election for President all the offices in the State are given to the friends and supporters of the winning party.

Turner went to Mr. Wise and told him the Democrats in Walkerton meant to turn him out of his post-office ; once again he would be a useless and an idle man ; it could not be helped—it was quite usual that the Democrats should take the office—but it was horrible to be idle again.

Mr. Wise was faithful to his humble friend. One cold winter's evening he saw the new President at a railway station, and went and spoke to this important personage—his political enemy.

The two men—Republican and Democrat—travelled together by train ; they spoke about shooting and dogs, and during that friendly journey Mr. Wise told the President the story of the deaf and dumb postmaster of Walkerton, who trained dogs so cleverly, and was so proud and happy in his office. The President said : “ Of course he ought not to be turned out ; robbing a poor beggar like that would not be politics, but just petty meanness.”

For a year Turner remained safely in his office ; and then a fresh attack was made upon the poor fellow by the Democrats of Walkerton, who naturally felt angry that a Democrat Post-



“ I won't do it,” cried President Cleveland.

master-General would not give this office to one of themselves. This made the life of the Postmaster-General such a burden that at last he yielded to them.

The newspapers announced that he was to be turned out. A deputation of Democrats from Virginia went to see the President about turning out the Republican postmaster at Walkerton ; and this is what happened :

“ Mr. President,” said the speaker of the deputation, “ we have come to see you concerning the post-office at Walkerton.”

At the word Walkerton the President's manner changed. “ What's the name of the postmaster ? ” he demanded, sharply.

“ Turner.”

"Is he deaf and dumb?"

"Yes."

"Well, that ends it," cried the President. "I won't do it. There are two thousand post-offices in Virginia. You may have nineteen hundred and ninety-nine of them. This one is mine. That man is deaf and dumb—and he breaks John Wise's dogs. Turning him out would be as mean as striking a woman. I will not do it. Good day, gentlemen."

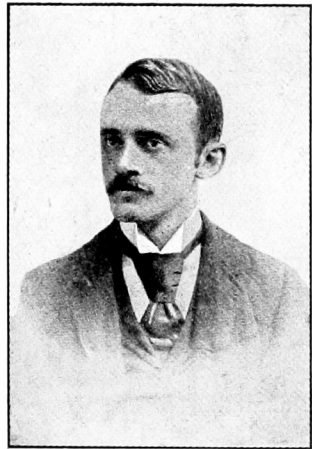
Such was the noble loyalty of the President of the United States, in the midst of all his work, to the humble and afflicted friend of a political adversary.

Turner remained the deaf and dumb postmaster of Walkerton to the end of his life. Little did the President of the United States imagine that his talks with John Wise and his kindness to the deaf-mute would endear his memory to so many thousands of people; hearing and deaf, in all parts of the world.—*Children's Encyclopedia*.

A Deaf-Mute Photographer.

Mr. Samuel Frankenheim was born in New York, and lost his hearing in very early infancy through congestion of the brain. After completing his education at the institution in Broadway, he entered into the employ of Mr. Heggan, an Englishman, and a leading photographer.

Here he first learned the rudiments of the business, and put his foot on the bottom round of the ladder. His employer was a man of kind and courteous manners, and took a lively interest in the young lad, who progressed rapidly in all the departments of the business. In order to gain a wide experience, he worked for various employers, eventually purchasing the business of the New York Photo Company, which grew so very fast that very soon he had to remove to larger premises. Mr. Frankenheim is intensely practical, and always on the alert for new ideas. He possesses those fine qualities which mark him as a gentleman, being modest and retiring to a degree, and utterly devoid of conceit,

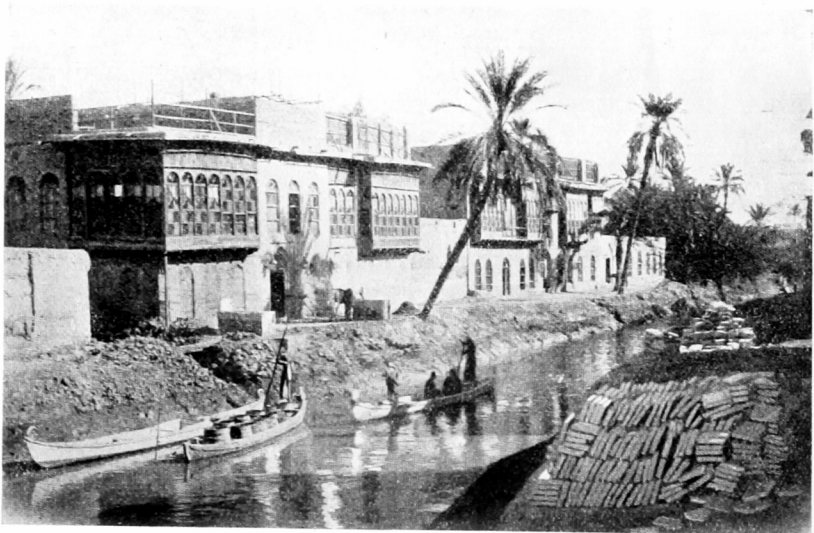


MR. SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM.

Deaf-Mute Workers on the Nile.

Egypt, with its pyramids and temples, which have stood the test of many centuries, and with its wonderful river Nile, has always been a fascination both for the traveller and the student. The Nile that flows into Egypt is indeed a mighty power for good to the land. On the north it drains to the Mediterranean for over three thousand miles. It is one of the most interesting rivers in the world, and whilst it has a great past, its future prospects are brighter still. Some one has written: "Egypt is the gift of the Nile."

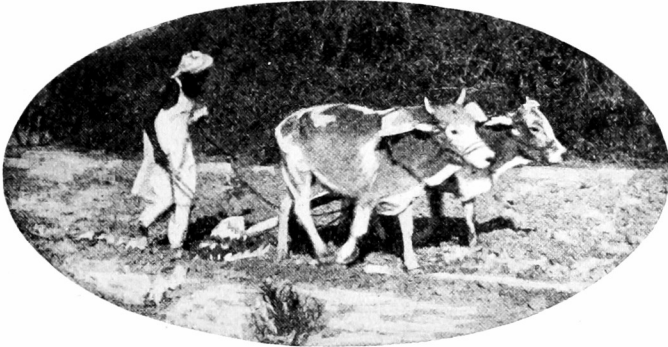
For centuries the river was worshipped as a god, so mysterious and wonderful are the blessings it brings to the land of the country it has made.



A VIEW ON THE NILE.

The mystery has disappeared since the sources of the Nile were discovered, and no longer are thanksgiving hymns sung to the river ;| but it steadily goes on making and blessing Egypt. Three crops a year grow in the fields refreshed by the muddy waters of the Nile.

The grand old buildings and ruins to be seen on either bank of the river fill one with wonder at what has been done in the past, and in future possibilities.



AN ARAB FARMER PLOUGHING WITH OXEN.

On the river and on the land it is said there are some deaf-mutes doing useful work, but these are totally untaught, very scant sympathy is shown towards them, and they receive little, if any, money for their labour. Then the saddest feature of all is that the deaf-mute girls appear to be utterly despised.

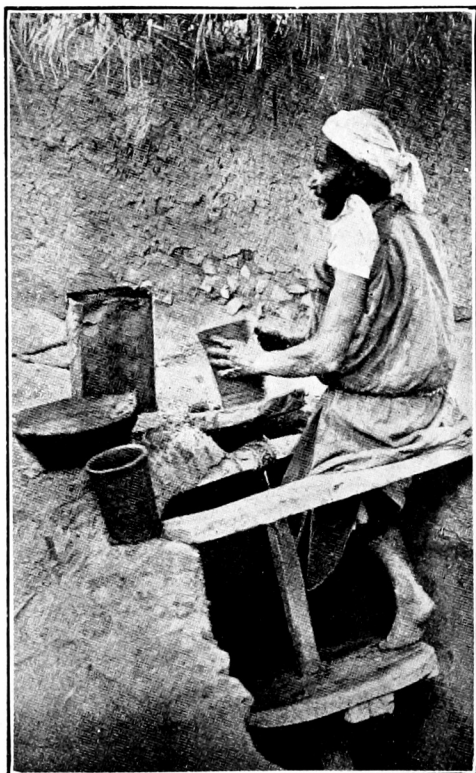
A traveller visiting Egypt and the Nile says: "One of the best men working on the Nile steamers is a deaf-mute; he is a very decent fellow, hard-working, intensely anxious to please, but totally ignorant of language. I could not help but contrast this man and other deaf-mutes on the banks of the Nile with some clever educated mutes I have met in other countries, who have had a good education, and who, with the exception of deafness, are as other men."



Photo]

[A. W. Cutler.

Here and there in Egypt travellers meet with a deaf-mute engaged in various industries, and in one instance in Jaffa there is, or was, a deaf-mute skilfully engaged working on a simple



Photo]

[A. W. Cutler.

potter's wheel. This is a very old invention, and is said to date back to the time of the patriarch Joseph.

Linnie Haguewood—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

Linnie became both totally deaf and blind after scarlet fever when eighteen months old. Unfortunately but little seems to have been done for her until she was nearly fourteen. Most of her days until then seem to have been spent in sleeping, eating, and sitting still. In other words, her soul seems to have lain dormant all these years, the body weakened and the mind vacant.

Fortunately an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Dora Donald was secured for the work of the uplifting and teaching of this helpless girl. Linnie soon found out in her new friend a great deal to interest and amuse her, but did not for a long time realize the fact that the great object in view was to give her language. Slowly they were drawn to each other and climbed the

rough path together, overcoming difficulty after difficulty. It was many months until the glimmer came into Linnie's soul and



LINNIE HAGUEWOOD—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

her mind awakened, but the spirit was beginning to rise and see through it, and her teacher saw that she was very slowly rousing Linnie to mental activity. She herself said years afterwards

that she wondered how her teacher had the persistence to go on, and how difficult it must have been to get her (Linnie) to shake off the deadening influence of those many long years of silence and darkness. She goes on to say: "I had many struggles with the tempter, and had a difficulty in overcoming the desire to yield to the old feeling of listlessness and helplessness, but I tried hard to overcome that inclination."

She fully realized that she was different from those around her, but did her utmost to be in every way as near like them as possible. Later on we hear of her excellent all-round progress, and her reading seems to have been of the most varied kind; she especially delighted in books of information bearing on plant life, animal life, and stories of other lands. She had a great desire to know all about what people do in other countries—how they live, what they wear, the things they grow; and many other inquisitive questions would be asked by her. Miss Donald and her other teachers did a great work for Linnie in lifting up the veil of ignorance from her mind, and so training her that eventually she went forth into the world as a shining light of the great Master to lead others to live the better life, and many are those who have been lifted up into noble manhood and womanhood by this deaf, dumb, and blind girl.—*The Deaf-Blind*.

A Deaf Man in Business.

Throughout England few better business men have been met with than the late Mr. Joseph Salmon, of Reading, who lost



his hearing in early childhood. He had a long and very successful career. He built up one of the largest tea businesses in the South of England. The fame of the firm and the enterprise shown soon enabled them to sell their teas all over the country. Mr. Salmon started a mission for the adult deaf-mutes of Reading, which he personally conducted, with credit to himself and great benefit to its members. Being deaf himself, his

sympathies naturally went out to others similarly afflicted, more especially to those not so fortunately circumstanced as himself, and to these he was always ready to lend a helping hand.

The Deaf-Mutes of Roumania.

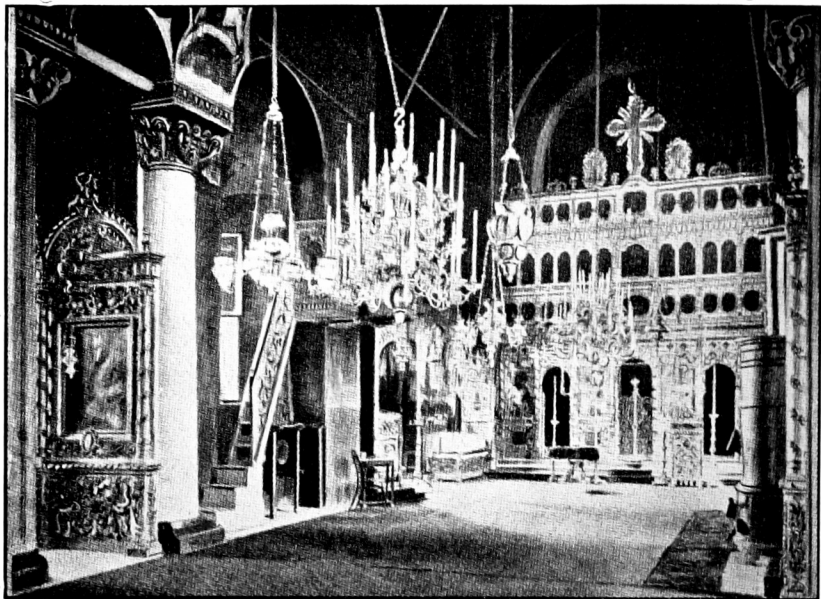
The deaf-mutes are said to number 1 in 1,786 of the population, and in Bucharest, the capital, 1 in 1,620. There only appears to be one small school for the deaf of Roumania, and that is in Bucharest, and said to be financed by Prince and Princess Ghica, themselves deaf-mutes.



ROUMANIAN PEASANT WITH WOOD WATER-JUGS.

It is, however, well known that several children of wealthy parents, of both sexes, have been sent to the Paris Institution to be educated. There is, however, no organized effort to secure the proper training of the deaf of all classes.

On certain days there may be seen, in a street near the station, a deaf-mute seller of rahat lakoum; he is almost entirely



INTERIOR OF CATHEDRAL, BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA.

uneducated, but knows the value of small sums of money and makes a very decent living. He is a tall, well-built fellow with very keen eyes, and spotlessly clean. He is dressed in crimson linen



A COUNTRY SCENE IN ROUMANIA.

trousers with a yellow sash round his waist, and is a well-known character with the residents. His brass tray hangs from his neck, on which are the pieces of richly coloured sweetmeats powdered with sugar, and on the ground beside him stands his wooden water-jug bound with bright brass bands.

Some of the deaf-mutes of both sexes are engaged in fruit culture and on poultry farms, etc. In one instance a deaf-mute, who is farming with his father, has over 400 white turkeys and about 300 pigs. The latter feed largely on the acorns from the huge forests near the farm.

On Sundays several deaf-mutes are to be seen in the Cathedral, which, although small, is very interesting.

A Deaf-Mute Chess Expert.

Mr. Hossell reports that he was born deaf. As a boy he took an unusual interest in things of an intellectual nature, and had an especial liking for the fascinating game of chess, to which he has devoted much of his spare time.

For many years Mr. Hossell was the Chess Editor of the *British Deaf-Mute*. He has played against some of the best chess players in the country, among others the famous expert, Mr. Blackburn, the English champion, from whom he won a game.

Mr. Hossell has done excellent work, as a helper, in assisting the Mission to the Deaf-Mutes of Manchester.

Speaking of the oral system of instructing the deaf, Mr. Hossell says: "I have come to feel that all the deaf who can be taught to speak and lip-read should have that great advantage. At home I am able to make myself entirely intelligible by speech, and can follow very well all that is said to me by my friends and relations by lip-reading. When travelling and shopping, too, I find my speech of real assistance."

Mr. Hossell is a man of high character, of abstemious habits, and of a spiritual mind; his influence has been all for the best among those with whom he has been brought in contact.



The late Sir Arthur H. Fairbairn, Bart.

This gentleman, who was born a deaf-mute, was the third baronet, and eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., the eminent engineer. There was a younger brother, who was also born deaf, but he died in boyhood. Many will remember the sister, the late Miss Constance Fairbairn, who was also deaf.

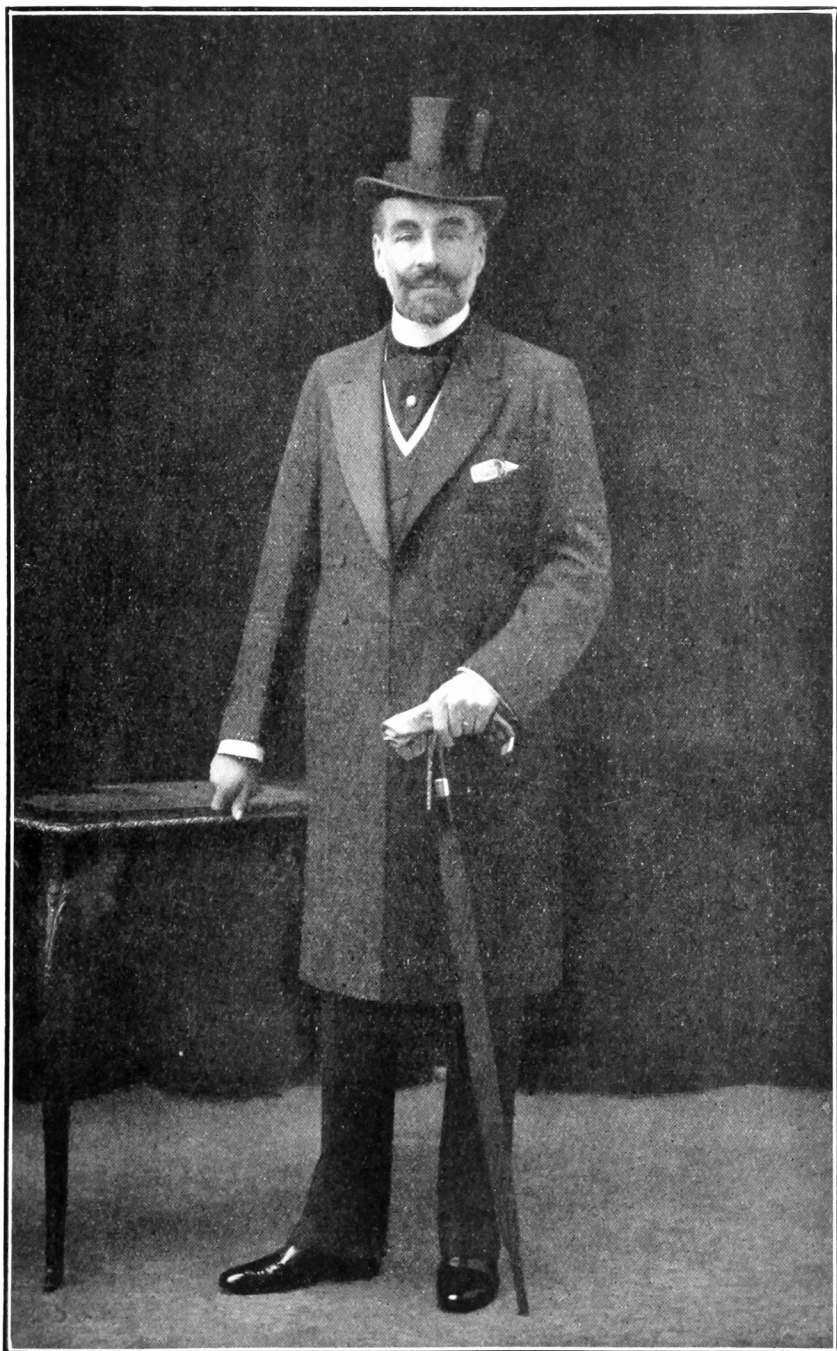
Sir Arthur for many years lived with his sister at Brighton, but latterly they had a very beautiful home, known as Wren's House, at Chislehurst. The County Council, however, purchased the property, and Sir Arthur then went to live at Dulcote, Tunbridge Wells, where he died in 1915.



SIR ARTHUR FAIRBAIRN'S HOME, DULCOTE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Whilst a strong Churchman, Sir Arthur held very liberal views, and subscribed freely to all kinds of missions likely to improve the spiritual and general welfare of the deaf. Sir Arthur married the sister of the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P., but leaves no issue. He was for many years Treasurer of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, London, and secured the active help of many members of royal families on its behalf.

The writer for many years enjoyed Sir Arthur's friendship, and the Royal Institution at Derby received cheques from time to time for its support from the baronet. Sir Arthur was often asked to speak at public meetings in support of missions to the adult deaf-mutes, and at these meetings often one-third



THE LATE SIR ARTHUR FAIRBAIRN, BART. (DEAF AND DUMB).

of the audience would be deaf, and he would give his address in signs, and the writer would interpret to the hearing part of the audience. His addresses were always well thought out, very discriminating, and convincing. He generally gave some agreeable quotation, political allusion, or humorous sketch, which drove home the point he was aiming at.

Sir Arthur was always well groomed and attired in the smartest manner. He had a style almost of his own; indeed, *Mayfair* published a cartoon some years ago which, though a little exaggerated, was kindly characteristic, and quite hit him off.

He did many kind deeds. The Church for the Deaf at Winchester came into existence in a large degree owing to his handsome donations and energies. The installation of the heating and lighting of St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf, London, was his gift. These are only a few of the very many instances that could be named where his generosity was the means of conferring lasting benefits upon the deaf.

No genuine movement likely to benefit the deaf ever received a refusal from him. Greatly loved and respected, he will be universally missed by a very large circle of both deaf and hearing friends.

"It is a beautiful thought for the deaf, that even as the Temple of old was reared without sound of hammer, axe, or tool, so within the silence with which God Himself enveloped the life of Sir Arthur, he, too, erected a temple to the glory of God—a temple of character."

Queen Mary and a Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Woman.

Here is a touching anecdote of H.M. the Queen when Princess of Wales. At one of the large institutions devoted entirely to the incurable, she was taken to see a woman who, besides being bedridden, was blind and deaf and dumb. A nurse told the patient, by means of the deaf and dumb language manipulated on to the patient's own fingers, that the Princess of Wales had come to see her, and the poor creature understood at once, and asked if she might touch the princess's hand. When the request was translated to the visitor, her Royal Highness at once took the extended hand, pressed it warmly between her own, and then turning round, with her face quivering and her eyes full of tears, said brokenly, "I can't stop; it is too sad," and it was a few minutes before she was able to recover her self-possession.

The Lai-Thieu Institution.

In Asia, the largest continent in the world, with its 800,000,000 inhabitants, but little is being done for the deaf portion of its people.

This small institution owes its foundation to an incident that occurred more than thirty years ago, when the Roman Catholic Church of France sent Father Azémar to preach the Gospel to the Annamites.

He, like other founders of such work for the deaf, had not the remotest idea of the mission he was going to undertake.

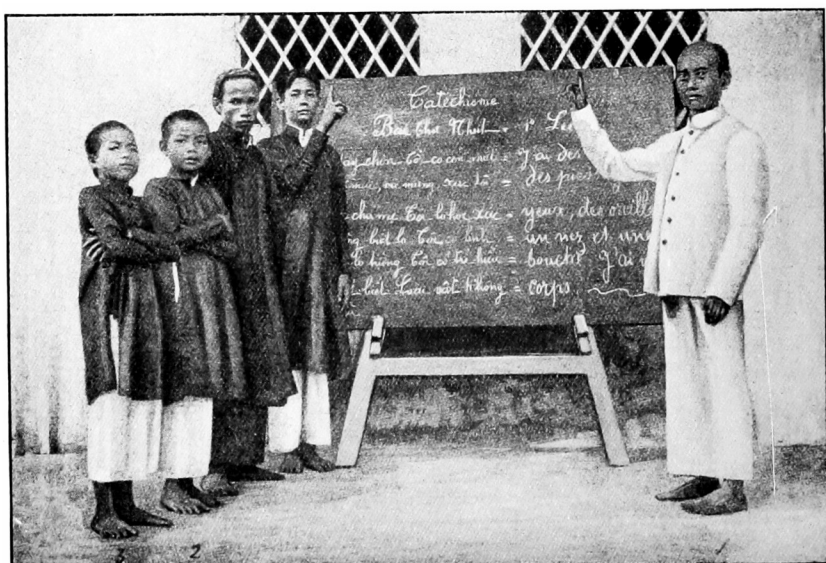


A GROUP OF DEAF AND DUMB ANNAMITES.

One day he noticed a small boy living in a house near his own, whom he often met on his parochial rounds. He was surprised to see the child staying apart from the other boys and girls, who seemed to look upon him with a sort of horror. The boy sat in the background sadly watching the others from a distance as they played, talked, and laughed together. Moved by the loneliness of his little neighbour, Father Azémar spoke kindly to him. Instead of answering him, the boy, with a frightened look, arose and escaped as quickly as he could to hide in a corner. His parents interfered, and, with tears in their eyes, confessed to the priest their dreadful misfortune. Certainly

the Almighty must have been very angry with them, and they were cursed people, for their child Jacques had been deaf and dumb from birth. Father Azémar was astonished ; he had never had anything to do with a deaf person, and had come to far-away Asia to realize the suffering, deprivation, and loneliness this great burden brings with it, especially when not relieved by education.

From that very day, instead of turning from the poor boy, as the natives were doing, the devoted missionary was more kind and attentive to him than ever. Very soon, with smiles



JACQUES AND HIS PUPILS.

and sweets, he won him over ; by and by he took him for walks, and to his own house. Suddenly an idea came to the mind of Father Azémar—he would send the boy to the Institution for the Deaf in France ; and this he did.

While the Asiatic boy was pursuing his studies beyond the seas, an idea haunted Father Azémar. There were many other deaf-mutes ; he had met some of them. His heart had been moved to compassion for them, and occasionally he had given them little proofs of his kindness and Christian sympathy. He made enquiries and found that there were six hundred or more deaf-mutes in the colony, all completely neglected.

Later on, when little Jacques, the deaf boy, was about to

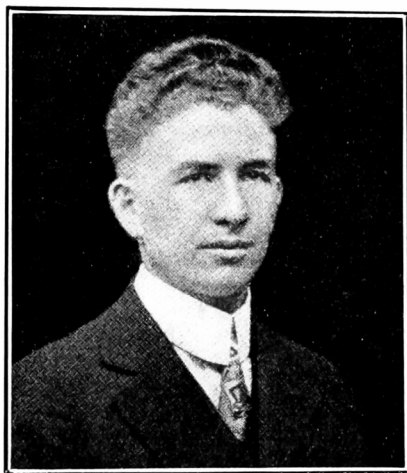
return from France to his native land, the good Priest determined that together they would start an institution for deaf-mutes. Alas! at the very outset came the first difficulty—Jacques, his pupil, had been taught the French language. But this and many other difficulties were overcome, and the Priest and his young friend soon had the joy of seeing a small but useful institution started, and the children taught in the Annamite language, which is said to be about the most difficult one in existence.

Miss Pitrois, in *B.D. Times*.

A Deaf Cartoonist.

Mr. Guy C. Smith is a tyre finisher by trade, but a great amount of his leisure time has been spent in drawing cartoons, for which he seems to have a natural talent.

The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company of America publishes a weekly paper called the *Wingfoot Clan*, and his cartoons appear therein from time to time. Mr. Smith has a lively sense



MR. GUY C. SMITH.

of humour, which enables him to pick out the high spots in life and transmute them into little sketches, showing up petty faults and foibles, but he always touches up his drawings with the saving grace of a good humour that gives offence to none, but pleasure and a hearty laugh to all.

His home is in Kent, and he makes the trip back and forth every year. The Goodyear Company have no less than 130 deaf-mutes in their employ.

The Deaf-Mutes in Morocco.

As the result of the enquiries of the representatives of the news agencies, travellers, and missionaries, especially the latter, it seems that there is no organized effort being made to promote the well-being of the deaf children or adults of Morocco.



A MOSQUE IN MOROCCO.

There are said to be two youths of rich men who have received some education in Europe, but these are rare exceptions.

Two missionaries are of opinion that the average number of deaf-mutes is much higher in Morocco than in other countries, and also that the proportion of males very largely predominates.

Speaking generally, the deaf-mutes in Morocco are unfortunately entirely distrusted, and not one per cent. are profitably employed.

"Occasionally one will be found at work making pottery or in work on a farm, but the great majority are entirely unemployed, and are likely to be so until they receive the training which is given in our own country.



LOADING POTTERY FOR MARKET IN MOROCCO.

"It is very touching at times to see a deaf-mute trying to slide into a mosque unobserved. The poor chap, of course, cannot understand anything, and it may be merely curiosity, or a longing for a rest or change, that induces him to try and steal quietly in, if possible, without being noticed."

Mr. C. Richard Game.

Born deaf at Colne, St. Ives, Richard was sent to the Derby Institution for his training in 1897. He was not by any means a strong boy, but he faced his duties in and out of school with a thorough good will, and did well all round during the all too brief period of six years he was there. The physical exercises and the games on the playing field quickly developed his physical powers until he became one of the biggest and strongest boys in the Institution.

On leaving the Institution fourteen years ago, he went to work

on his uncle's extensive fruit farm. After toiling here for some years, and gaining a thorough knowledge of the work, he was made foreman by his uncle. Richard has under his supervision, especially in the fruit-picking season, a large number of work-people.

One who knows Richard well writes: "He is a very good



MR. C. RICHARD GAME.

fellow, all there, does not try to do anyone, neither will he let anyone do him. Taking him all round, he is as straightforward and industrious a man as you will meet in a day's march."

Richard himself writes: "I shall never forget the very happy years I spent at Derby. All were very kind and patient with me, and I often feel thankful that I came under the care of Mrs. Roe and others who did so much for me." Richard is a

man who firmly believes in truth and righteousness, and under God's blessing he will try, as hitherto, to do good unto others. Service for others is the highest service of self, and the best way for any man to grow in grace is to move forward in service.

A Little Negro Deaf-Mute.

The little fellow whose features are here reproduced is in the



Alabama Institution. The question is often asked if the deaf negroes make the same progress as the white. Those teachers who have had experience with both classes have invariably replied in the negative. There are, of course, exceptions, and one deaf-mute negro at least has proved himself a very fair author, and several have made their mark in the industrial world. It is said that each generation of the negro race has been an improvement on the last, and this being so, the coloured deaf should in the future be endowed with better brain-power.

A Deaf-Mute Entertainer.

The deaf are adepts at training birds and animals. There are hundreds of both sexes who have been able to train birds, cats, dogs, etc., to perform all kinds of wonderful tricks.



MR. MARCUS H. KERR, A DEAF-MUTE ENTERTAINER.

Mr. Marcus H. Kerr, a deaf-mute of St. Louis, U.S.A., has a little pug dog, which he has trained to perform all kinds of tricks, as shown in the illustration.

Mr. Kerr, not being able to speak, had to convey all his wishes to the dog by signs. In the training of animals, the aid of the

voice is generally considered as being almost indispensable ; but in this case we have a good illustration of what can be done by a deaf man possessed of patience, tact, and perseverance.

Homes of the Deaf.

Many of the deaf, or so-called deaf-mutes, have by their industry and frugality become owners of their own homes.



Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, who own this spacious house, live in Princetown, N.J. It has all modern improvements, and was built according to Mr. Hunt's own designs, assisted by his wife. Mr. Hunt is a compositor at the University Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and friend are seen standing on the porch to the right. The little girl sitting on the steps is their daughter Muriel.

M. Felix Martin, the Deaf-Mute Sculptor.

It is interesting to note that in every country where deaf-mutes can obtain a good education, a fair proportion choose an artistic career, and some of these have brilliantly succeeded in it. The deaf seem to turn by instinct to those professions which demand special concentration of sight and dexterity of the hand; hence we find perhaps a higher percentage of them as sculptors and painters than among the hearing portion of the population.



M. FELIX MARTIN.

M. Felix Martin is a man of exceptional ability, who has shown considerable courage in overcoming difficulties, in his love of work, in his energy, and in his unfailing perseverance, which have led to his great success as a sculptor of world-wide celebrity.

He was born a deaf-mute, and belonged to a very good family. His grandfather was a Deputy, and his uncle was Mayor of Orleans. Felix Martin obtained numerous

medals and prizes in open competition, and began to exhibit works of sculpture in the Paris Salon when only twenty years of age. He won the Second Grand Prix de Rome with a low relief—"Alexander the Great"—which was much admired and praised in all the papers.

His honours followed on in rapid succession, so that by the time he was thirty he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government. The Order of Isabelle la Catholique was also conferred upon him by the Spanish Government. Many monuments and statues from his hand have been purchased by the French State and presented to some of the more important museums in Rouen, Evreux, Senlis, etc.

Other works by him adorn the public squares, town halls, etc., in many of the larger cities of France. Two handsome statues by him, representing men distinguished in the history of the nation, may be seen at the entrance to the Town Hall of Paris. Felix Martin has seven of his works in the Museum of the National Institution, Paris.

The work which is considered to be his masterpiece, and which has gained for him the most fame, is the beautiful statue of the Abbé de l'Epee teaching a young deaf and dumb boy, which stands in the Court of Honour of the National Institution.



THE ABBÉ DE L'EPEE AND PUPIL. By *M. Felix Martin*.

He wished to pay his great admiration to the Abbé as the founder of the institution for the deaf-mutes of Paris, to express his feelings of gratitude, and to pay the spiritual debt he and his brothers in affliction owed to this great benefactor. It was with this end in view that he executed this splendid monumental group in bronze, with artistic low reliefs, and then generously presented it to the institution in which he had been taught.

This statue was unveiled by a Minister of the State, and it was immediately after this ceremony that M. Felix Martin received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour.

The Deaf in the Philippine Islands.

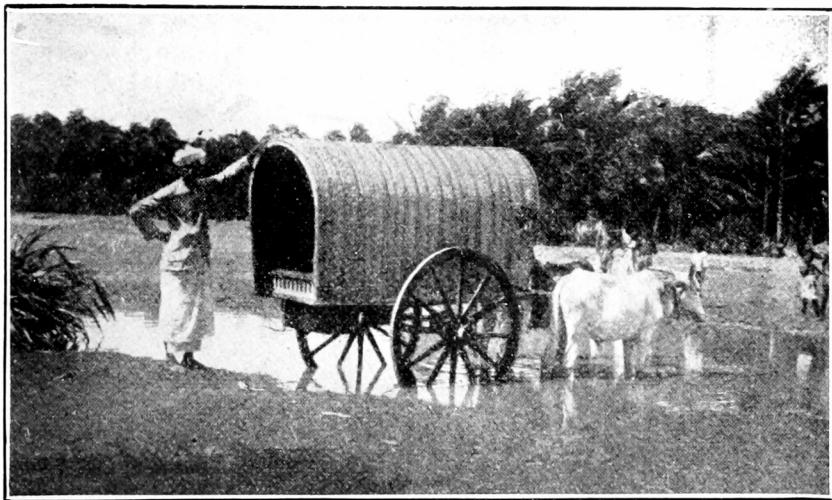
The United States Government has established a small school for the deaf in the Philippine Islands, surrendered to them by Spain in 1898. These islands, in the East Indian Ocean, number about 1,700, with about seven and a half million inhabitants,



A COUNTRY ROAD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

the great mass being of Malayan race. Nothing was done for the deaf during the long period the islands remained under Spanish rule.

Miss D. Rice, a noted teacher of the deaf in Columbus, was requested by the United States Government to go to the Philippine Islands and make arrangements for the proper instruction and training of the deaf-mutes. After a residence there of three months, she did not find a single pupil, and the Government almost came to the conclusion that there were no deaf and dumb on the islands. However, she finally obtained one child,



A SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

and commenced the work ; then others came in slowly until she obtained twenty-two. Further pressing enquiries by the Government have resulted in finding over 2,000 deaf-mutes on the islands.

Miss Rice says that the pupils learn rapidly, and that she believes there is a great work in store for her. The Chinese Government made her several flattering offers to teach in their Empire, but these she declined.

Miss Rice states that the visit of Mr. Secretary Tapp to the island has awakened much interest in the work, and that people are now making every effort to send her their children. It is

hoped that a proper institution will before long be fully organized for the benefit of the deaf.



A SPRINGLESS CART.

of the deaf.

The Deaf-Mutes in Finland.

The number of the deaf in Finland is said to be 3,600. Instruction is given both in the Finnish and Swedish language, and the school term is eight years.

Many claim that Finland is the best educated nation in the world. The love of reading amongst the Finnish people is so great that it has produced a remarkable growth of newspapers in the land. Education is not entirely free, but the cost is so exceedingly low that the Finns gladly pay it. The really poor can obtain education free up to and including the University.



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ABO, FINLAND.

This being so, it naturally follows that the deaf should be well looked after, and from the latest report the cost per head for the deaf children's education works out at £50 per annum.

An excellent staff of teachers is maintained, and all have the opportunity of visiting schools for the deaf in other countries thrice during their career, at the Government expense.

Teachers become entitled to a pension after thirty years' service. There are three institutions for the adult deaf; these are a sort of boarding homes for those who go to work and for certain trades carried on there.

In this as in other countries, the deaf who have had the

advantage of a good education are to be found in every condition of life. There are clerks, shoemakers, sculptors, labourers, artists, and brickmakers.

The Finns are born farmers, hence a large proportion of the deaf of both sexes are to be found on the farms. The climate and land are so excellent that a deaf-mute farming on his own says: "We can sow the seed and gather the harvest in nine



DEAF ARTISTS OF FINLAND.

The one on the left is a sculptor, the other two are noted painters.

weeks." Abo is a busy place, and here is an excellent institution for the deaf and dumb.

There lives, or lived, at Kerimaki, Finland, a deaf-mute woman named Ulla Asikeinen, who is a hundred and twelve years old.

A Deaf Poultry Expert.

People in this country are realizing the importance of raising enough food to support themselves, and so be more independent

of supplies from other countries. The farmer is to be more encouraged, allotments are to be increased, pigs and poultry especially are to be more generally kept.

In a periodical called *Poultry* there is a sketch of Mr. R. Fletcher Housman, of Cranmere, Bare, near Morecambe, which gives an account of his fame as a keeper and judge of poultry. Mr. Housman began to keep poultry sixty years ago, when he was twelve years of age.

In the years that followed he has experimented with all kinds



MR. R. FLETCHER HOUSMAN.

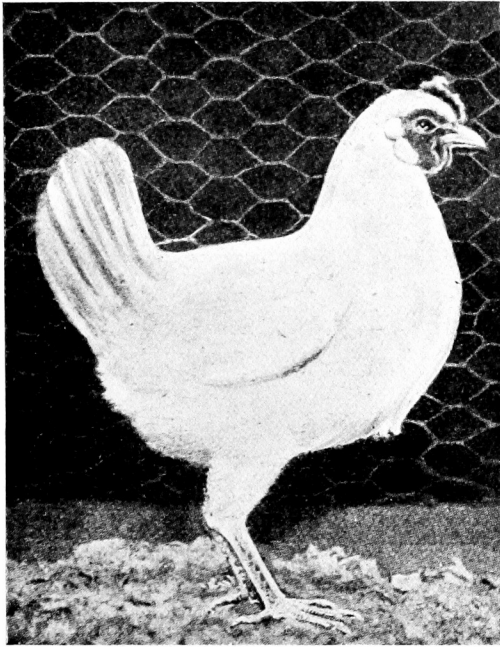
of fowls, and after carefully comparing results, he came to the conclusion that Langshans are the best all-rounders for producing first-class meat and eggs.

On the opposite page is a photo of a White Leghorn, said to be the most valuable hen in the world; it is said to have laid more eggs than ever hen laid before—three hundred and fourteen in three hundred and sixty-five days.

For many years past Mr. Housman has been an acknowledged expert, and his services as judge have been in demand up

and down the country. In one instance, at the Gloucester Poultry Show, he had to judge two hundred Langshans in four classes.

Mr. Housman was not born deaf, but became so when about four years of age. Even then he had very slight remnants of hearing, but this went entirely before he was eleven. He was at one time sole dispenser at the Lancaster Infirmary for twelve years, and gave up the position for family reasons.

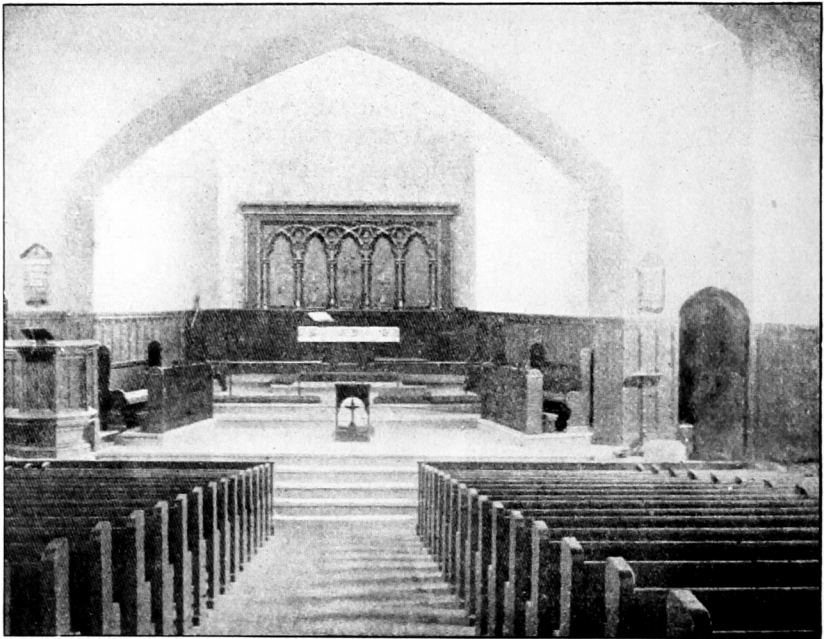


Mr. Housman is a good chess player, and another of his hobbies has been the breeding of toy Pomeranian dogs. He has judged toy Poms at the Crystal Palace, London, having had as many as two hundred little dogs facing him, all competing for his selection.

Mr. Housman is a man of good principle and respected by all who know him; he has successfully triumphed over his affliction, and has made a name for himself along the path of his own choosing, and in a way that may be of value to others beside himself.

Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia.

In the presence of a congregation numbering over 200 deaf-mutes, the Right Rev. Bishop Buren, D.D., confirmed a class of ten at All Souls' Church for the Deaf. The Bishop preached an inspiring sermon, which was interpreted by Dr. Crouter. It was the first time that the Bishop had addressed a deaf congregation, and he was so affected by what he had seen, that after the service he embraced the Rev. C. O. Dantzer, the deaf-mute Pastor of the Church, and congratulated him on the good work he was doing.



ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, PHILADELPHIA.

If this service made such a deep impression on this learned Bishop, for he is said to be a scholar, an author, and an artist, how would it impress other Bishops and clergy who have never seen a service for the deaf? Of course, there have been other instances like this one, but there are still many who have yet to see what a deaf minister and services for deaf people mean to this class of God's children, who, bereft of other means, must depend upon special services for worship.

An Absolutely Fearless Man.

The following is from "T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds of the Great War": "After some time of warfare, I had given up the hope of meeting the absolutely fearless man, when unexpectedly I came across him. He was not a soldier, but a civilian. He was a middle-aged peasant, who came to our lines leading a donkey laden with provisions at a moment when the enemy's artillery was busy trying to dislodge us. I don't know how he escaped the vigilance of the patrols, whose duty it was to prevent civilians getting near the firing line; but the fact is that he came, and, to our profound astonishment, he stopped in our midst to sell his wares. Splinters and bullets were flying in all directions, but he calmly unpacked his goods and began making bargains with the few soldiers who were plucky enough to get out of their shelters for the sake of buying comforts. For a quarter-of-an-hour he continued his business, undisturbed by the terrific din, unmoved by the nervousness of his poor beast, till an officer, noticing him, went to order him away. The mystery of his superb fearlessness was solved; the man was deaf and dumb. Unable to hear the noise, he was not aware of the danger, as the shells were bursting high in the air."

Miss Jane Patterson—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

Miss Jane Patterson, of Clapham, London, is an attractive personality; she has plenty of common sense and very sound ideas of her own. She lost her hearing at eight and her sight at eleven, and she now uses the double-hand alphabet.

The following extract from a letter of Miss Patterson's is an excellent exposition of what all the deaf-blind should think and do, and is an admirable contribution which should not be lost. Miss Patterson has put into Braille print a book of about one hundred and fifty pages of fine print.

Miss Patterson herself writes: "The deaf have parties and water picnics, and I should have gone with one of them to Hampton Court, but it was such a wet day. The lady was anxious for me to go and make friends among them.

"We have got some funny people in this world. You advise me to get as much pleasure as I can; on the other hand, a friend thinks I am too much inclined that way, and has given me a lecture on the subject. But I shall take your advice, I believe. I can be good all the same. Surely there is no need for us to have a face as though we could not smile to save our lives!



JANE PATTERSON—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

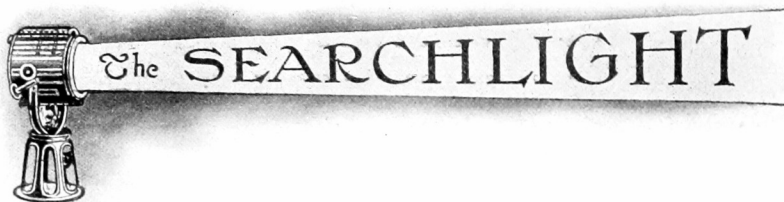
"I quite agree with all you say about 'pitying' the blind. My patience has often been tried by the absurd remarks which

people have made. But as I have spoken very straight to them, they know me better now. I will not be waited upon or be helped in things that I can do myself. I decline all offers of help for myself and wait upon others, and always find things for them. It takes my care off my back and makes the load so much lighter. I run about, laugh and talk like anybody, though I take care not to waste the hours as they go by. Some people are really foolish with their remarks. For instance, a lady was visiting at a Blind School. It happened to be tea-time, and she saw the servant preparing jam for the inmates ; so she said : ' Poor things ! I wonder how they know whether they are eating bread and jam, or bread and cheese ! ' But she did some good, for the whole school rang with laughter."

A Remarkable Deaf-Mute.

A rather remarkable deaf-mute passed away in the person of Mr. William Harvey, farmer, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire. He was over eighty-one years of age. Mr. Harvey was an attached member of the parish church of Belhelvie, which owes much to his kindly generosity. In spite of his deprivation, he was for twenty-five years an elder, and for almost the same length of time he discharged the duties of session clerk gratuitously, and with satisfaction to everyone. The estimation in which he was held was shown by an address presented to him some years ago.





Some Famous Deaf People.

Two children of the present Queen of Spain were born deaf-mutes.

Catherine Plantagenet, daughter of King Henry III. of England, was born deaf and dumb.

The Emperor Augustus had a relative named Quitus Pedius who was born a deaf-mute.

Prince Waldermaur, eldest son of Prince Henry of Prussia, is deaf and dumb, his parents being cousins. Despite his deafness, the Prince underwent the full course of his military training.

Emanuel Philber, Prince of Savory, who was born deaf and dumb, not only mastered four languages, but wrote some interesting essays, which attracted a good deal of attention among the most learned men.

The late Lord Carbery (the seventh Baron) was deaf and dumb from childhood, but was nevertheless an agreeable and popular member of society.

The Honourable Miss Monck, daughter of the Right Honourable Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Australia, was born a deaf-mute.

The late Sir Arthur Fairbairn, Bart., was born a deaf-mute, and also Miss Fairbairn, his sister, and a brother.

America has a deaf-mute millionaire in Mr. Henry J. Haight, who is probably the largest deaf-mute property owner in the world.

Juan Fernandez de Navarette was born in 1526, and died in 1597. He was regarded as the Titian of Spain. He painted many of the finest pictures of the Escorial.

James Nack was a New York poet and author of some note. He was born in 1809, and published several volumes of poems, the last being entitled "The Romance of the Ring," which was issued in 1859.

Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Tonna was one of the most prolific writers of the nineteenth century, and her works had a large circulation. She was born in Norwich, England, in 1782, and died in London in 1846.

Jean Massieu was director of the deaf-mute institution at Lille, France. He possessed extraordinary logical powers.

Walter Geikie, a painter and engraver, demonstrated such skill in the portraiture of Scotch lowly life that he was known as the Teniers of Scotland. He was born in 1795, and died in 1837.

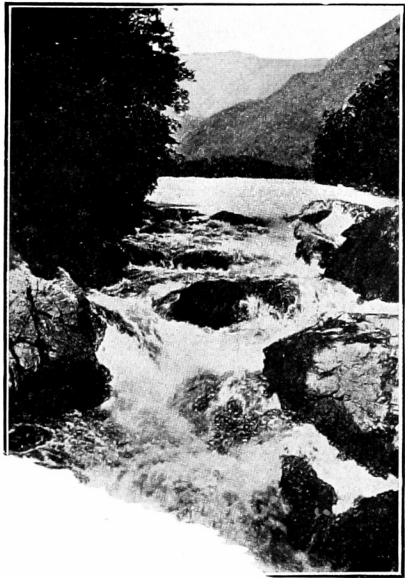
Edwin John Mann, mechanic and author, born in 1811, was a graduate of the Hartford Asylum. In 1829 he published a volume called "The Deaf and Dumb," consisting of a collection of articles relating to the condition of deaf-mutes.

David M. Philips, born in 1811, was for a time a lieutenant-colonel of the Governor's Horse Guards in Louisiana. He filled many offices with fidelity and distinction, some of them such as it would seem impossible for a deaf-mute to occupy.

John Kitto, D.D., LL.D., born in Plymouth, England, 1804, became deaf in early boyhood. In 1858, when ill-health forced his retirement from the editorship of the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, he was regarded as the ablest Biblical scholar then living.

The Most Alert Ears in Heaven.

Who will have the most alert ears in heaven? A number of visitors were going round the Paris institution, and being deeply interested in the questions being set and answered by the children, one of them took up the chalk and wrote on the blackboard: "Do you not find it very hard to be deaf and dumb?" One of the pupils wrote in reply: "When the song of the angels shall burst upon our enraptured ear we will scarce regret that our ears were never marred with earthly sounds." The ears most alert in heaven will be those that in this world heard neither voice of friend, nor carol of bird, nor doxology of congregation.



Mrs. J. B. Beatrice Fry.

Some few years ago it was decided to admit deaf ladies as members of the National Deaf Club in London. Mrs. Fry, who was then Miss Ruddock, became quite deaf by an attack of influenza. She is the honorary secretary of the ladies' section of the club.

A deaf writer in the *British Deaf Times* described Miss Ruddock as "of little figure, quiet, pleasant, and refined. Her conversation, now smiling, now serious, was full of delightful charm. She is a brilliant and gifted young lady, and possesses a delicate sensibility and a quick perception.

"She is one who grasps the significance that lies beneath the



MRS. J. B. BEATRICE FRY.

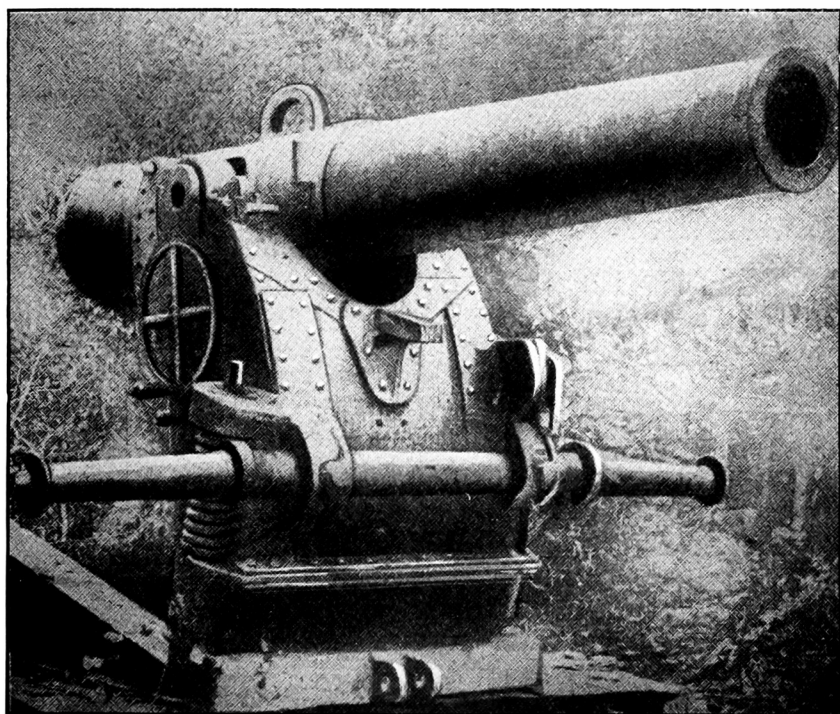
surface of things apparently insignificant, and realizes the splendour often hidden in simple lives. Very intelligent, she is possessed of keen instinct; rich in so many natural gifts, she might have become a scholar. Withal, it is the unconsciousness in her that counts.

"When I first met this delightful personage, I was impressed by externals. Later acquaintance proves that she is a person of sound mind and good heart, somewhat inclined to mysticism and philosophy: a religious and very cheerful soul. There you have to the life Miss Beatrice Ruddock."

Miss Ruddock was married to Mr. Fry in 1916, and continues to take a warm interest in all that pertains to the well-being of the deaf in this and other lands.

Gun Deafness in the Army and Navy.

The great German artillery which so easily demolished the forts of Liège and Namur consisted of a gun weighing 87 tons, a foundation of 37 tons for the carriage, 200 men were engaged in the manipulation of it, 26 hours were needed to erect the gun, the shell weighed 8 cwt. and was 5 ft. 4 in. long, 12 railway carriages were required to transport the gun, it was fired by



A FRENCH GUN.

electricity from a distance of a quarter of a mile, and the cost of each shot was £500.

The *Times*, writing on gun deafness at Liège, said: "How many of us realize even vaguely the character of the life within those forts, the long stress of it, the fierce tension, the darkness, and the unending night of silence? For it is morally certain that all those within the forts have been rendered *stone-deaf*."

"These men have dwelt in a world of mighty explosions, and their ears, attuned to the relatively delicate vibrations of everyday life, must fail under such a strain. In the thunder of the

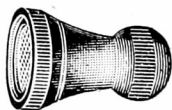
guns there is for these men *only silence*—a silence, too, that may *never* be broken.

“One of the dire results of the war is a very large increase of deafness in the countries involved. Despite every precaution, it is found that the explosions of the enormous guns used have produced the most injurious effects upon the nerve terminals, frequently rupturing the drum-membrane, and in numerous cases producing *complete* deafness.”

The *Naval Warrant Officers' Journal* says that “quite 50 per cent. of the men in the Navy are more or less deaf through the action of our modern guns.”

Of course, the deafness is much less in the Army than in the Navy, as in the case of the former the men can get further away from the guns. Officers and sub-officers who instruct in shooting in many instances become dull of hearing, and not a few permanently deaf, thus pointing the lesson that only men with perfectly normal hearing should be admitted into the artillery.

The Mullock-Armstrong ear defender, as sketch here given, many thousands of which have been supplied to the Admiralty, is said to be good as a preventive against gun deafness. It is made of light rubber, and its use does not prevent ordinary sounds being heard as usual.



Keeping the mouth open during an engagement, or using plugs for the ears, may be all very well as remedies, but in the heat of action such precautions are very likely to be overlooked.

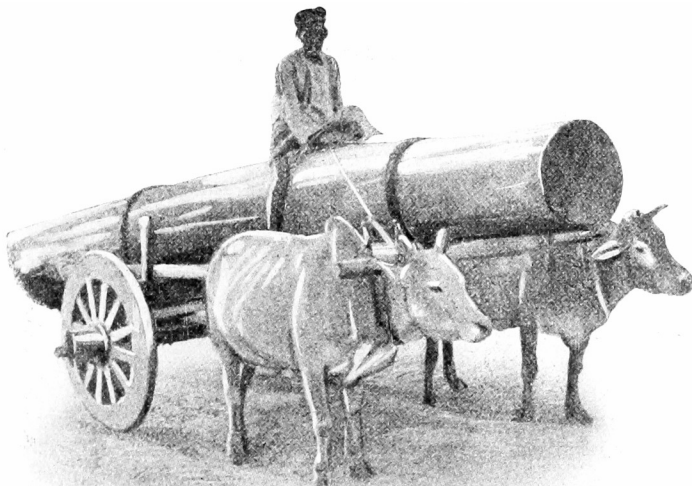
Mr. Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the “Maxim Silencer,” is of opinion that before long his invention will have been fully adopted by the British Army. If this had been in use hitherto, there would have been none of the roar of battle which has made thousands of men stone-deaf, and many insane.

The following pathetic lines were written by a soldier who has lost his hearing in the war: “Oh! to think that I shall never more hear the sweet tones of the song-bird, as she carols about our homes; no more hear the happy prattle of the little children as they gambol about the lawns; no more hear the enchanting tones of musical instruments which I loved so much in days gone by; no more hear the sweet tones of the human voice in song and anthem, to join in which, in years ago, was a part of my very existence. The thousand and one sweet sounds—all gone for ever!”

The Deaf in Burma.

Missionaries think that the number of the deaf in Burma is above the average. Either this is so, or by coincidence the missionaries have been brought more frequently into contact with them than is usually the case in foreign countries.

No organized effort has ever been made to found a school for them. Here and there a missionary has interested himself in a sort of haphazard way in one or two deaf men. It is said that they outwardly appear to be as capable of receiving instruction as the deaf in other lands. In one well-known instance a deaf-mute of apparently forty years of age is quite equal in his work on a farm to other men with all their faculties.



A DEAF-MUTE CARTING TEAK LOGS IN BURMA.

It is hoped that some one will soon make an effort and try to do something for the deaf of Burma. The King of Burma, who, by the way, in his younger days sent Queen Victoria a queer present in the shape of a gold spittoon, is said to be interested in the deaf.

On a visit to the S.P.G. school for hearing boys he found that they were having a half-holiday in honour of our Queen's birthday, and said: "Why don't you give a holiday on my birthday?" We replied: "Yes, we will do so if your Majesty will give us the date." "My birthday," said the King, "is Tuesday—*every* Tuesday!"

Mr. John H. Sneap.

Born deaf at Ilkeston, John came to Derby for his education some thirty years ago. He was a strong-willed boy, but soon became amenable to the usual discipline of the Institution, and made very fair all-round progress.

John is engaged at good wages in the mining industry, is



MR. JOHN H. SNEAP.

married, and has for many years past been a ratepayer. His employers give him an excellent all-round character for sobriety and good work. He is a very kind-hearted fellow, and, as someone has written, "if you want to be mighty you must be kind." He realizes that kindness is full of power, that it gives happiness to all, and thereby imparts new vigour and warmth to the general current of life. Yes, kindness reanimates dead hopes and draws us from selfish purposes, and leads us to faith in God. The

home spirit is in the work of kindness, and bids all men believe in love and sin not. Jesus Christ lived the model life for all the world, and though chief of all, He was the kindest Friend man ever had.

Mr. Jack Bertram.

Mr. Bertram was born and educated in Scotland, but emigrated to the United States of America some years ago.



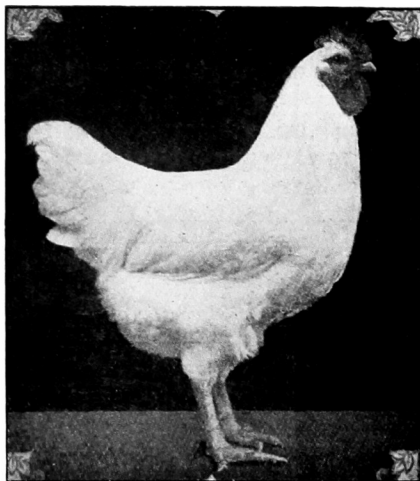
MR. JACK BERTRAM.

Although he is stone-deaf, he is assistant secretary of the second oldest poultry organization in America—the Tacoma Poultry Association. During 1916 he won sixteen principal prizes, and has since won twelve others.

It is said that at his home he has the best collection of White Rocks in the Pacific North-west.

He is a photo-engraver by trade, but for a hobby, seven years ago, began raising chickens.

In 1912 he never won a prize, in 1913 he won one, in 1914 three, and in 1915 six. Then in 1916 one of his hens won the



championship, and laid 282 eggs during the year. Nearly 2,000 birds competed at this exhibition.

King Charles and the Deaf and Dumb Boy.

One fine day in May, 1662, there was a large assembly in Whitehall, London. His Majesty Charles I. was there, surrounded by nobles, fair ladies, diplomatists and bishops, learned men, and ambassadors from foreign lands. The thoroughfare leading to Whitehall was crowded with carriages and horses and people on foot. Presently there appeared before the king a learned doctor and profound philosopher, named John Wallis, who led by the hand a little boy, and all eyes were directed to them. There was nothing extraordinary in their appearance, and most of the people present wondered what was going to be done. No king was going to be crowned; no royal marriage was to be solemnized; no unfortunate culprit was to be executed. Then why this grand gathering? Dr. Wallis had been invited to exhibit before the king his triumphant achievement in having successfully instructed a deaf-mute! He had taught him to read and write. His name was Daniel Whalley, a son of the Mayor of Northampton.

Mr. Joseph Watson.

Born deaf in Scotland, Joseph Watson, in spite of the fact that he never went to school, has made a name for himself in many countries.

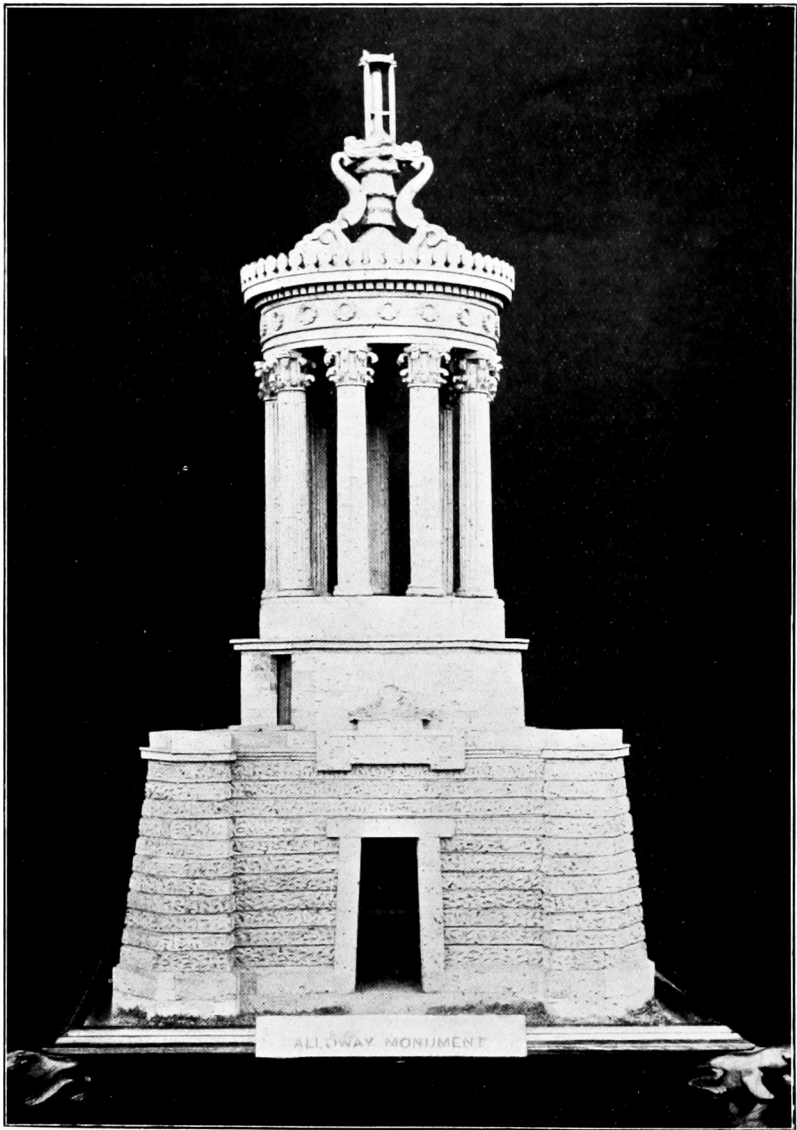
Difficulties are things which show what men really are. The



MR. JOSEPH WATSON, A DEAF-MUTE ARTIST.

man who feels discouraged by difficulties is shown up as lacking in character. On the other hand, the man that meets obstacles with a smile and treats failure as an incident along the way, is revealed as a conqueror. Joseph Watson is just such a man.

In his early boyhood he worked very hard and for long hours at the loom. In his leisure hours he was busy at modelling and carving. He was also very successful as a breeder of canaries and very skilful in the cultivation of flowers.



MODEL (IN CORK) OF BURNS' MONUMENT, AYR.

By Joseph Watson, a Deaf-Mute Artist.

His model (in cork) of Burns' monument shows his skill, his accuracy, and patience as an artist. Of steady and frugal habits, he saved money, with which he eventually started in business for himself as a barber. In this, as in all his other undertakings,

he was quite successful, and became the owner of a small property. Joseph, like his great namesake, believed in himself. You may succeed when others do not believe in you, but never when you do not believe in yourself. If you consider yourself a worm, you must expect people to trample on you. If you make a door-mat of yourself, people are sure to wipe their feet on you.

A Deaf Lady Fruit Farmer.

Miss Holmes was born deaf, and was educated at the Private School for the Deaf at Hampstead. She is an intelligent person



MISS HOLMES.

and a good lip-reader and speaker, and does credit to those who taught her. She fortunately has one of the very best tastes that a deaf person can possess, viz., that of reading.

Not only has she the ability to read, but to understand, and thus she is enabled to keep abreast of the times.

Miss Holmes has been very successful as a grower of fruit in Yorkshire, where she has done extremely well. She is one of those women who realize that life is what we ourselves make it, and that good work is done, not alone by strength, but by perseverance, and that everything yields before the strong and earnest will.

Jean Massieu.

Jean Massieu is a name that is well known among the deaf of Europe, but only a few know about his life. He was born at Semens, not very far from Bordeaux, France. His parents were poor, but honest, his father making a living by raising grapes. His parents had the misfortune of being the parents of six deaf children—three boys and three girls.

Jean was the second boy. At the age of thirteen he was admitted to the school for the deaf at Bordeaux, of which Abbé Siccard was the founder and superintendent.

Abbé Siccard left Bordeaux in the year 1790 because he had been called to Paris to succeed Abbé de l'Epee, who had died the year before. Massieu accompanied him there. He was about eighteen years old at that time, and two or three years later he was appointed as a teacher in the Paris School. He was quite a contrast, because he was careless during his whole life. He was often seen to be in doubt about trifles, and he was afraid to even offend his pupils. It happened quite often that he went to relate and get the opinion of his fellow-teachers in regard to the smallest difficulties.



JEAN MASSIEU.

He had quite a fancy for watches, books, and other small articles, and when his passion got the upper hand with him, one could see him carry half a dozen watches. His dress, as a rule, in the school was a grey riding suit, which only reached to his knees, and which had two very deep pockets; these he filled with crayons, which the children used to write with on the blackboard, and most of the time he even forgot to empty them when he left the schoolroom.

In this way his early manhood passed away while he fulfilled the duties as a teacher and satisfied his habits and passions. He had been surrounded by the finest society of Paris, and had seen France's most important men, had been introduced among princes and the nobility, and had mixed among the foremost of the scholars and scientists. He mixed quite freely among his associates. His answers to questions were quick, but not always correct, because he did not always follow the grammatical form. When it happened that he did not know a word, he at once "invented" a new one by following with the greatest care the principles of analogy in speech.

His freedom from the grammatical form was to a large extent outweighed by his originality and fanatical ideas, which had something oriental in their form. Those who read what he wrote thought that they were reading some chapter from the prophets. What was most to be admired of Massieu was that he wrote down his thoughts with such quickness. His answers were short, but showed great clearness. The answers seemed coming like a flowing stream.

Massieu left the school for the deaf in Paris after having been a teacher for thirty-two years. Nobody knew why he left, but most probably on account of the demise of his old master, or on account of the change that took place. He went back to Bordeaux and stayed with his friends, as both his parents and brothers and sisters had then died.

About a year later he was offered a position as a teacher at a small school for the deaf at Rhodéz, in Southern France. Shortly after his arrival there he became infatuated with a pretty girl who could both talk and hear. They were married, and had one son, when they moved from Rhodéz to Lille, a big city near the border between France and Belgium, and through the influence of prominent citizens there they started a new school for the deaf, of which Massieu became the superintendent. They had about thirty pupils.

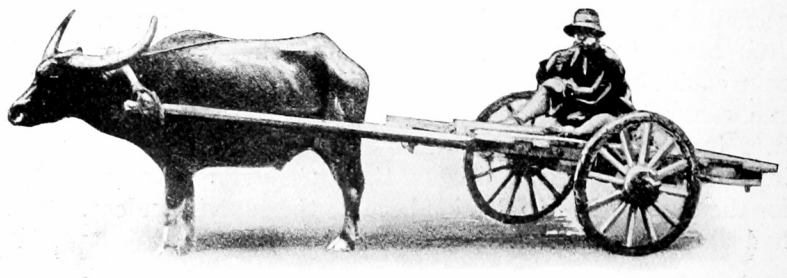


BOLTON ADULT DEAF INSTITUTE—LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

The Deaf in Cuba.

There are eighteen deaf children in the city of Havana. The Government established a class for the deaf, and there are twelve pupils attending it. The teacher is a Spaniard, and he teaches orally. It is an afternoon class, and the school hours are from twelve to three. The Spanish language is very easy so far as pronunciation is concerned, for every letter has only one sound and is written exactly as it is spoken. There are no silent letters except "h," so children do not encounter the difficulty in speaking that students of the English language do when they have to learn several ways of pronouncing some letters.

The usual steps followed in developing language have not been used here, on account of the difference of construction in the two languages. But the deaf child's mind is about the same abroad as at home, and encounters numberless difficulties in



A CARRIAGE, OR CART, AS USED IN CUBA.

trying to clothe in language the thoughts so long only felt. All the pupils know a few signs that are almost universally used by Cubans. Nearly all Cubans gesticulate a great deal when talking, and it is even considered that it is impossible for one to talk without using the hand freely.

A Smart Retort.

A born deaf-mute, taught on the oral system, became a clever lip-reader, but her speech was only moderate. She received invitations to social functions and mixed freely with hearing people. On one of these occasions she met a young man who was a decided opponent of the oral system of teaching, and after a brief conversation on general topics, he said: "I was at Allen's Menagerie last night." "Oh," said the deaf lady, "and what did you see there?" The young man, thinking to floor her, said: "Well, among other things, I saw a green elephant." The young lady, looking hard at him, said: "Oh, what had you been drinking?"

Miss Helen Marion Burnside.

"God sent His singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth,
That they might touch the hearts of men,
And bring them back to Heaven again."

Thus sang Longfellow, and to this all will say ditto. The mission of the singer is to elevate, to stir, and to ennoble. Then, thinking of the deaf, we pity them, because we do not know them. We are apt to think the outward ear is all. We forget



that while "heard melodies are sweet, those unheard are sweeter." The sweetness of Miss Burnside's verse is perhaps the more remarkable inasmuch as she never heard it outwardly after her twelfth year, when scarlet fever took away her hearing.

Helen Marion Burnside was born at Bromley Hall, Middlesex. For twenty-five years she lived and worked with Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey, the novelist.

Up to the time of losing her hearing the most potential bent of her inclinations was towards music. She said that her ambition was to become a composer. This, of course, owing to her deafness, she had to give up; but when, a few years after-

wards, she commenced writing, she had a habit of first picking out song or hymn tunes on a piano, until she had got hold of a rhythm or metre which pleased her, in which to express herself. A small volume of these verses was published many years ago.

After losing her hearing, Miss Burnside developed a strong love for art, and just previous to the publication of her book she succeeded in getting one of her pictures hung at the Royal Academy. For nine years she also occupied the post of designer to the Royal School of Art Needlework, for which she painted vellum-bound books, having obtained a diploma in this branch of art from the World's Columbian Exhibition.

To her the pleasantest part of her work was that done for children. On leaving the Royal School of Art Needlework she was for some years engaged in editing for Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Co., and also wrote many stories and verses for children.

She said that the great regret of her life was that she did not become proficient in lip-reading. She had become accustomed to the use of the manual alphabet on the part of her friends, and her life being a busy one, she had neither time nor opportunity to acquire an art which a few years back was regarded as of doubtful value compared to other branches of learning.

Marion Burnside carried the radiance of her very soul in her face ; and she let the world have the benefit of it. She measured her life not by her business success or her bank-book, but by taking full account of the good she did in advancing the moral and spiritual uplifting of those with whom she came in contact.

Edward Bertrand Parkhouse.

Born in 1887, Edward became deaf at the age of five through scarlet fever. He entered the Exeter Institution, as a private pupil, at the age of six, and although only a year elapsed between his illness and coming under education, every vestige of his speaking-baby language was gone. At school written language, speech and lip-reading were his weak subjects.

He remained at school till sixteen years old, and in 1903 he was engaged by his father, Mr. Edward Parkhouse, of Plymouth, an antique furniture dealer, to learn the art of restoring broken or damaged antiques. By the age of twenty he became proficient at his trade, and he could then repair or restore damaged wood, metal, glass, or china goods so that it took an expert eye to detect where the damage had been.

At the age of twenty-one he returned to the city of Exeter

to work for a firm of furniture dealers. Here his special ability was soon discovered, and he was selected by the firm to go to a country mansion, where a fire had damaged an ancient carved marble mantelpiece, the family shields of coats of arms, and family heirlooms. At this job he worked for several months, restoring the material and designs to their pristine colours that age had seasoned them with previous to the fire.

Cabinet-making, inlaid work, artistic painting, and leather upholstery, which he had never been taught, came naturally to him, and when one job fell out he took to the other as if to "the manner born."

When war broke out, and his own trade became slack, he went to Woolwich and was employed in the Arsenal there, and in a



MR. E. B. PARKHOUSE.

short time he was able to invest £50 in the first War Loan, besides sending money regularly to his widowed mother in Canada. From Woolwich he went to Salisbury Plain, then Nottingham, Cardiff, and Swindon, as a carpenter on the buildings of munition factories, at every change improving his wages and adding to his War Loan savings.

A few years ago he cycled, on an old bicycle, from Plymouth to John o' Groats all alone, going via Liverpool, Glasgow, and the Caledonian Canal; returning by Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, London, and Portsmouth.

A year before the war broke out he toured through Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France on foot, and passed through the whole of the country now devastated by the barbarians from Berlin.

He has visited nearly every deaf school and deaf mission in the kingdom, and it is now his intention, when the war is over, to tour America and Canada.

Miss F. Clark.

Liverpool has many friends who have grown old in the service of the deaf. Miss Clark is one of these. Her life has been spent in continuous work on behalf of the deaf.

It was in 1889 that Miss Clark became honorary secretary of the Deaf Girls' Friendly League. This organization has done a good deal of useful work in the care of deaf girls and young



MISS F. CLARK.

women. Miss Clark has been the secretary for twenty-eight years.

Such long and faithful service deserves recognition. Miss Clark was born deaf in Liverpool. At three years of age her parents went to Australia, and she was left in the charge of Mr. Bingham, the Principal of the College for the Deaf and Dumb in Rugby. Twelve years later she became a teacher of private pupils at the Deaf School, Liverpool, a position she occupied for nearly four years. After that she was governess to a deaf child at Fintone, Co. Tyrone, for twelve years. Later on she was again a teacher in the Liverpool school.

Miss Clark is a splendid example to the deaf of what may be accomplished by earnest, persistent effort and trust in God.

The Deaf as Organizers.

The Mission to the Adult Deaf of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, from a very humble beginning has become one of the leading organizations in the deaf and dumb world, largely through the efforts of the deaf themselves.

It was established in 1822 in a private schoolroom in St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, and continued under the charge of



ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ADULT DEAF, GLASGOW.

deaf and dumb preachers and teachers, who conducted services and classes up till 1872, when a regular missionary was appointed under a committee of deaf and hearing gentlemen.

The mission's operations were extended, and a full organization, comprising religious, benevolent, and social work, was carried on.

As time went on the necessity of having a fully-equipped institute was more and more apparent. Again the deaf took the initiative and inaugurated a building fund, and at the end of 1874 the treasurer had £25 11s. as a nucleus of a new fund.

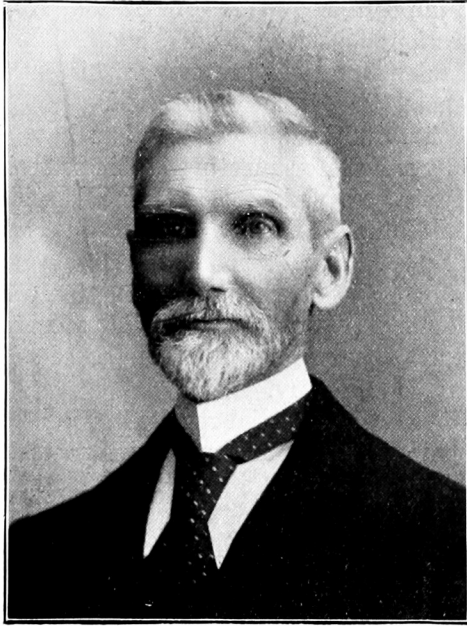
Deaf ladies collected, and deaf gentlemen formed a committee of management. Meantime the mission continued its work; the committee with their missionary assisted the deaf and dumb in every way. The mission's departments increased, lectures were delivered, and news-room, library, and a savings bank were opened. In 1880 the mission had an income of £322, and the institute building fund had a balance of £397. In 1888 the committee of deaf gentlemen put the proposal to build an institute on a public footing. The hearing directors formed a body of trustees for the fund, and from the deaf was formed a working committee, who appointed Mr. W. Agnew as convener and Mr. J. McCaig as treasurer. These gentlemen, with the assistance of Rev. John Henderson, missionary, continued unremitting in their labours, inaugurating and carrying through, to a considerable extent, a most successful bazaar, which realized the handsome sum of £6,500. In 1893 the new institute was built in one of Glasgow's leading thoroughfares, and is a standing monument to the intelligence, capability, and energy of what the deaf and dumb can really accomplish. The institute is of red freestone, four storeys in height, and is of Italian architecture. The main hall is 70 feet by 33 feet, and seated for 550 persons. Smaller halls and rooms are underneath, and a fine suite of offices and reading and recreation rooms adjoin. In the area flat are a large kitchen and girls' cookery and sewing-class rooms. The building is fitted with electric light, and has the most approved heating and ventilating arrangements.

The building and site together cost about £11,000. The institute has been of immense advantage to the deaf; schemes unthought of before were set going, and in numerous ways the deaf were assisted. The mission now ministers to the spiritual and temporal wants of 800 of the adult deaf and dumb, and has four branches. The agencies presently in operation are Sunday Services, Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, relief to poor, home visitation, pensions to aged and infirm deaf and dumb, work found for unemployed, Ladies' Auxiliary, Women's and Girls' Guild, lectures and demonstrations, temperance work, reading and recreation rooms, savings banks, football, rambling, and hockey clubs, etc., etc. This work is still largely organized and carried out by the deaf committees, who have ever before them the highest interests and truest welfare of their deaf sisters and brothers of Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

Mr. James Paul.

One of the most harmonious and successful missions to the deaf in the United Kingdom is the Ayrshire Mission, which has its headquarters in Kilmarnock. This mission was founded in 1881 by Mr. James Paul, himself deaf and dumb, and it still continues to flourish under the able leadership of its founder.

Born at Dumbarton in 1848, Mr. Paul was sent at the age of eight to the Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution, where he remained for seven years. His teacher there was the celebrated



MR. JAMES PAUL.

Duncan Anderson, then at the zenith of his powers, and Mr. Paul soon showed himself one of the brightest of a clever band of scholars, his teacher humorously dubbing him the "lamp-post," on account both of his physical and mental attributes.

On leaving school Mr. Paul was apprenticed to the bookbinding trade, but as this did not altogether satisfy his youthful ambition, he wisely resolved to prepare himself for some higher career by devoting his leisure hours to study and self-culture. In consequence he soon began to take a leading part in the affairs of the adult deaf, and established a reputation as a leader and organizer which has endured.

One of his pet schemes in those early days was the formation of a National Deaf and Dumb Society, which he succeeded in floating in 1879. The Society did not hold together very long, having been torn asunder by internal dissensions, but before its collapse it inaugurated two important undertakings, viz., the Stockton-on-Tees Mission and the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Paul himself became the missionary in the latter district, and, in spite of advancing years, he still continues (1917) to administer the affairs of his large parish with zeal and success.

It would be impossible in this brief sketch to do more than outline the manifold activities of Mr. Paul. He is a born organizer, with a talent for raising money for his pet projects which is the envy of those less gifted than himself.

At Kilmarnock suitable mission premises have been secured, these comprising a hall for meetings, offices, residence for the missionary, etc., all free of debt. In Ayr, a seaside town on the Firth of Clyde, a Home for Deaf Girls has been established, which has proved very popular and beneficial. Here a number of girls, otherwise friendless, are housed and cared for while learning a trade. The Home also serves as a holiday centre where deaf girls can enjoy, at a cheap rate, the benefits of a holiday at the seaside in congenial company.

These are some of the material results of Mr. Paul's work, but his best work, being of the moral and spiritual nature, cannot be tabulated. He is a man with strong and sincere convictions in religious matters, and he has used his great abilities to help those afflicted like himself to attain to a knowledge of Gospel Truth. In season and out of season, in town, village, or hamlet, wherever there was or is a deaf-mute to be found, Mr. Paul made his way, and, like the Master whom he tries to serve, he has laboured to free imprisoned souls and save them from mental and spiritual death. And he has his reward. He is loved by his people and respected by all who can appreciate good work on behalf of a very much misunderstood class of the community.

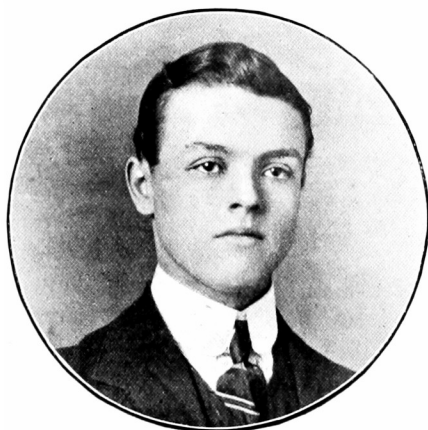
The King and his Dumb Son.

When Cyrus, King of Persia, took possession of Sardis, the capital of Lydia, his victorious soldiers proceeded through the town in search of pillage, as the reward of their toils. Some of them entered the palace of Cræsus, King of Lydia, for the purpose of seizing that monarch. They found him, not knowing

that it was he, and were about to put him to death. Already one of the soldiers had raised his sword to strike him, when his son, who had been *dumb from his birth*, made such an effort to speak that he burst the fetters which had bound his tongue, and cried out, "Stop, barbarians! Spare the life of my father!" This cry saved the life of Cræsus, who was immediately led into the presence of the victorious Cyrus.

Another Worker for Royalty.

Mr. George Risley became deaf at three-and-a-half years of age through scarlet fever. He was educated first at the Hugh Myddleton Deaf School, Clerkenwell, and then at Anerley. He learnt tailoring whilst at Anerley, and has been in the same



MR. GEORGE RISLEY.

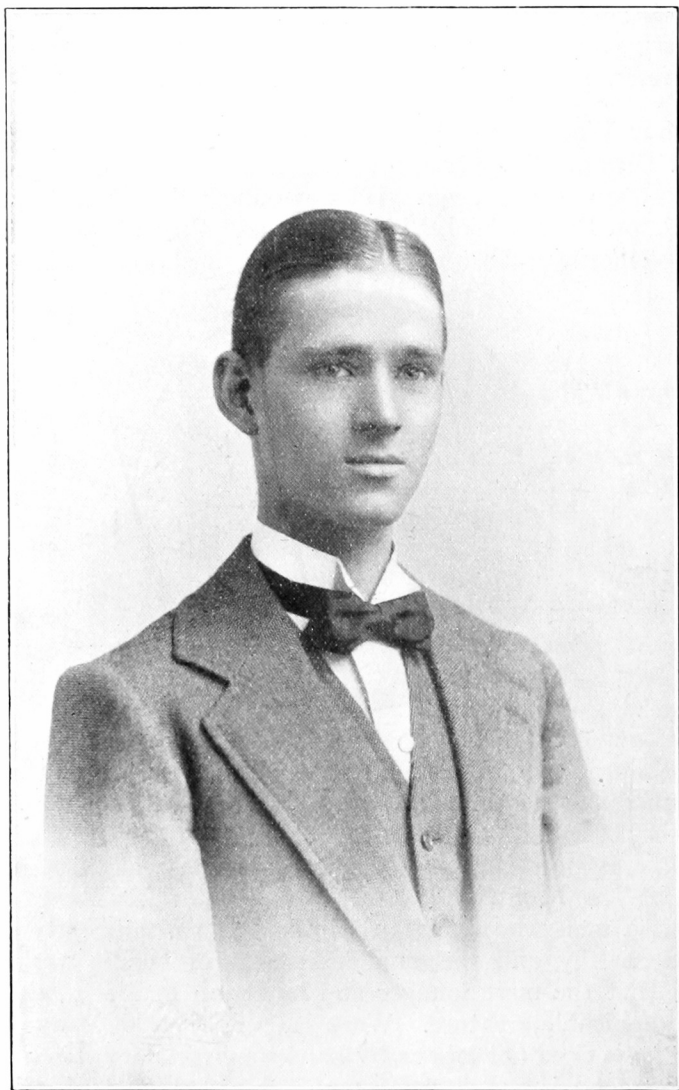
firm (Simpson's, of Notting Hill) ever since. He is now the head trousers maker, and makes the plush breeches for the Royal Household.

George is now the chief support at home, all his brothers being at the Front.

He is a man who realizes that the first call and duty of life to the healthy and the capable is that of honest work. He knows that the mere lounge and looker-on in life is, after all, but a despicable creature. Work is as noble as it is necessary, and he who does not labour by hand, or heart, or brain, for the common good is not a true man, but a recreant spirit in the world. The Son of God in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth presents an object-lesson of no mean order to all men, deaf and hearing.

Mr. Harold Spray.

Mr. Harold Spray, who was born a deaf-mute, is at present in the employ of Messrs. James Smith & Co., Ltd., Derby, clothing

*Photo]***MR HAROLD SPRAY.***[Winter, Derby.*

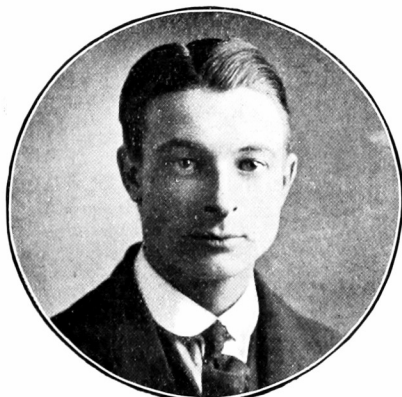
manufacturers, and one of the largest concerns of the kind in England.

He has, after a course at the Tailors' and Cutters' Academy, London, obtained his Diplomas in "Practical Tailoring" and in the "Art and Science of Cutting."

Harold was attentive to his duties in all departments whilst in the Institution. He is a very fair lip-reader, and speaks so well that most people can understand him. Physically he is a well-built young fellow, and is blessed with sensible parents, whose advice and guidance he is willing to take. He is a young man, very frank, open-hearted, and of good character.

Manufacturing Aeroplanes.

Mr. Alfred Howes, of London, became deaf through scarlet fever at a very early age. He was educated in the London



MR. ALFRED HOWES.

County Council Deaf Schools, first at Ackman Road Deaf School, and then at Anerley. At Anerley he was trained as a cabinet-maker, where he quickly showed great promise. He has been with the same firm (Morris, of Oxford Street) the greater part of his time. They are now on Government work, and Alfred is making propellers for aeroplanes. He has initiated several other deaf men into the work.

He is the sole support of his mother, who is a widow, and several brothers and sisters who are still at school.

Alfred is one of those humble heroes who, in obscurity, try to do their duty to their family and the nation. He is a man of good moral character, and is marching with unfaltering feet, with God's help, to triumph over the difficulties of life.

Wimbledon Private School.

Mrs. Mills writes respecting her thirty years of oral teaching :

When I began my school in 1884, many people (including teachers of the deaf) were very sceptical as to the benefit of teaching the deaf-born to speak. Parents, however, as a rule, yearned to hear their children call them mother or father—so



MRS. MILLS AND HER PUPILS, 1917.

that oralists who believed in the possibilities of the deaf gave special attention to the natural use of speech daily in their scheme of education.

"I only took six pupils to board with me, feeling that that number was as many as I could cope with individually. I began with two boys between five and six years of age, and these two had my whole attention for two years.

"One of these is now a wood-carver, and his mother told me a few years ago that he had done better than any of his three hearing brothers.

"One day these two boys were left playing in a small park while I called on a friend opposite. When I fetched them they were playing happily with several hearing boys. I asked the strangers if they had understood my little boys. 'Oh yes, ma'am,' said one little chap.

"About this time they were very much interested in the reports of Helen Keller, the blind deaf girl. Truth to tell, they disbelieved the accounts till I made them try with their eyes shut and fingers on my mouth. Finding they knew most of what I said, they came to the conclusion that the stories might be true. One of these boys, when he was twelve years old, gained a prize of £1 rs. from *Tit-Bits* in competition with school children all over the United Kingdom. He had to answer eight questions out of twelve on the contents of *Tit-Bits* for two months. It was a very good test of the language of a deaf boy of twelve, and I was very proud of the fact that he won a prize competing with hearing children.

"Some of my pupils, when older, I have taken travelling to Scotland, France, Switzerland, etc., and I have found that they passed readily amongst other people without notice being taken of their deafness. Sometimes I have been asked if my friend were French, as her accent was not quite the same as ours. Another time a lady came to me and asked me to contradict the fact that my friend was deaf. Some one of the party at the hotel had told her so, and she was sure it was a mistake, for her daughter had gone out in the evening with my pupil and had gleaned all her knowledge of Paris from her kind description of the various places seen. She, the mother, was astonished when I assured her it was the truth my friend was deaf, and 'heard' by lip-reading. Most of the boys I have taught have been able to go to hearing schools at the age of fourteen, and held a very good place there.

"In the case of one boy, whose master came to one of my prize-giving days. He, the master, told the assembled company that the deaf boy from my school had the best French accent in his school. This the French master had told him the previous week. This boy, now grown up, managed to get into the Army in 1914. His mother represented to the authorities that they had made a mistake, as he was deaf. So, much to his annoyance, he was

dismissed. Nothing daunted, he tried for the Home Defence, got his uniform, and has worked well for two years and has highly distinguished himself in shooting. He is now going into the Army as a stretcher-bearer, and is overjoyed at the prospect. Two of my boys have become market gardeners, one helps his father, who is a grower in a large way, and another keeps poultry.

"The girls I have taught are all at home, not being obliged to earn their living, but they are all useful home birds."

Miss Elizabeth Lawford.

Elizabeth was born in 1898, and was admitted into the Randall Place Deaf School, London, in 1906. She became deaf at $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, after measles. It was said of her in



MISS ELIZABETH LAWFORD.

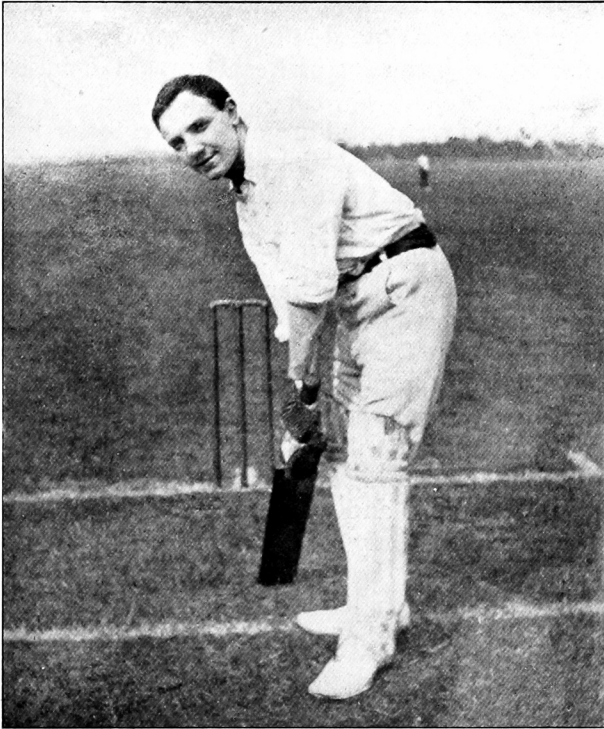
the school: "She has made good and steady progress. Never attempts anything but continuous speech in her intercourse with others, and readily assimilates new ideas and knowledge, and is very ambitious."

She entered Oak Lodge in 1912, and throughout the three years as a resident pupil she fully justified what had been said of her. She was a most intelligent girl, and used her speech to the utmost extent. Her general work was very good indeed, and her trade work (dressmaking) excellent. She was a good all-round girl, most helpful in school and home, and a general favourite. She left in 1914 and entered the dressmaking department of one of the leading London firms, where she is spoken of in the highest terms for her intelligence and the thoroughness of her work.

Mr. Frederick Doughty.

Born with full hearing powers in 1883, in East London, Frederick, when he was only two-and-a-half years of age, lost his hearing after a fall from an arm-chair. He was ill for many months, and his life was despaired of. On his recovery he was totally deaf, and began to lose his speech.

In 1888 he was admitted to the Day School for the Deaf,



MR. FREDERICK DOUGHTY.

Bethnal Green. His first teacher was Miss Gregory; then followed Miss Waugh, Miss Smart, and Mr. Dodds. It may be noted that he has been under eminent teachers, and towards the end of his school career he was awarded a scholarship of £20 a year tenable at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

Afterwards he entered his father's business—metal-work generally—in which he is still engaged. Mr. Doughty is one of those who believe in making the most of opportunities, whether in business or pleasure. He is a hard-working craftsman, but he

has found time to follow a few hobbies which go to make up an all-round man—in his younger days fretwork and photography, in the latter of which he has won several prizes in the *British Deaf Monthly* Photographic Competition.

Cricket is his favourite outdoor sport, and he can wield the willow in a masterly fashion, as his scores for many years testify. He can trundle the leather with crafty design, much to the discomfort of the trembling batsman. He is a keen footballer, powerful in strength and fleet-footed in pace, and best of tempered in taking and giving a knock-out. He knows how to handle a rod, and many a breakfast of freshly-caught dainties he has fully enjoyed.

In 1901 he was instrumental in forming a club for the deaf in the East End, and since that time he has held the position of secretary. The Amicable Club for the Deaf of London is well known, and its success may be said to be entirely due to the amiable disposition of the secretary. He has been several times captain of both the cricket and football teams, and the records of both teams are worthy of the deaf men from the East.

Mr. Doughty can don the gloves and defend any punch directed at the proboscis with impunity. He is fond of billiards, and always plays a good game, whilst he is always ready to give a hand at cards.

He lip-reads and speaks well, and his success generally speaks well for those who have taught him. He is an all-round man, straight and honest in character, and worthy of a place in any society.

He married a hearing lady some two years ago.

Mr. Doughty is well known in London. His power of command and organization is exceptional, and he takes a worthy place amongst the best of the deaf.

A Deaf-Mute's Divination.

An eccentric character, by name John Moosman, in West Virginia, made a fortune by a rare power of divination, locally described as "smelling" subterranean deposits of oil, though located 2,000 and more feet underground. At first ridiculed, his success gained him implicit belief, and his discoveries made many operators rich. Wealthy oil producers kept detectives in pay to follow him about, and buy or lease lands in the neighbourhood of places where he located oil wells for himself. He was *deaf and dumb*, but was assisted in his business by his relatives, who were well able to understand him by signs. When he died he had amassed £100,000.

Miss Norah Daly.

Norah was born in 1893 at Southwark. She became totally deaf at two years of age after an attack of measles. She was admitted into Cavendish Road School in 1899, and left in July, 1905, to go to Oak Lodge, which had just been opened for the double advantage of trade training in addition to general work. Upon leaving the day school it was said of her : " She has made good progress, and has plenty of language, but is somewhat slow at reproduction. She takes great interest in her work, and lessons given are almost correctly reproduced at home ; it is a pleasure to teach her. She shows originality in designing from flowers."

Having only one eye, it was thought advanced needlework might prove too great a strain, and for a little time she was tried at laundry work ; but her great talent for drawing and designing asserted itself so strongly (she did excellent drawings and designs in her own free time) that she was placed in the dress-making class, where the embroidery appealed very strongly to her, and she became an excellent worker.

She was an extremely good oral pupil, and was one of those girls who, when old enough, realized that she could make something of herself. She worked hard at all her work, took great interest in cookery, and was a most useful and helpful girl in every way.

She left in 1908 and entered a dressmaking establishment, but soon left to take a post to do embroidery only, in which position she remained until she married in 1916 an old Fitzroy Square pupil.



Mr. Francis Maginn.

Well and truly has a wise man said that intellect annuls fate. Being interpreted, this should mean that compensations are for ever on the track of deprivation, and that the heart and mind of a man may rise superior to the physical trials and difficulties which may beset his path. Most trials are but tests, and he who has the will and God given energy may arise and smite them hip and thigh. The true man grapples and overcomes; the vicious animal and the weakling turn and flee. Which of these,



MR. FRANCIS MAGINN, B.D.

think you, shall exert the most useful influence on humankind? Do we not all gather strength and inspiration from the records and illustrations of difficulty overcome, of fights well waged and won, of courses finished acceptably to God and man? Yea, vigorous and self-reliant lives are nature's tonics, and many of us, perchance, may well derive mental and moral sustentation from the life-story of a man like Francis Maginn.

Mr. Maginn was born at Johnsgrove, County Cork, and is the son of the late Rev. C. A. Maginn, Rector and Rural Dean of Castletown Roche. His mother was a direct descendant of the

poet Spenser. His uncle, William Maginn, LL.D., was the first editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, also one of the editors of the *Standard*, having for his colleague Dr. Giffard, father of the Lord Chancellor of England.

Francis lost his hearing at the age of five, through scarlet fever. He was taught at the Old Kent Road Institution, London, making such good progress that, when the Margate branch was opened, he was selected one of the first pupil-teachers under Dr. Elliott. In 1878 he was promoted to a junior teachership. Five years later, however, he quitted the Margate school in order to engage in further study at home. In 1884 he went to America, and entered Gallaudet College for the Deaf to complete his studies. When Archdeacon Farrar visited the college, Mr. Maginn delivered the address of welcome to that distinguished ecclesiastic. Before he could finish the full collegiate course, however, Mr. Maginn was called home by the death of his father. It so happened that at the same time the Irish Missions to the Deaf and Dumb were in need of an organizer and missionary. Our friend was offered the post, accepted it, and was given charge of two important centres—Belfast and Cork—working under the direct sanction of the Lord Primate and the Bishops of the Church of Ireland. Ever since that time he has been the leading spirit and prime mover in the good work of carrying the gospel to the deaf of Ireland. His indomitable energy and perseverance have secured many and manifold benefits to the deaf of Ireland. They have no better friend than he. His gospel to them is manliness and honesty, and faith in God the Father of all. His presence alone is no mean homily. There is nothing morbid or despondent about him. Life for him has its charms, its purpose, and its opportunities. He enjoys the one, steadfastly pursues the other, and makes good use of the latter, and is an example to his people of most things that go to the making of a man.

Mr. Maginn numbers among his friends many of the leading educators of the deaf all over the world. His invariable courtesy to all with whom he comes into contact is well known, and he is loved for his personal good qualities as much as for his work's sake. With his colleague, Mr. W. Eccles Harris, he publishes a bi-monthly magazine—*The Silent Messenger*—which is always interesting and profitable to read. He is a vice-president of the British Deaf and Dumb Association. The deaf of India have for long had his hearty sympathy. Time was when it seemed

probable that he would set sail for that far-off land and establish a school at Calcutta. Urgent affairs at home, however, held him back. But his efforts to direct public attention to the deaf of India have already borne fruit. That he may long be spared to labour in the vineyard and promote the welfare of his brethren is our most sincere hope and wish.

In 1901, Mr. Maginn's "Alma Mater," Gallaudet College, Washington, U.S.A., conferred on him the honorary degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in recognition of his work amongst the deaf and dumb. In 1912 the French Government bestowed on him the title of "Officier de l'Académie française," in appreciation of his missionary and literary work.

Mr. Fred Bridge.

Fred, who was born deaf at Ullesthorpe, near Rugby, came to the Derby Institution some twenty-seven years ago. He was a steady, plodding boy, and did well in all departments.

On leaving the Institution he went to a firm in Leicester to learn the picture-framing trade, at which he has done very well indeed.

"He has been entrusted with some of the very best work, and has not failed to give every satisfaction to his employer."

Fred is a member of the Committee of Management of the Leicester Church Mission to the Deaf, and was elected thereto by the other deaf members of the congregation. The Missionary to the Deaf gives him a very high character as a Christian man, and says: "Fred has the respect and esteem of all who know him." His chief hobby is gardening, and we are told that "he has a large garden which he cultivates in his leisure hours; he keeps it wonderfully clean, and he is equally successful in the cultivation of flowers, fruit, or vegetables."

Lord God in Paradise,
Look upon our sowing;
Bless the little gardens
And the good green growing!
Give us sun, give us rain,
Bless the orchards and the grain!

If there be one thing for which Fred should be more grateful than another it is in the possession of good-nature. He is a man who shows a sweet forbearance toward men in all the details of life, and he has a placable, patient, and cheerful mind. And then what a glow and light he carries with him to others! We are told that "he is a happy-hearted friend who lifts us up out of our despondency and inspires us with hope and cheer." What

a gift it is to be able to make others better and happier ! What a blessing to have a disposition that carries with it sweetness, calmness, courage, hope and happiness to others ! In this world, where there is so much real sorrow, so much unnecessary grief,

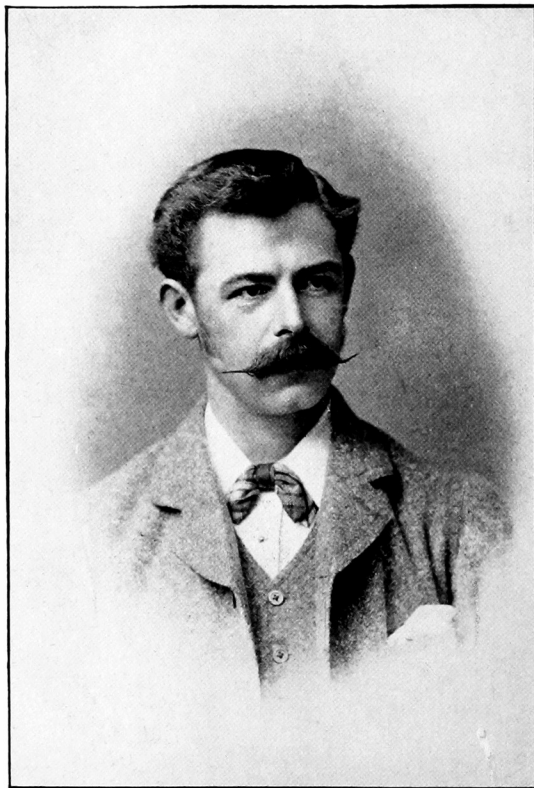


MR. FRED BRIDGE.

fret and worry, and so many are pushed down instead of being helped up, how grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart-singer—a man whose nature is large, and whose action calms, cheers and helps his fellows. God bless the good-natured, for they bless everybody else.

Mr. George Coombe.

Born at Luton, George Coombe was taken by his parents to Edinburgh, when he was two years old, at which time he lost his hearing and speech through brain fever. The family returned to Luton after two years' absence. His father, who was a boot and shoe maker, used to say of George, when five years old, that



MR. GEORGE COOMBE.

he was fond of making remarkably good sketches of correctly shaped boots in chalk on the pavements.

At the age of ten he was sent to the Old Kent Road and Margate schools. As soon as he entered these schools he was put in the drawing classes, and although he was the youngest in the class, he fairly astonished the other pupils by his proficiency. He gained a great number of certificates, and invariably obtained the highest marks at different examinations.

It was his greatest wish to be an artist or glass-stainer, but his parents were not in a position to help him to get the required training. They proposed instead that he should become a boot-maker, but he detested the idea, feeling that he was not suited for this trade. As a final upshot, and as the nearest approach he could get for his artistic propensities, he decided to learn the trade of painting and house-decorating, and was apprenticed to a man who, however, a few months afterwards, took a public-house, and tried to employ his apprentice in cleaning and washing floors, etc.

The result was that the case was taken into court, and the Judge ordered that the indentures should be cancelled and the master called upon to refund the premium. Later on he was apprenticed to another firm for five years, and for the last twenty years he has done remarkably well.

He has practised painting in oils in his spare time, and in this he is entirely self-taught. He has painted many pictures for his home, including copies of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and Hoffman's "Christ in the Temple," as well as many original sketches from nature and decorative pieces. He frames all his own pictures himself.

George is a many-sided man, and has shown remarkable gifts as a cabinet-maker. Here again he is entirely self-taught, as he has never had a lesson in cabinet-making. Amongst other goods, he has made a large sideboard with carved panels and glass mirrors, a large wardrobe, an escritoire surmounted by a bookcase with glass doors, a large mantelpiece, screens, dressing-table, chest of drawers, a chiffonier, etc. These articles are wonderfully well made, and are of solid wood throughout. Most of them have some carved ornaments, which enhance their artistic appearance. Mr. Coombe stains and polishes all his own manufactures. He is said to be a first-rate painter and decorator, but he has also trained himself by study and observation to be a first-class grainer and marbler. He is a good sign-writer, and is equally successful in engraving coffin-plates and wreath tablets. He is also a good gilder, and has gilt hundreds of books with real gold leaf, and has also regilded many carved frames. He has an unusually good knowledge of the painting trade, and masters think highly of him because of his constant endeavours to find out the latest and "newest" trade improvements and innovations. He is often consulted as to the best remedies for cracks and blisters, and his recipes are always found to stand sun and damp well. He was the first man in Luton

to introduce panelled marbled dados (painted) in doorways or vestibules. The idea caught on quickly, and has been imitated everywhere.

Mr. Coombe is a very good organizer, and the best helper in the Deaf Mission at Luton.

A Successful Deaf Lawyer.

One of the most successful of the many deaf who have emigrated from this country to Canada or the United States in order to make their way in the world is Mr. Duncan Maclellan, who was a private pupil of the late Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow. Duncan is now a well-known lawyer, carrying on business at Trenton, Ontario. He is the survivor of a well-known pair of brothers, both of whom were born deaf and dumb, and who for many years carried on business in partnership as lawyers. They were sons of the late Mr. John Maclellan, shipowner, Greenock and Glasgow.

Of the many brilliant language pupils taught by Dr. Anderson, the Maclellans easily take front rank. Some time after leaving school the boys removed to Canada, where they commenced the study of law. The elder brother, Archibald, sat for his examination first, together with thirty-one other law students, at Toronto. He passed with flying colours, coming out at the top of the list. This is probably the first instance of a deaf-mute being admitted to practise as a lawyer. Duncan, the subject of this sketch, studied in the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Belleville, and while there was promoted to the charge of the criminal business for the county, and also of the chancery business and conveyancing. At the end of his term he went with sixty-three other students from all parts of Ontario to Toronto, to undergo his examination, and was admitted to practise. The following complimentary notice appeared in the *Law Journal* at the time: "The case of Mr. Duncan Maclellan, of Belleville, is deserving of notice, for, though both deaf and dumb, he passed a most creditable examination."

The two brothers then formed a partnership, which was only terminated by the death of the elder in 1902. Well versed in common law, they excelled in equity, of which branch they made such a speciality that they were frequently employed by other lawyers to draft special bills of complaint and other papers peculiar to chancery practice.

Afterwards they removed their business to Trenton, where they continued to enjoy a lucrative practice.

Mr. Joseph Hepworth.

Mr. Hepworth was born at Wakefield, but did not become deaf until nearly eight years of age. He, however, has fortunately been able to retain his speech.

Being fond of study from his earliest days, he is to-day a man of deep culture and wide knowledge. In his youth he was apprenticed to his father's engineering business, going through every department of the works.

Speaking of his deafness at that time, he said : " I never gave a thought to it. I always used to think that a deaf man was something of a freak, and that there were probably only about a dozen in the whole world."

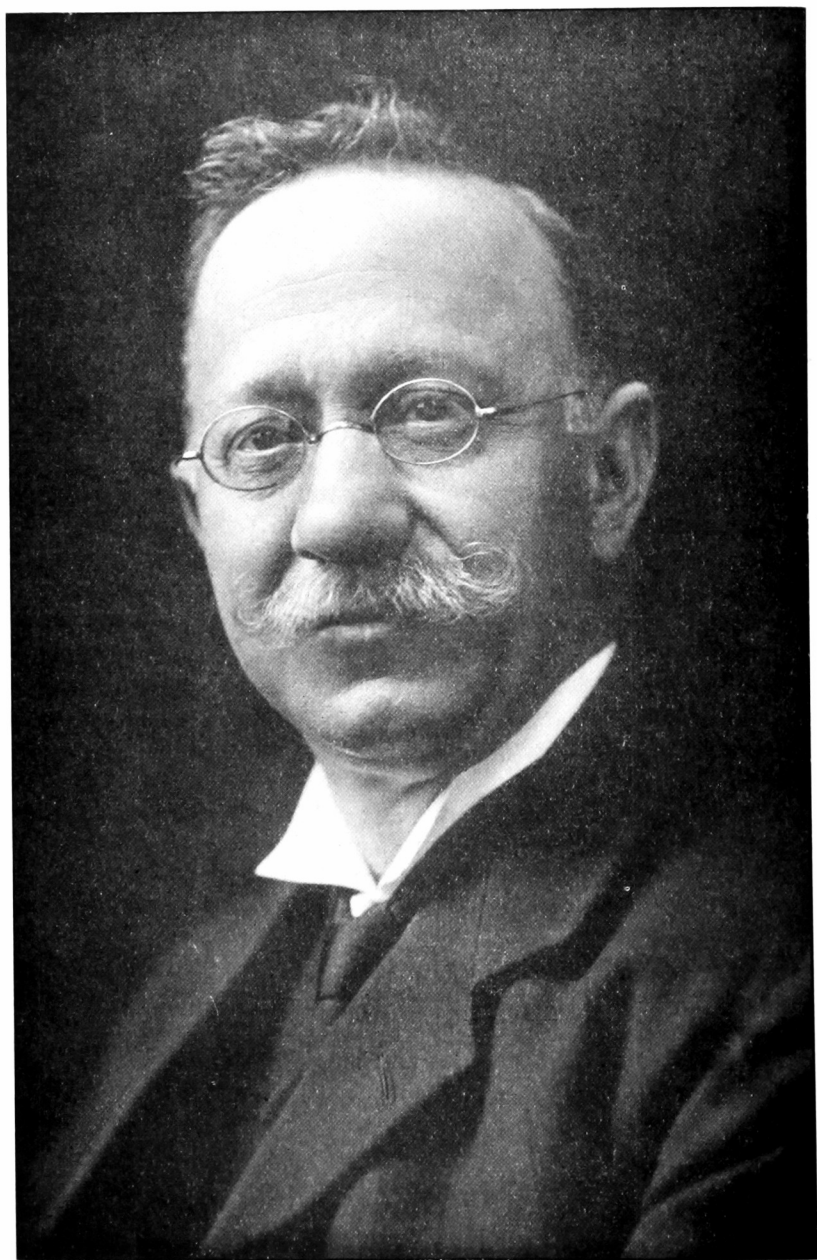
Mr. Hepworth became interested in two other deaf-mutes, and became a frequent visitor to the church for the deaf at Leeds, where he eventually went to reside. Mr. Moreton, the missionary to the deaf, interested himself in the new-comer, and, observing his capabilities and his earnest Christianity, secured for him a position as assistant missionary.

Mr. Hepworth assisted at both the morning and evening services, as well as taking part during the week in evening lectures, etc. He also entered very heartily into the social and recreative life of the congregation. In the year 1896 he became missionary to the Glamorgan and Monmouth Mission to the Deaf, a position which he still holds.

The honorary secretary writes : " Mr. Hepworth came to the mission when it was in a most unsatisfactory condition ; he, assisted by his splendid wife, from then until now, in season and out of season, laboured in a spirit of love and sacrifice for the welfare of their deaf people."

His devotion to the mission has been great. He has often had to visit the deaf in the hill districts in all kinds of weather, and yet he has managed to retain through it all a buoyancy of spirit and a cheerfulness of manner. With his ripe experience, his wide knowledge of the deaf and of the world in which they have to move, the mission has, in Mr. Hepworth, a faithful and devoted servant.

Twenty-six years ago Mr. Hepworth joined the staff of the *British Deaf Times* as one of its honorary workers. In 1892 he became sole proprietor and editor, and this position he still retains. He has, fortunately, been able to secure the assistance of many able deaf artists and writers. The circulation has



MR. JOSEPH HEPWORTH, Editor of the *British Deaf Times*.

increased from year to year, and it is stated that the numbers have been as high as 20,000 copies in one year. It is the first paper of its kind to pay its way in this country.

A deaf friend writes truly: "Mr. Hepworth is a man who has firmness and patience, plenty of tact, he gives careful and consistent attention to details in business, he has unfailing courage, self-denial, and indomitable staying power. He knows well the right kind of copy he wants for his paper and where it can be had, and will on no account take any other."

His aim in his journal is to uplift the deaf and to be of practical help to them in their everyday life. In short, Joseph Hepworth has the credit of having put his heart into the work; he has risked his money in the business because he believes in the deaf and desires to help on their cause.

A handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. Hepworth on his completion of twenty-one years' editorship of the *British Deaf Times*. The subscriptions came from many of the deaf, as well as from missionaries and teachers of the deaf, not only in this country, but abroad.

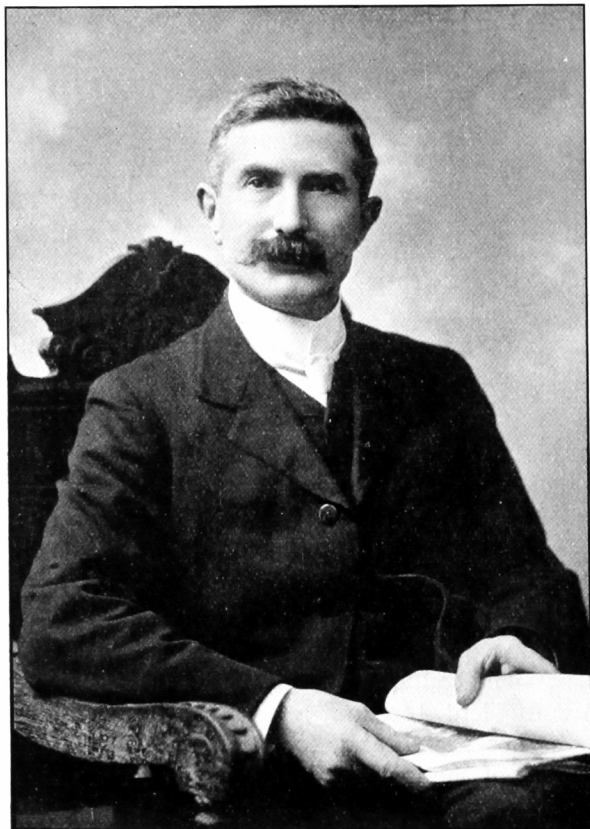
The Countess of Orkney.

The following anecdote is related of Mary Countess of Orkney. She was deaf and dumb, and was married in 1753, by signs. She lived with her husband at his seat, Rostellan, on the harbour of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The countess having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, took out a large stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse—who, like all persons of the lower order in her country, indeed in most countries, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dumbies"—raised it with an intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone, not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where of course it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke, and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense of hearing which was wanting in herself.

Mr. Agar Russell.

Mr. Russell, of Wolverhampton, was born in London, in 1865. He became deaf at the age of twelve, and was obliged to leave school in consequence ; but, being of a studious disposition, he did a great deal towards his own education.

In 1881, at the age of fifteen, he was recommended to the



MR. AGAR RUSSELL.

late Mr. A. Melville, head master of a school for deaf children at Llandaff, to whom he was formally apprenticed to learn "the art of teaching the deaf and dumb."

He remained at Llandaff five years, and then, in 1886, received a call to Wolverhampton, where the late Miss Jane Besemeres had just started the Church Mission to the Deaf and Dumb in South Staffordshire and Shropshire.

Mr. Russell was appointed missionary the same year, and has thus been carrying on his present work for over thirty years.

Mr. Russell has been known to the writer for many years as a man of high Christian character, which is the noblest possession a man can obtain, dignifying every station and exalting every position in society. No wonder that he has so good an influence in his work among the deaf, for he is a man of proved honour, rectitude, and consistency, qualities which, perhaps, more than any other, command the general confidence and respect of mankind.

A Popular Deaf Authoress.

Mademoiselle Yvonne Pitrois, who was born in Paris, became deaf through sunstroke when six years of age.

Her mother, an exceptionally able woman, fully realized the calamity which had befallen her daughter, and at once undertook the difficult task of her education.

Of course, the very fact of having heard for five years was a great advantage, but it was owing to the persistent efforts made by her mother that she was able to retain her speech and to become an expert lip-reader.

Mademoiselle is to-day an accomplished young lady, finding happiness in her books and in her vocation. In addition to her own tongue, she has a good command of the English language, which she reads and writes with ease. To her mother, who is her inseparable companion, she gratefully attributes all she is and ever will be.

Mademoiselle, who is an authoress of no mean ability, is a member of La Société des Gens de Lettres, and was only seventeen when stories from her pen began to appear in various periodicals in France and Switzerland. She has written several hundred articles in an attractive style, the subject-matter being well chosen, and the characters made so interesting that the French critics have highly praised her work.

She has written quite a number of works, which have been well received, among the most popular being *Jeunes Vies*. This is composed of stories of real but humble life, full of charm and captivating interest. Others of her books of equal interest are *Cherie*, an idyll for young women, and *Ombres des Femmes*, a volume of biographies of famous women, finely illustrated, all of which have been well received by the public.

Mademoiselle is deeply interested in religious work among

the deaf of France, who, she states, number 22,000. She considers that the deaf of England and the United States are better off than those of France, for in the latter country there are very few who interest themselves in the spiritual and temporal welfare



Mlle. YVONNE PITROIS.

of the deaf as a class. This specially applies to the adult deaf, and she points to the fact that there is only one Protestant clergyman—M. Vigier, of Paris—a former teacher of the deaf, who is really doing satisfactory mission work among the Protestant deaf.

A Deaf and Dumb Lawyer.

One of the most remarkable men that the United States has ever produced is Mr. William S. Abrams, known in New York and in many other parts of Uncle Sam's domain as "the Deaf and Dumb Lawyer."

An American paper, in giving an outline of the history of this remarkable man, states that he was born in New York, and that he became deaf and dumb through a serious illness when six years of age. In spite of his affliction, his exceptional talents soon displayed themselves, and he received the best education it was possible to give him, at Fanwood College and other institutions for the deaf and dumb. Although deprived of both speech and hearing, he is now a member of the legal profession in New York City.

Mr. Charles J. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison, who for many years has been the successful missionary to the deaf of North and North-East Lancashire, is a native of London. Though born of hearing parents, he was totally deaf at birth, and he has a partially deaf sister.

At the age of ten years he was sent to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Margate, where he was taught under the "combined" system, and was highly commended for his conduct and progress. During his stay at school he gained thirty prizes.

From school he went to a jeweller's establishment, where seven years were spent. The workshop did not offer much scope for Mr. Harrison's energy, ability, and attainments.

Ministerial work appealed to him, and in 1889 he began to study for a missionaryship to the deaf under the late Mr. S. W. North, for whom he had occasionally preached at Hammersmith. In 1890, jewellery employment failing, Mr. Harrison entered the works of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field, marine engineers, Lambeth, where, residing near his work, he was able to devote more time to the interests of St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf, and eventually to become Rev. F. W. G. Gilby's chief helper. He took services for the deaf in all parts of London, and was entrusted with many other matters. Fond of athletics, a great walker, and a keen cyclist, he became a leader in these exercises. In 1892 he became assistant secretary of the National Deaf and Dumb Teetotal Society, which owes to him many temperance addresses and pledges. His interests are many and varied. Though a strong Churchman, he places Christ before Church.

He firmly believes in the "combined" system and in deaf missionaries to the deaf. He has read widely, and his gift of imparting knowledge gathered in this way, as well as in travel and conferences of deaf-mutes, makes him a charming companion, not only to those similarly afflicted, but to a wide circle of hearing acquaintances who have learned to converse with and to appreciate him.

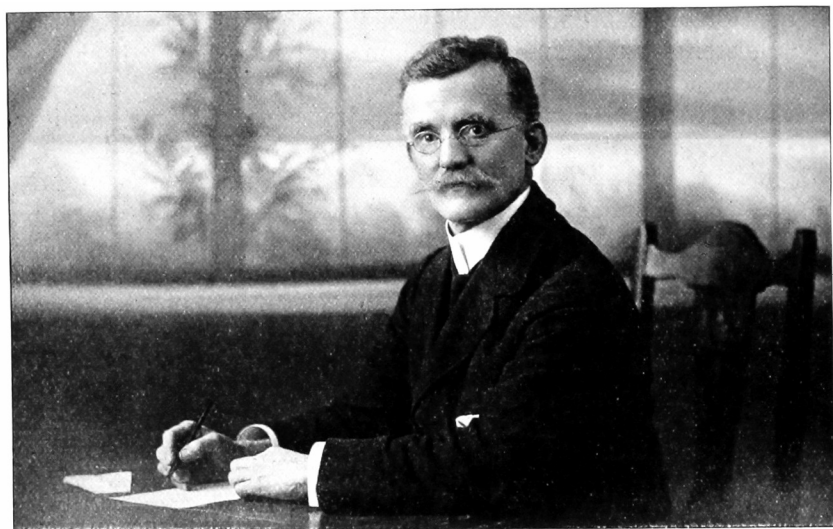
Another biographer has truly said of Mr. Harrison that "he has will, ambition, versatility, energy, and enthusiasm. He enters ardently into all that is going on—games, debates, religious exercises, social chat, fasting or feasting. He is a pleasant companion, a faithful friend, and a hard and conscientious worker. He has eloquence—I suspect also a spark of genius."

In 1894, Mr. Harrison was chosen out of seventy applicants to be assistant missionary to the late Mr. James Muir in East

Lancashire. He left London laden with presents and good wishes. The gifts included a score of valuable books from the committee of St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf.

After nearly two years' residence at Blackburn, Mr. Harrison was transferred to Preston, in order that he might devote himself more especially to the North and Fylde portion of North and East Lancashire.

In 1895 he was licensed by the Bishop of Manchester as a layman of the Manchester diocese. Three years later he started a new mission at Blackpool.



MR. CHARLES J. HARRISON.

In 1902, under a new scheme, Mr. Harrison became missionary-in-charge of the Preston and North Lancashire area, which embraces Carnforth in the north to Standish near Wigan in the south; from Blackpool in the west to Longridge in the east. Some idea of the work devolving upon a missionary in this wide area may be gleaned from Mr. Harrison's annual report, which shows that the number of the deaf and dumb scattered over the whole area is about 240. In ministering to these deaf people the missionary, during last year, held 240 services and prayer meetings, paid 2,660 visits to or on behalf of the deaf, to the sick and distressed, to the workhouses and infirmaries, and officiated at one marriage and one baptism.

In 1903 Mr. Harrison was married to a hearing lady, and

among the numerous wedding presents was a purse of gold from members of the committee of his mission.

Mr. Harrison has been a delegate to numerous important assemblies, including the International World's Congress of the Deaf at Paris. He has travelled in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, and during a visit for health reasons to the Channel Islands he preached to the deaf and dumb there, whom he found to be very happy and contented.

A Deaf Astronomer.

Mr. Cyril Carr, of Sheffield, who lost his hearing through fever when three years of age, is an ardent student of astronomy. After completing his education, he attended the Technical School and the School of Art.

Mr. Carr's attention was first attracted to the wonders of Nature, that he has made the study of his life, about his ninth year, when his father called him up one night. They went out, and then the father showed him a brilliant comet in the sky overhead. Young Carr was struck with the beauty and the wonder of the heavenly portent. From that time his taste for the science of the celestial bodies has steadily developed.

During his boyhood he bought a zinc telescope, which he assiduously used in observing the face of the moon and sun. However, being disappointed with the imperfection of the instrument, which was a cheap one, in defining planets, after about two years he had it furnished with a new achromatic objective, which effected a great improvement.

Having purchased and consulted some text-books on astronomy, he was confirmed in his independently thought-out ideas as to the laws of his favourite science. Mercury, the nearest planet to the sun, is a difficult one to detect ; yet Mr. Carr himself found it after exercising considerable patience. One night he began to observe several planets at ten o'clock, and was *continuously working his telescope till 5 o'clock in the morning*, when he first found Saturn, and soon afterwards the planet Mercury came within his ken on the point of sunrise. This planet he has never seen since. He was also successful in finding Jupiter with the telescope in broad daylight, because its exact whereabouts, invisible though it was to the unaided eye, was known to him.

Mr. Carr has given lectures to the deaf from time to time on astronomy which have proved most acceptable.

He is a member of the Microscopical Society, and has given papers on the Biology of Starch and on the Physiology of Blood.

A Deaf Editor, Instructor, and Author.

One of the most prominent deaf persons living at the present time, and the most widely known, both in this country and elsewhere, in connection with the deaf, is Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, the well-known editor, instructor, and author. He is a native of England, having been born in Manchester, but was taken to America by his parents while he was quite a little child. He still remained under the protection of the British lion, however, as his parents settled in Canada, where he enjoyed the advantages of excellent schools, pursuing his studies as far as the second year of a college course. In the grammar school at Peterboro', Canada, where he was fitted for college, he had the double distinction of being the youngest member of his class and of holding the first place in scholarship in it from start to finish.

The death of his father occurring when young Hodgson was half-way through his college course, obliged him to give up his plan of becoming a lawyer and to find some more immediate means of support. His tastes had already led him to give some attention to the art of printing (which he has always conceived and cherished as an art, and not as a mere mechanical trade), and the added misfortune of deafness, which followed an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1872, decided him to turn to typography as his life occupation. Mr. Hodgson did not become totally deaf until reaching his eighteenth year, hence he had already received a splendid preparation for the battle of life. He soon became an unusually rapid and accurate typesetter, and he took the greatest pains to master also the details of presswork and every branch of the printer's art. His knowledge of Latin and Greek enabled him at times to command wages far beyond what ordinary printers receive in the setting up of articles containing quotations from these languages.

In 1876 the directors of the New York Institution for the Deaf decided to make instruction in printing a part of the school course, and to put the department on a footing which should enable it to turn out first-class workmen. Looking about for a competent instructor, they were fortunate in finding Mr. Hodgson, and, as he entered on his duties with enthusiasm, he soon proved the wisdom of their choice. Spacious and well-lighted quarters were provided, the plant was enlarged, steam-power was introduced, and in the course of a few years the printing department of the New York Institution assumed the proportions of a tolerably large and well-equipped business.

The *Deaf-Mute's Journal*, a paper having a considerable circulation among the deaf, was purchased, and has ever since continued under the editorial charge of Mr. Hodgson, growing in circulation, in influence, and in fullness of information on everything relating to the deaf.

Mr. Hodgson is the author of a very useful little "Manual for the Printer's Apprentice," full of points which are useful to any one, and especially to a deaf-mute learning the art and mystery



MR. EDWIN A. HODGSON.

of printing. He has also compiled "Facts and Poetry relating to the Deaf," a valuable collection of interesting material from many sources.

He has, from the day he cast in his lot with the deaf, worked hard in every way to advance their interests. Hardly any convention or important meeting of any kind among the deaf has been held in the States at which Mr. Hodgson has not been present and in which he has not taken a leading part. He is a trustee of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes

at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and has been president of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association and of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes. He was a delegate to the World's Congress of the Deaf at Paris in 1888, and, in short, the deaf-mutes of New York and of the United States have been proud to put him forward to represent them and to speak for them on every possible occasion.

In 1883 the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, in recognition of his scholarly attainments and of the services rendered by him in raising the standard of literary taste and performance among the deaf, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Hodgson has been twice married, and has two lovely children, both of whom have all the senses in full perfection.

As a writer, Mr. Hodgson thinks clearly and expresses himself with readiness and force. He is decided in his opinions, and fearless in his utterance of them, but is always mindful of courtesy and fair play in the frequent controversies in which he becomes engaged. He does not believe in the general adoption of the oral system, believing that the manual or the combined system affords opportunity for more practice in written language, and that the use of the sign language awakens the mind and gives the pupils new ideas with a force unequalled by any other means. His judgment on business matters is considered sound, and his executive ability has been shown in many ways.

Deaf Christian Workers.

Mr. P. Fraser, a deaf-mute from Scotland, is said to be doing excellent Christian service among the adult deaf in Canada, along with another deaf-mute, Mr. Byrne, of London. The former writes: "It seems so amusing to pass amongst people without their knowing that we are deaf, and to note their surprise when they discover the fact.

"I met one lady and we exchanged a few words, chiefly about the weather, and several 'Good afternoons' or 'evenings' as we passed. At last, to my surprise, it turned out that she was not aware of my deafness, and had only recently found out.

"Once a stranger, a young girl, came to my door, asking if she might leave a parcel for our neighbours. I noticed by her speech that she was not a hearing person, so I announced with joy, 'I am deaf,' which made her start back with surprise and pleasure, and then a most sympathetic and friendly conversation took place between us."

All-England Challenge Shield.

This trophy was first offered for annual competition amongst schools for the deaf by the National Physical Recreation Society in 1896, when it was won by the Derby Institution. Since then on only one occasion, in 1901, when Derby was placed second, has the Shield been out of its possession.

The subjects for the competition include marching and running, wand drill, free exercises, etc.

A Royal Deaf-Mute.

Queen Jane Beaufort, wife of James I. of Scotland (about 1406-1438), had eight children, one of whom ascended the throne as James II. One of the eight children was a daughter named Jean, who was born deaf and dumb, and was the subject of a story by Emily Holt, entitled "Until He Find It."

Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Mackenzie, who afterwards became Lord Seaforth, was born deaf and dumb, and was an old pupil of the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country, Mr. Thomas Braidwood, of Edinburgh. The Rev. John Buchanan, writing between 1782 and 1790, said: "Mackenzie has a noble demeanour and a handsome, open countenance, that bespeaks the feudal baron and the head of a great clan. He has excellent parts and almost universal knowledge, and is particularly distinguished by his enthusiasm and attainments in natural history. Though deaf from birth, he is very lively and pleasing in conversation. The company spell the words on their fingers, and Mackenzie answers by speech.

"Being extremely quick of apprehension, he will carry on a regular discourse on any subject with his guests. After seeing a few letters spelt on his fingers, he immediately supplies the rest and saves them the trouble of going through the whole. Those who have the honour of visiting at his house are at pains to touch their fingers cleverly, and most of the gentlemen at Stornoway, in the Isle of Lewis, are adepts at this kind of learning, in order to make themselves understood when in company with him."

Mr. Walter Geikie.

Mr. Walter Geikie was a deaf and dumb artist of Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and a fellow-student of Sir David Wilkie in 1835. Mr. Geikie was the eldest son of a perfumer, and died of typhus fever at the age of forty-two, just before his intended marriage.

He was deaf and dumb from birth, but acquired great skill in etching and drawing. He drew illustrations for Burns' "Tam o' Shanter" and "The Jolly Beggars." He was a warm-hearted and amiable man, whose sketches and unfinished pictures were

eagerly bought. He was much employed by Mr. Constable in a series of etchings, chiefly in the grotesque style, but full of life and spirit. One had only to name an idea to Geikie, and instantly it was transferred to paper.

Monsieur Ernest Grislet de Geer.

Monsieur de Geer made his home at Geneva. He was a great traveller, and an eminent geologist and antiquarian. In 1851 he was touring in Scotland. He particularly appreciated the hospitality of Orkney, which he left for Thurso, to ferret out the old red sandstone strata and the other remarkable geological formations of the district. Monsieur de Geer was the son of the Mayor of Paris in the reign of Louis-Philip, and married a lady of high rank, a niece of a Swedish Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He lectured at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate Street, in 1861, when the deaf and dumb of London met there. The audience were captivated by his graphic signs as he told them the life-story of a French orphan boy. Monsieur de Geer was for some years a patron of the English National Deaf and Dumb Temperance Society.

Mr. John Buist.

Mr. John Buist, who died at Edinburgh, at the age of forty-two, was a clerk in the General Register Office in 1845. He was deaf and dumb, and a son of Captain Buist, who fell in the Peninsular War. He lost his hearing at an early age through the effects of damp when bathing. It was he who first suggested the formation of the Edinburgh Mission to the Adult Deaf, of which he was secretary and auditor for some time before his death.

Mr. Robert Burns.

In 1822 there passed away at Hamilton, Robert Burns, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born a deaf-mute, at Westport, Lanarkshire. He was the fourth pupil of Thomas Braidwood, and remembered the visit of Dr. Samuel Johnson to his school at Edinburgh in 1773. Dr. Johnson patted his head and told him he was a good boy, whilst Mr. Boswell was there taking notes. Mr. Burns left £100 to the Edinburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. John Philip Wood.

Mr. John Philip Wood was auditor of the Excise Office, Edinburgh. He died in 1838, at the age of seventy-eight years. He

was deaf and dumb. The Honourable Barons of the Court of Exchequer signified their approbation of Mr. Wood's conduct when he opposed the grant to the Commissioners of the Excise Office towards the payment of their private expenses being made out of the public purse. Mr. Wood obtained his situation through the influence of Lord Newton, Judge of the Court of Sessions. He was a fellow-pupil of Lord Seaforth's under Thomas Braidwood, together with the following, who were all deaf and dumb : a son of Sir Alexander Keith ; Mr. Robert Burns ; Mr. Andrew Hay, a lineal descendant of the Earls of Errol ; Miss Graham, of Airth Castle ; Miss Burnet, of Linton, afterwards Mrs. Craigie ; a son of Sir John Heathcote ; and Mr. Richard Edensor.

Mr. Wood could lip-read well. He was born at Cramond, near Edinburgh, and wrote an account of the parish. The above facts were written by a gentleman from Highgate, London, in 1801.

In 1791 Mr. Wood published an account of John Law, son of an advocate at Edinburgh, born deaf and dumb in 1688, describing his famous financial projects. Mr. Wood's work is mentioned in the following periodicals : the *New Annual Register* for 1801, the *Critical Review* for April, 1792, and October, 1794, and the *Analytical Review* for January, 1792. He published an excellent edition of Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* in ten volumes, and was a joint secretary of the Edinburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1810. Mr. Wood's natural gifts were not of an extraordinary character, but by the help of relatives and by his own industry he "made good."

Mr. Charles James Fox.

Mr. Charles James Fox, the great statesman and orator, had a deaf and dumb son, who died at the age of fifteen. One day, at Hackney, the two were dining at a Mr. Stone's house, where there were also present Sheridan, Madame de Genlis, and Talleyrand, Napoleon's Minister. Fox devoted nearly all his attention to his son, with whom he conversed by means of the manual alphabet, upon which Talleyrand remarked how strange it was to dine with the first orator in Europe and only see him talk on his fingers !

Mr. James King.

On April 10th, 1839, there died, at the age of eighteen, at Methlick, an ex-pupil of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Aberdeen, named James King. He was a very thoughtful

and studious youth, and hoped to become a teacher of the deaf and dumb ; but this was not to be, as he succumbed to pulmonary consumption. He studied the histories of Greece and Rome, and latterly directed his mind to the divine things with which he was so soon to make a nearer and more intimate acquaintance,

Deaf-Mutes at a Deer Stalk.

Lady Murray writes : " How comparatively few people know of the glories of our Scottish moorlands. There is a sense of space and freedom in the mental atmosphere, and a marvellous freshness in the physical, washed clean by the snows and rains and winds, which makes everything leap into life."



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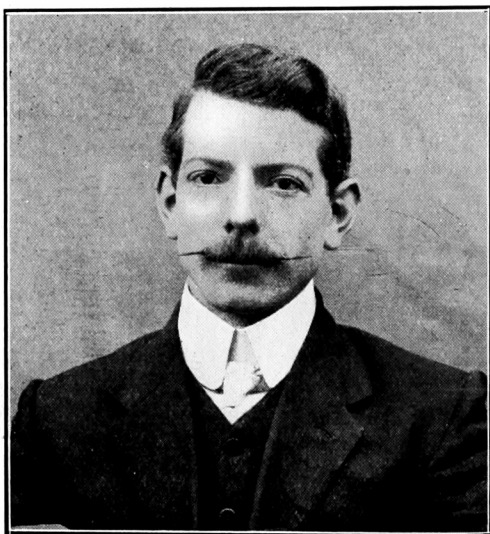
["Country Life"]

Two foreign deaf gentlemen who were entertained by a certain noble lord, speak of their pleasant but very fatiguing experience at a deer stalk, and say : " The programme included breakfast before it was light, a long, weary tramp wet through to the skin, and dead tired before we ever saw a stag. It was, however, quite a new experience, but, in most respects, we should not care for a renewal. One thing we can readily believe, that without a stalker to guide you, who really knows the ground intimately, no deaf man would ever see a stag. These animals seem too cute for most men, and even experienced stalkers told us that there is always something to be learned."

Mr. Thomas N. Crellin.

The Wigan Deaf Society was left without a Superintendent some time ago, and for a time the services on Sundays were kept going by the local deaf members. The committee approached Mr. Crellin, asking him to go over from Liverpool on Sundays to undertake this work. Their offer was accepted by him, and for some time he has been over there every week, and has conducted the services with great acceptance.

Mr. Crellin has had considerable experience of Sunday work for the deaf. For many years he has voluntarily done a good



MR. THOMAS N. CRELLIN.

deal as lay helper and as Bible Class teacher. On the social side also he has identified himself with all that has been going on in the Liverpool district.

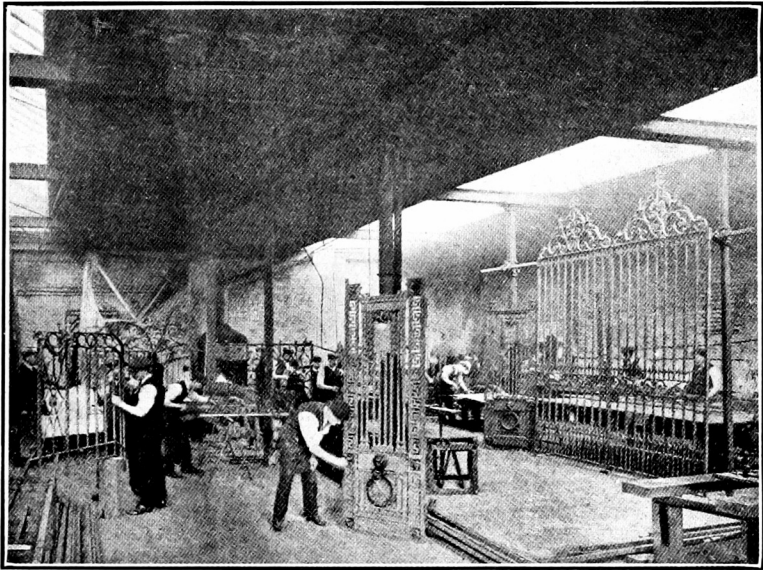
A native of Liverpool, Mr. Crellin became deaf at the age of six years. From then till ten years old he was an invalid, unable to attend any school. He never lost the use of speech, and until he went to Oxford Street School, at twelve years of age, he depended almost entirely upon speech and lip-reading as a means of communication. He was apprenticed to a coach-painter, a trade in which he has done well. Immediately on leaving school he joined the Evening School, and for four years was a regular and assiduous pupil under Mr. Illingworth. To this Mr. Crellin

attributes his advance in language and knowledge, by means of which, from that time onward, he has been able to devote all his spare time and energies to his fellow-deaf.

Deaf Workers in Wrought Iron.

There are a good number of *deaf* men engaged in the various stages of production of richly wrought-iron gates and elaborate bronze work, and their allied connections of modelling, casting, chasing, and smith's work in the various stages of progress.

The large gates in the immediate foreground were made for



Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, for the Right Honourable the Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Scores of deaf men have in competition won prizes for the best designs for wrought-iron gates, not only for gentlemen's mansions but for the interiors of churches and libraries. The late Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone very highly commended more than one deaf-mute's designs.

Helen Keller and Beautiful Thoughts.

Helen Keller, the wonderful deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who has been taught so much, despite her triple affliction, took up the study of French, and has a good knowledge of the language. In a letter to a friend she wrote : " I am always delighted when

anyone writes me a beautiful thought which I can treasure in my memory for ever. It is because my books are so full of the riches of which Mr. Ruskin speaks that I love them so dearly. I did not realize, until I began to write the sketch of my life, what precious companions books have been to me, and how blessed even my life has been ; and now I am happier than ever because I do realize the happiness that has come to me." Let us all treasure beautiful thoughts.

A Deaf-Mute's Farm in Ireland.

Ireland, during the past few years, has been very much to the fore, and is likely to be even more so in the near future. We sincerely hope that all will be for Ireland's good, and especially for her deaf population.

A deaf friend says : " I was very pleased with what I saw of some of the deaf of both sexes, especially in Belfast and Dublin ;



but in the country districts I found cases which were pitiable in the extreme, of deaf-mutes willing to work, but such was unobtainable.

" One very deaf man and his deaf-mute son were working a small farm, and this was considered quite luxurious for the district ; but with the utmost industry it would be very hard indeed to eke out a living from the poor land."

Mr. J. B. Foster.

Mr. Foster was born at Edinburgh in 1863, and lost his hearing at the age of eleven months through shock. At the age of eight he commenced his education on the oral method at Mr. Van Asch's private school, first at New Barnet and afterwards in London. Later on he attended Langside Academy, Glasgow, for three years, and learnt much in the way of journal knowledge, and was able to gain a few prizes.

He was subsequently apprenticed as a lithographic draughtsman, and worked at the trade for fourteen years.

Nearly all the time he was working at his trade he assisted Mr. Henderson as a lay helper in mission work among the deaf of Glasgow, taking services, lectures, etc.



MR. J. B. FOSTER.

In 1892 he was appointed assistant to the late Mr. James Muir, of Blackburn, having special charge of Preston and North Lancashire. In 1894 he was appointed to the post of Missioner in the diocese of Carlisle. Here he remained for nine years, when he resigned his position, partly on account of his wife's illness.

A year after the death of his wife he left Carlisle, and succeeded the late Mr. A. M. Cuttell as Missioner at Leicester, and there remained for eight years. Subsequently he was appointed to the post of Diocesan Missioner at Oxford, in succession to the Rev. A. M. Payne. Mr. Foster has now been at Oxford for nearly five years, and has charge of the whole diocese, comprising the counties of Oxon, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. He holds services Sundays and weekdays at Oxford, Reading, Slough,

High Wycombe, Banbury, and Linslade, and has about four hundred deaf-mutes under his care.

One who knows him well writes : " Mr. Foster has due regard for his position ; he is a man of great integrity of character ; he is polite, kind and forbearing to all, whether deaf or hearing."

Such a man, with such a consideration for the feelings of others, is bound to exert an influence for good and to secure their love and respect.

The Deaf in the Seventeenth Century.

The following appears in the preface written by Professor Henry Morley to the *Natural History of Selborne*, by the Rev. Gilbert White, vol. i., in Cassell's National Library : " Gilbert had his school training at Basingstoke, from Thomas Warton, the father of the poet of that name, who was born at Basingstoke in 1728, six years younger than his brother Joseph, who was born at Dunsford, in Surrey. Thomas Warton, their father, was the youngest of three sons of a Rector of Breamore in the New Forest, and the only son of the three who was not deaf and dumb." In other words, the two elder brothers of Gilbert White's school-master were deaf and dumb.

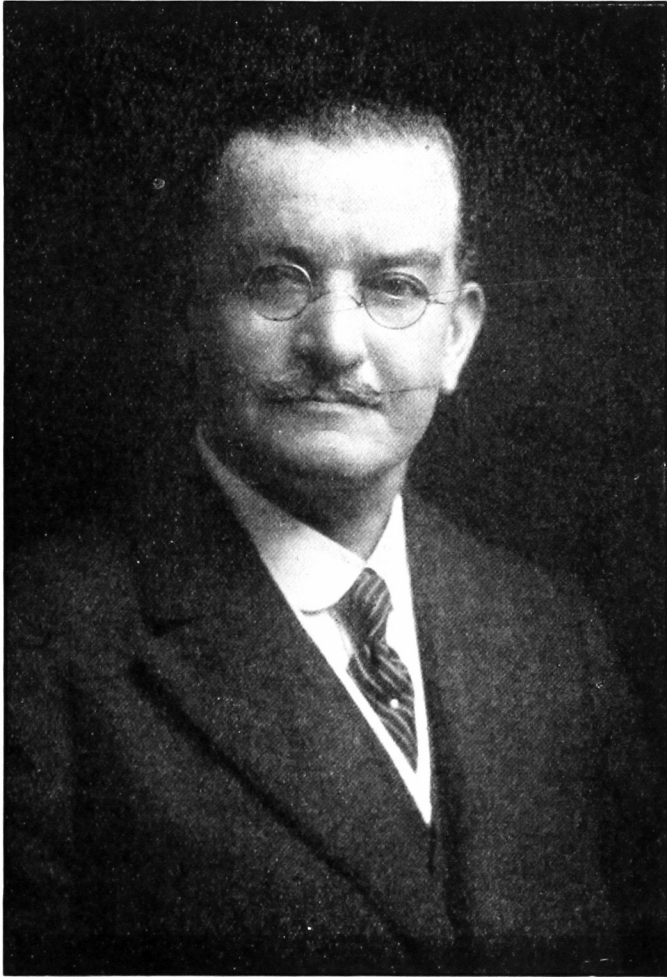
In a letter dated Selborne, September 13th, 1774, White wrote : " Frequent returns of *deafness* incommode me sadly and half disqualify me for a naturalist ; for when those fits are upon me I lose all the pleasing notices and little intimations arising from rural sounds ; and May is to me as silent and mute with respect to the notes of birds, etc., as August. My eyesight is, thank God, quick and good, but with respect to the other sense, I am, at times, disabled ; and wisdom at one entrance, the ear, is quite shut out."

Another Deaf Lawyer.

At Columbus, Ohio, an almost unprecedented sight was witnessed in the Supreme Court. It was an attorney arguing a case who could *not hear a sound*. N. B. Lutes, of Tiffin, was the gentleman in question, and he spoke for an hour in the case against the Tiffin National Bank. Mrs. Lutes, wife of the attorney, was present, and translated the speech of the opposing attorney by lip-signs. She uttered no sound, but what she said was perfectly understood by her husband. When the opposing attorney made some statement that was not correct, Mr. Lutes interposed his objection almost as soon as a person could with perfect hearing facilities.—*Erie Reporter*.

Another Deaf Employer.

Mr. A. J. Wilson was not born deaf, but he became stone-deaf in early boyhood. He is a large employer, and is very popular with both the hearing and the deaf; indeed, it would be difficult to say for which party he has done the more useful work.

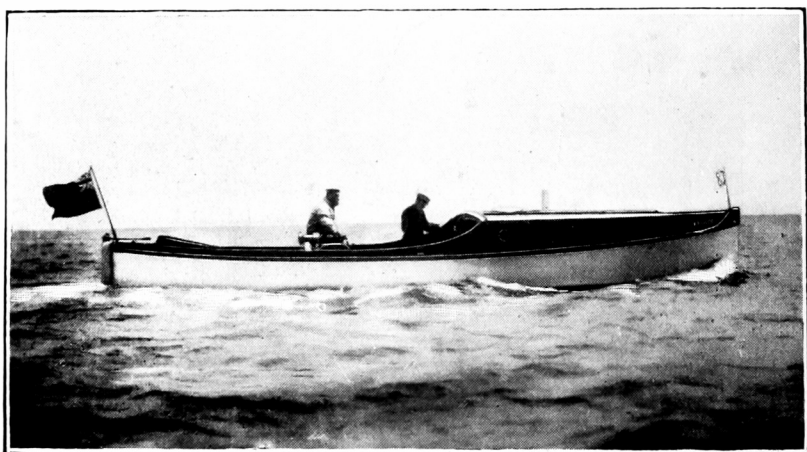


MR. A. J. WILSON.

He is the head of a large advertising and printing firm in London—established by himself—which enjoys the confidence and support of many of the leading business houses throughout the country.

Mr. Wilson has never allowed his deafness to stand in his way, either in his business, in his social engagements, or in his very successful efforts to help in the uplifting of deaf-mutes. He has always taken a very active interest not only in deaf children, but also in the Adult Missions to the Deaf. He has been elected President for life of the very successful National Deaf Club, London, and he founded and is still President of the Midland Counties Institutes for the Deaf, with headquarters at Coventry, which is expected to develop widely after the end of the war.

Mr. Wilson has always been a good sportsman, and is equally at home as a cyclist, on a motor bike, in driving a motor-car,



THE "SPLASH" RACING AT LOWESTOFT.

sailing a yacht or a motor-boat ; he has won upwards of a hundred prizes in these sports.

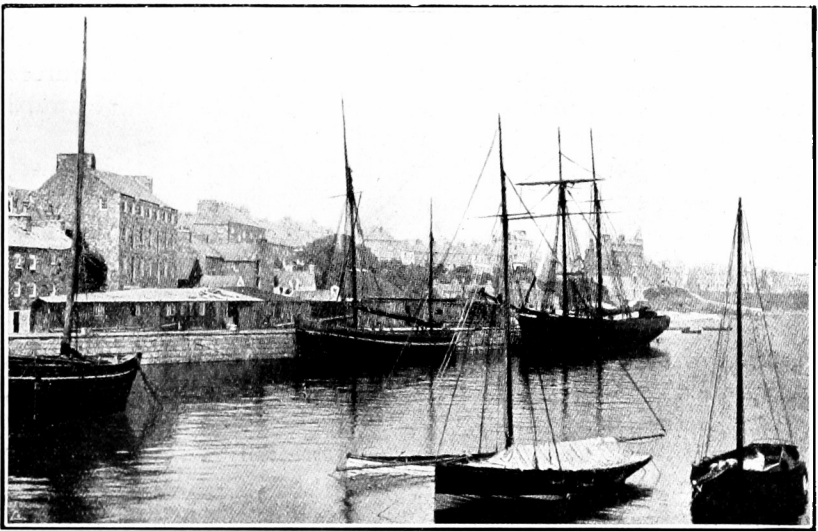
He was always a keen organiser. Among other clubs, he founded the celebrated North Road Cycling Club—still the leading road club of the world—and also the Cyclists' Road Record Association, of which he is still President after twenty-six years ; probably the only instance on record of a deaf man controlling associations of hearing people.

Early in the war he was appointed Honorary Secretary for Hospital Arrangements, London Volunteer Rifles, and given a commission as platoon commander.

His latest achievement is to establish the Sir Frederick Milner Hostels for Deafened Soldiers, of which he was elected chairman.

By the way, when the great war broke out, the Admiralty borrowed Mr. Wilson's motor-boat *Splash*, with the crew. The *Splash* was fired upon thrice whilst trying to enter Southampton Water, and one of the shells came to within a boat's length of it.

Not caring to risk the boat being sunk, Goodwin (Mr. Wilson's engineer) turned out to open sea again, eventually entering Poole Harbour. The next day the boat was brought round again, but was arrested at Sandown, I.O.W., and the crew detained



THE "SPLASH" ENTERING POOLE HARBOUR.

twenty hours, after which a permit was given to proceed to Southampton.

Mr. Wilson was the founder, and is at present the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary for the Cycle and Motor Trades Benevolent Fund, for which he raised an invested account of £10,000, and ultimately increased this sum to over £30,000.

He is popular in the best sense of the word, not only with his deaf and hearing friends, but also with his employees. Of the many deaf men in business for themselves, we know of none of whom it could more truthfully be said: He is a thorough all-round business man, who believes in just dealings with all with whom he comes in contact, and wishes to give a helping hand to the hearing and the deaf who have fallen by the way.

Mr. Wilson married a hearing lady, in whom he has found a happy helpmate, and who is ever ready to join in his many schemes for the betterment of his less fortunate fellow-creatures.

Here, in Mr. Wilson, we have another example of what a man can do in spite of his deafness, and which should encourage young people suffering from this affliction to look upward and, in face of all difficulties, make up their minds to succeed in the battle of life.

Deaf Children as Competitors.

At the Midland Counties Industrial Exhibition, 1893, deaf children in the Derby Institution gained treble the number of awards to those of any other school competing. The Jurors awarded the Institution a Gold Medal, being the highest award for Educational and Industrial exhibits.

At the Burton Industrial Exhibition, 1898, some of the highest awards were secured by the pupils.

Forty-two first and second awards came to the children at the Temperance Societies Exhibition in the Royal Drill Hall, Derby, in 1900.

In the All-England Knitting Competition, one of the girls secured first award for the best hand-knitted pair of gentlemen's knickerbocker stockings.

One of the boys won the Silver Medal for the best design for a China Plate, given by the Derby Corporation, at the Art Gallery Exhibition.

Another of the pupils, a girl, won the Silver Medal at Winter's Art Exhibition, Derby, given for the best painting on opal.

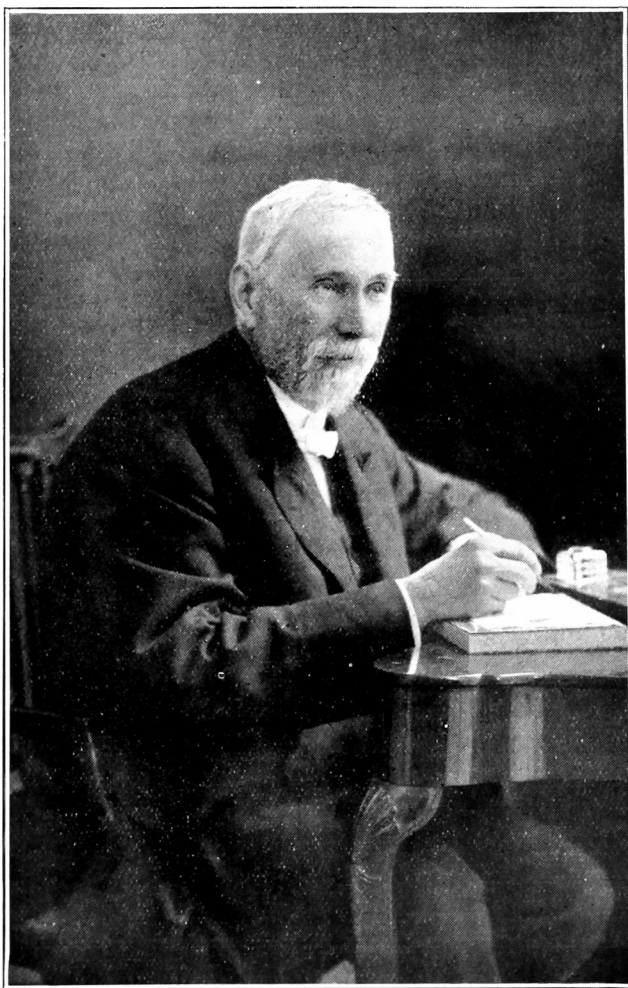
A Deaf-Mute Medallist.

In 1786 there died at the early age of twenty-two, John Goodricke, of York. He resided in a house in Lendal, a fashionable part of the city, opposite to what is now the Judges' Lodgings.

Goodricke was *born deaf and dumb*, but, in spite of this, he made such good use of his time that his name has come down to fame as the discoverer of the periodical recurrence of brightness and obscuration of the star Algol in the constellation Perseus, the "demon star" of the Arabs. He was a grandson of Sir John Goodricke, of Ribston Hall (Ribston apples derive their name from this seat), near Knaresborough. Goodricke was awarded the Copley Medal for his work.

The Dublin Mission.

This Mission must be one of the earliest ever established, for it dates back to 1826, when Mr. William Overend held Bible classes for the instruction of the deaf-mutes.



MR. MAURICE FITZ-GERALD HEWSON.

Mr. Maurice Fitz-Gerald Hewson, the present missionary, was for many years a pupil of Mr. Overend's. At his death, which occurred in 1867, Mr. Hewson, who was born deaf, continued

the good work, with which he has now been associated for the long period of fifty years.

Mr. Hewson has been a familiar figure at most of the conferences of mission workers. He has borne living testimony to the value of his religion, and has been very successful in winning the deaf for his Master. Always of a very bright and cheery disposition, even under the most depressing circumstances, he has lived up to his motto: "Pray more and worry less."

Mr. Hewson is one of those men of whom, alas, we have too few, who seem to disperse sadness and gloom, pain and distress, and to put in their place what is bright and delightful, dispersing the shadows and letting in the sunlight of Heaven.

His greatest aim in life has been to give joy to the deaf, and to lead them to all that is good and noble by encouraging them to follow in the footsteps of the Good Shepherd.

A Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Woman on the War.

In a letter to Dr. J. Kerr Love, Miss Helen Keller refers as follows to the great world tragedy now in process: "I was comforted by your assurance that a large number of those who come back from the battlefields recover their hearing. I have not felt so discouraged or come so near losing my faith in humanity as I do at present. It seems as if everything good, beautiful and sacred would be swept away in this horrible maelstrom of war. My heart is constantly wrung by the accounts I read of myriads of useful men who are maimed, blinded, or crazed—and nobody any better off for all the misery of a breaking world. But I keep on hoping that we shall soon see the end of the war, and I believe that men will come out of the struggle with new ideas, nobler sentiments. They will come back knowing that the 'me and mine' theory is a failure, that a truly civilized society can never exist until every man and woman works for the common good, and sets it above his or her own desires. Then they shall wipe the dust and blood from their eyes and behold in each other, not enemies or destroyers, but brothers, co-workers in the upbuilding of a better society. The shadow of man-wrought death, the ignorance, the cruelty, the slavery of the past shall at last be converted into the glory of life, light, love, and liberty for all."

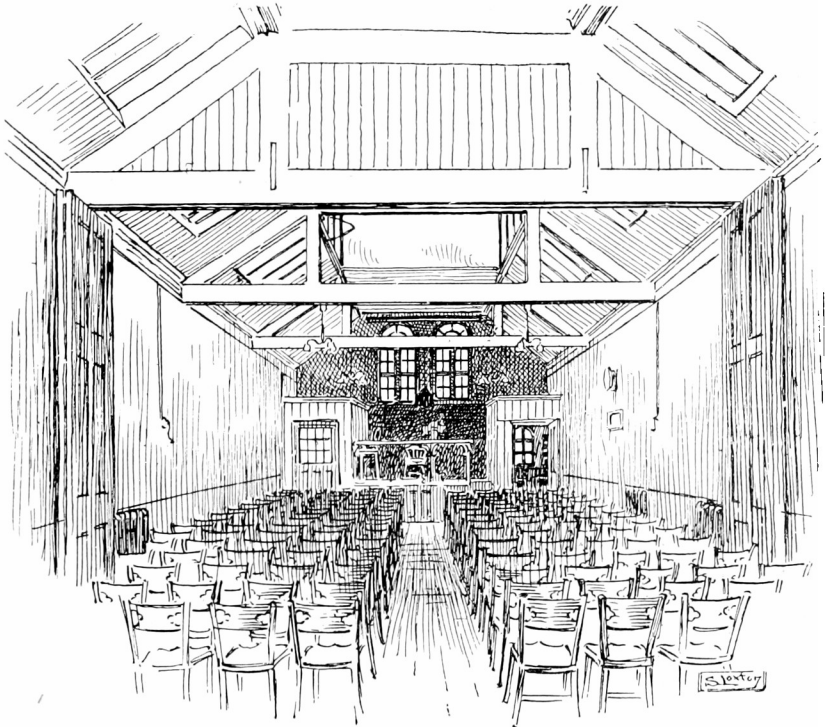
The Bristol Mission.

The Christian Mission for the adult deaf of Bristol was first brought forward and discussed in 1876, but it was not until 1884

that the Mission was really formed. Even then for some twenty-seven years there was no meeting-place, other than a lecture room rented from the Y.M.C.A.

Some five years ago a house was purchased and on the vacant land at the back a suitable hall has been erected, the whole of which is happily free from debt.

There are about 200 adult deaf in Bristol and immediate district. We are told that evening continuation classes are held for eight



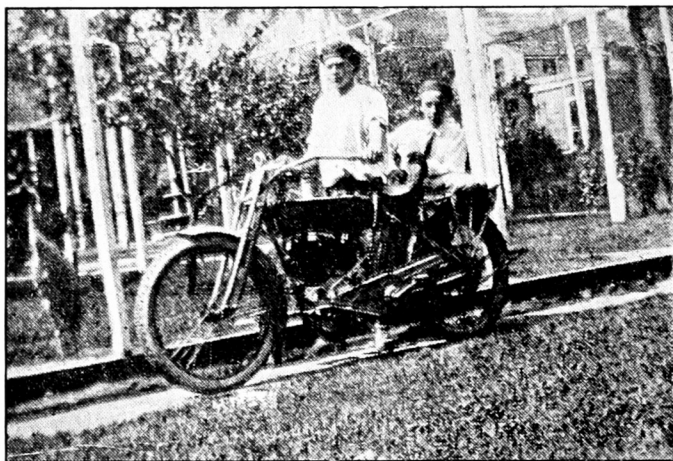
INTERIOR OF MISSION HALL.

months in the year, and that the adults wisely avail themselves of the opportunity given to improve their minds in the various subjects taught.

A deaf friend writes of the leader : " Our Missionary is a very earnest man." The secret of the great success which has attended the Bristol Mission, then, is the fact that its leader has been " very earnest " in his Christian work among his deaf flock, and hence it has, by God's blessing, been so useful in the spiritual upbuilding of its members.

The Deaf and Sport.

The deaf are quite as keenly interested in all kinds of sport as the hearing, and a good few have made their mark in this as



in other directions. This picture shows Mr. Frank Penrose, of Newmarket, a noted motorist, with his hearing wife.



The above illustration is that of Mr. Penrose's sister Sadie, who is also a deaf-mute.

Miss Eva Rowles.

Born deaf at Gloucester, Eva was sent to Derby for her training nearly twenty years ago. On leaving the Institution in 1907, she obtained a situation in a collar and cuff factory, where she has done very well indeed.

One of her friends writes: "Eva is doing well; she is a careful, hard-working girl, and is easily able to earn her own living. She has plenty of work, and has the sense to try and save a bit of money against bad times, which are sure to come



MISS EVA ROWLES.

some day. Eva is a modest, sensible girl, and does credit to the Institution which helped her to become such a useful, respectable, and competent woman."

Eva was always a bright, merry girl, both in and out of school, and ever ready to give a helping hand with the tiny tots, and especially with those who were orphans, and whom she knew had no friends in the world outside the Institution. Her old teachers are glad to know that she continues to live and act in the right spirit, and that the training she received has led her to become so industrious and honourable.

Mr. W. A. Griffiths.

Born in 1842, Mr. Griffiths became deaf at 3½ years, following an attack of brain fever. Leaving school at fifteen, he was apprenticed to brass-chasing in Birmingham.

Finding that the deaf were without a missionary and had little opportunity of social intercourse, Mr. Griffiths began to labour



MR. W. A. GRIFFITHS.

on their behalf as early as 1867, with a view to obtaining special services. It was, however, not till 1870 that regular services were established, and two years later the Birmingham Town Mission appointed Mr. Griffiths as permanent missionary of a special branch for the deaf.

In 1906, when the Town Mission gave up the deaf branch, a separate society, called the "Birmingham and Midland Adult

Deaf and Dumb Association," was formed, with Mr. Griffiths as missionary. In 1917, after fifty years' faithful service, Mr. Griffiths retired, honoured and loved by the deaf of the district in which he had laboured so long. His retirement was the occasion of many expressions of good-will, and he was the recipient of a number of handsome gifts from his deaf and hearing friends. One who knows his work well wrote as follows to the adult deaf of Birmingham when they met to say farewell to Mr. Griffiths: "I hope you will retain in your hearts the good advice and wise counsel of one who has laboured so long and earnestly as Mr. Griffiths has done to promote both your temporal and spiritual welfare, and lead you on to a higher standard of life."

The pioneer and continuous work that has been done in the Birmingham district is itself a tribute to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Griffiths, and with him in his retirement will be the best wishes of many hundreds of deaf to whom he has brought guidance and encouragement.

Mr. A. W. Argent.

The Royal Association and the deaf in South London have lost a great friend and an indefatigable worker through the death of Mr. Argent, who died recently in his seventy-first year. He was buried at Forest Hill, amid many tokens of respect and esteem.

Mr. Argent worked fifty-three years for the firm of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., printers. On the completion of this long term, he wrote: "My advice to all young men is, study your trade and learn to do well."

He served the deaf faithfully as honorary worker in various ways for over forty years. He was an earnest temperance worker, and delivered addresses on this topic to the deaf in all parts of London. His influence for good was very great, and he will be very much missed. Mr. Argent held the licence of a lay-reader for the Diocese of Southwark, granted by the Bishop of Woolwich, who wrote a very kind letter of sympathy to Mrs. Argent on the death of her husband.

Deaf-Mute Shepherds.

High up in the Derbyshire hills, where many thousands of sheep have to be watched and cared for, there have been a number of *deaf-mute* shepherds, who have faithfully served their masters for a long term of years—two for over twenty, one for thirty, and one for over fifty years.

The latter, on his well-earned retirement, received from his master the sum of fifty pounds as a reward for faithful service, not only to himself but to his father before him. In another



instance a farmer left in his will his " silver watch and five pounds to William Atkinson, my deaf-mute friend and faithful shepherd."

In one instance a deaf-mute shepherd was snowed up with a number of half-frozen sheep in his hut on the mountain for several days, and was only just rescued in time to save his life.

The above illustrates one of the snow-drifts which took place

in the Peak recently, and which are so numerous on the Derbyshire hills. A passage had to be cut through to obtain admission to the house, and snow-ploughs had to be used to make a passage on the highways in order that provisions might be sent to numerous families who had been so forcibly interned by the storm.

The Deaf and Dumb in Fiji.

The missionaries report that they know of nothing that is being done for the deaf-mutes of Fiji, but those who have been brought under their notice appear proportionately intelligent



TWO RELICS OF THE PAST IN FIJI.

in comparison with others who have all their faculties. What is wanted here, as in many other places, is a good Christian teacher to educate and train the deaf-mutes.

To-day Fijians are included in the forces of the British Empire, and it is to be hoped that the afflicted especially will benefit under its rule.

A Deaf-Mute Knight.

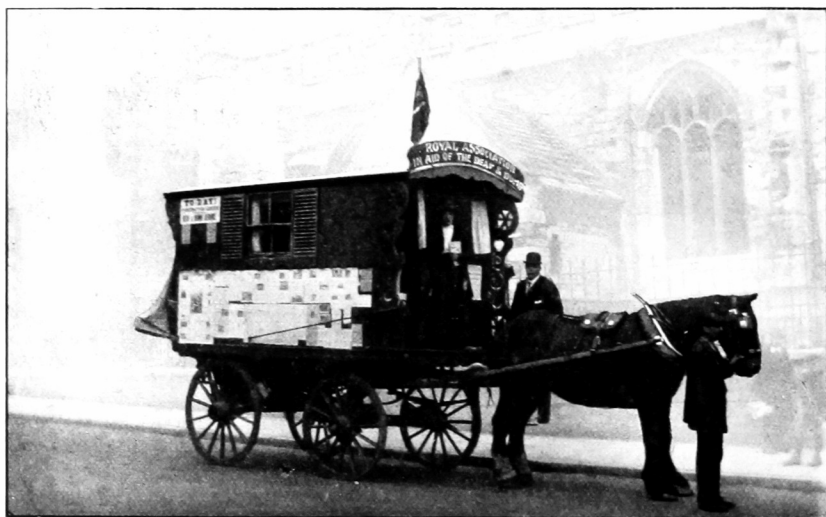
Here is an extract from *Evelyn's Diary*: "There din'd this day at my Lord's, one, Sir John Gandy, a very handsome person, but quite *deaf and dumb*, yet very intelligent by signs, and a very fine painter; he was so civil and well-bred as it was

not possible to discern any imperfection in him. His lady and children were also there, and he was at church in the morning with us."

Caravan Work for the Deaf.

Mr. Selwyn Oxley, who is a licensed lay-reader, devotes much of his time to the welfare of the deaf, lecturing and preaching to or on behalf of them. He originated the plan of touring in a caravan in those counties untouched by existing missions.

Several tours have been made and a large number of deaf people in remote corners have been visited. As a result of one



MR. SELWYN OXLEY AND HIS CARAVAN.

tour, the Salisbury Deaf and Dumb Association was started. Mr. Oxley is Honorary Secretary of the Guild of St. John of Beverley, has assisted in mission work in London, Oxford, Leicester, and in other parts of the country, and offers his services willingly as lantern-lecturer to arouse and maintain interest in the cause of the deaf.

Mr. Oxley is doing a good work, all of which is honorary service, among the isolated deaf in the country districts, and by his lantern lectures to the hearing population he is educating the general public on the needs of the deaf in every part of the world.

The Rev. W. Raper, who is himself very deaf, has also rendered valuable assistance in this very useful missionary enterprise.

A Chinese Institution.

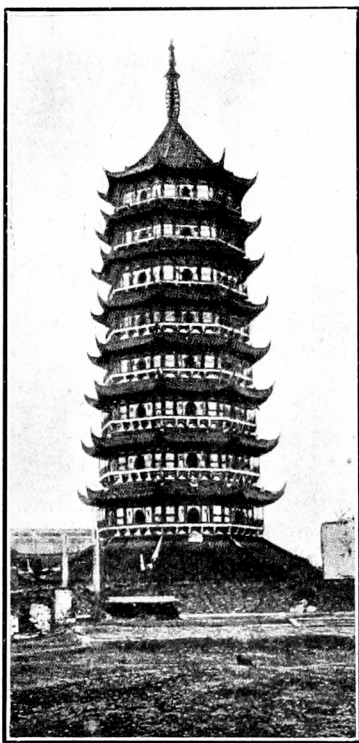
The Chefoo school for the deaf in China consists of about twenty pupils. The school was first started by a Presbyterian missionary, the late Dr. Mills. Mrs. Mills, who has had some experience in an American institution, is the Principal, and is assisted by Li Yuen Kai (a native) and his wife.

Many friends have said the Chinese Government must give some assistance, to which Mrs. Mills says: "Remember that all our humane institutions are the outgrowth of our Christianity. They have never been, and can never be, the outgrowth of heathenism. Think what a vast work lies before the Chinese nation ere they come into step with the great nations of the earth. We must be patient with them if for the present day they do not assist us."

The children are taught on what is known as the "Rochester Method"; in other words, the "finger signs" are so arranged as to be a guide to the proper pronunciation of the spoken word.

In China a boy recently fell into a deep river, and was in imminent danger. A crowd stood by, but no one had the courage to go to the boy's rescue. A *deaf-mute* came up, took in the situation at a glance, sprang into the water, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in bringing the boy to the shore. Previous to this the deaf-mute had been regarded as one cursed by the gods, and as deficient in ordinary human qualities, but after this event it is said that he was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

The estimated number of the deaf and dumb in China is given as 400,000. The custom of destroying all defective children at birth still prevails to some extent; but, in the case of deaf

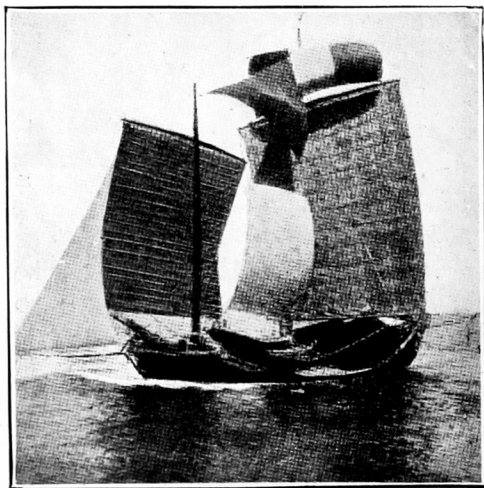


PAGODA AT SOOCHOW.

children, the defect is not apparent in *infancy*, so the child escapes. It may be poorly cared for, but it is not killed. The number



A CHINESE TRAVELLING KITCHEN, ALL COMPLETE WITH ITS COOKING-STOVE, FUEL, WATER-PAIL, AND SOME DRAWERS WHICH CONTAIN PROVISIONS.



A CHINESE JUNK.

rendered deaf by disease is probably greater in China than other lands, owing mainly to the lack of skilled medical or surgical care.

The condition of a deaf-mute in China is one to be pitied. He is regarded as one upon whom the gods have frowned; he is teased and ill-treated by all the boys in his native village; he is sent out to beg or to gather grass and roots for fuel if his parents are poor, and hidden if the family is one of wealth and influence.

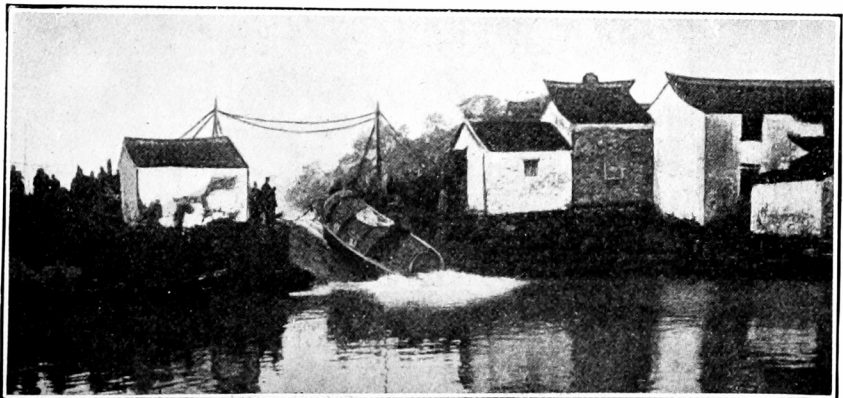
The work in the school-room is all done in the Chinese language, and upon the combined system. Articulation and lip-reading are taught to all the boys, but very much time is taken up in learning to write the complicated

Chinese characters. In order to read an ordinary book one needs to possess a knowledge of between three and four thousand characters!

The aim of the Chefoo school is to fit the boys for life and its responsibilities, and to give them a means of earning a livelihood.



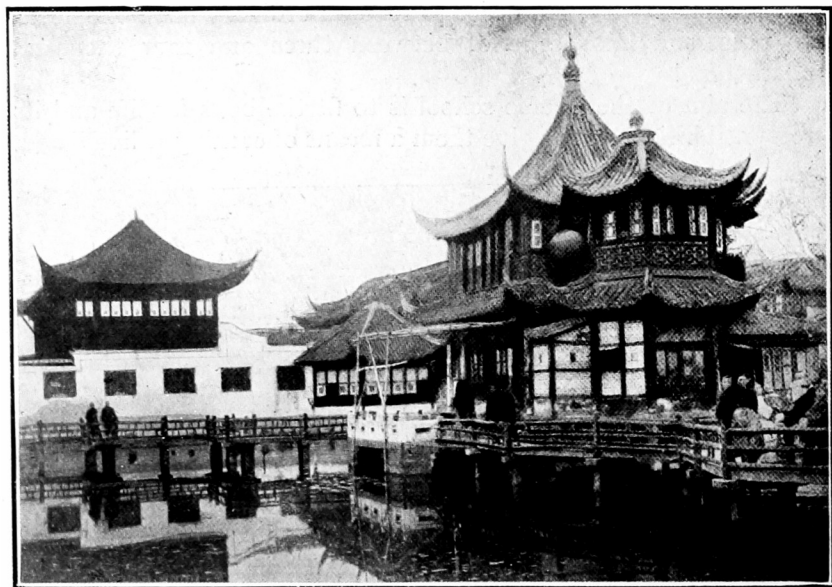
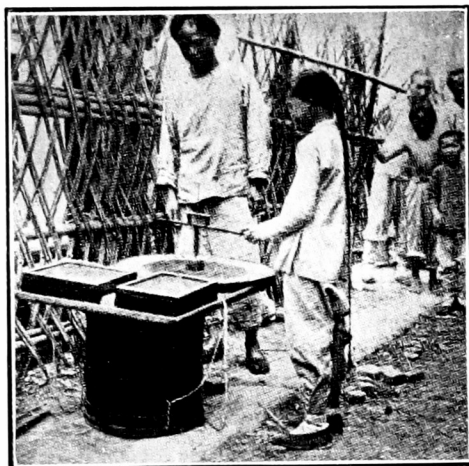
A SHADY PATH.



A CHINESE BOAT SHOOTING THE ROLLERS BETWEEN THE LAKE AND THE CANAL AT NINGPO.

Mrs. Mills also desires to train native teachers for the work. The salary of the Head Master at Chefoo, by the way, is about £12 per annum, out of which he has to board himself !

Helen Keller, the famous deaf, dumb and blind woman, writes



Photo]

ZIGZAG BRIDGE AND TEA-HOUSE.

[*Putnam & Son.*

respecting this school for the deaf-mute children in China : " The little school at Chefoo is a feeble light in a dark land, and it should not be allowed to flicker out ; for in the infinite wisdom and goodness of God many such a tiny flame has become a pillar of fire that has guided a nation to civilization and fellowship."

It is interesting to remember that John Wesley once remarked that the Chinese *language* was invented by the Evil One to keep missionaries out of the Celestial Empire.

A Deaf-Mute Saves Fifty Lives.

A deaf and dumb mason, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, formerly of Dundee, has rescued about fifty-five persons of all ages from drowning. He made his first rescue when only ten years old.



MR. ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

The rescues have been made on rivers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Ferguson is a dock mason, consequently his work is almost continually by the water-side. He has received presents for rescuing lives to the value of over £300, and medals, etc., galore of the Royal Humane Society.

Mr. Arthur Archer.

Looking over some old papers, the writer came across a letter from Arthur dated 1872, since which year he has seen him almost daily. During an intercourse of forty-six years one should get to know one's fellow-man. He possesses qualities of such sterling worth as to leave an indelible impression upon all with whom he comes in contact.

He has, by God's grace, learnt to thoroughly control himself ; he is peaceful, patient, and trustful ; he has always been cautious



MR. ARTHUR ARCHER.

to depart into untried and untrodden paths. He has for many years, with much acceptance, taken part in the mission services for the adult deaf at Derby. His brief addresses are models of wise counsels, and the deaf always know that they have in him a safe friend on whose advice they can rely.

He is one of those whose actions are performed in minor struggles, whose triumphs no eye sees, no renown rewards, and no flourish of trumpets salutes. One of those heroes of the workshop, of silent, patient endurance, long-suffering, forbearing, and full of charity.

The Deaf and Dumb in Sweden.

Some one has written that "the people of Sweden hold their heads a little high." Well, she is a country with a grand romantic past, faithful to her old traditions, and yet to the fore in almost every field of modern exploit and enterprise.

No country gives more attention than Sweden to its children, who, after all, are the making, or the marring, of a nation, and happily here no difference is made between the *deaf* and the hearing. The former are generously provided for, and every deaf child in Sweden is compelled to attend school from the age of seven. They are taught on the combined system, and the following trades are also taught—tailoring, shoemaking,



—STOCKHOLM, THE CAPITAL OF SWEDEN.

and carpentry. The number of deaf and dumb in Sweden is 6,600; the number in [proportion to the population varies considerably, the larger proportion being in the mountainous districts and the lower in the towns, the general average being one deaf-mute to 978 of the population.

There are instances of both deaf-mute men and women in the mountains who own their own goats and sheep, and who eke out a decent living by filling up any spare time in tailoring, especially in the winter. Sweden is the only country in the world where the goat is placed ahead of all other animals. If a boy plagues a goat he can be sent to jail. If the goat enters the yard of a person not his owner, and is hit with a club or stone, the person guilty of the offence is fined. All the people seem to be

workers and working all the time, which reminds one of Abraham Lincoln's words: "God must have loved the common man; He made so many of them."

This is the gospel of Labour—ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men
who work.

This is the rose that He planted here in the thorn-crushed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.



A DEAF FARM LAD.

Mr. Lars Jonson, a *deaf-mute*, carries on a large cabinet-making business at Mellernd, Sweden, and has over 40 men in his employ. He takes an active interest in his deaf fellow-countrymen, and helps them in many ways to lead a useful life.

Another *deaf-mute* in the same district, a Mr. Carlson, is a very successful poultry farmer. He has over 2,000 head of poultry, and has secured 47 chief prizes at various shows for his exhibits.

Sweden is very largely an agricultural country, and a little time ago an Association for opening special schools of agriculture for the *deaf* was formed in the North and South, the reason

for having two schools being that the system of cultivation between the two regions is entirely different. The Queen of



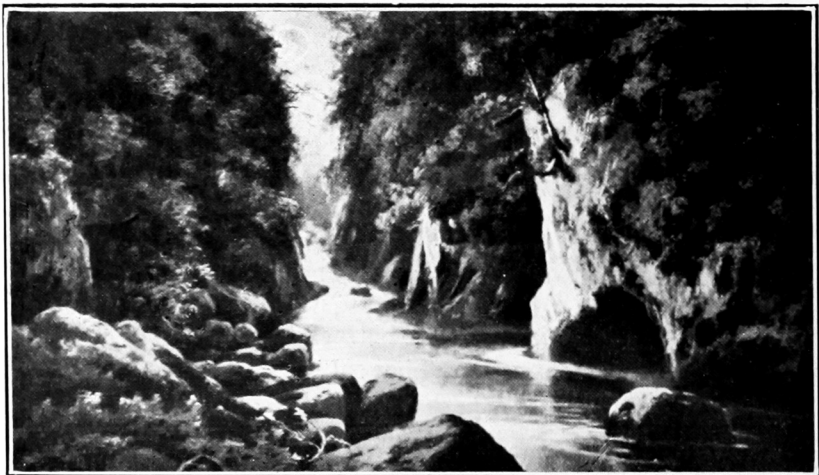
Sweden is taking an interest in this as she does in all matters pertaining to the deaf portion of her subjects.

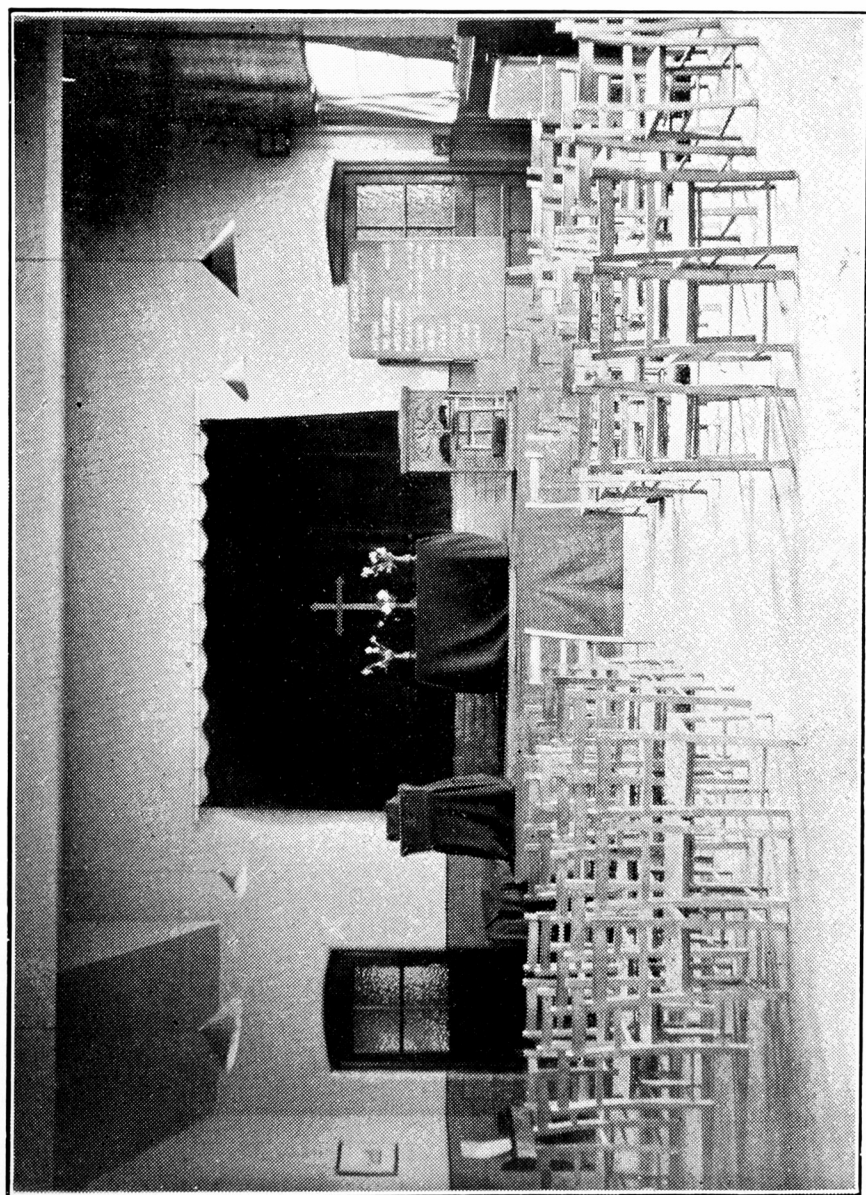
Visitors who go on the farms' will nearly always find one or more deaf employees, and in no country can we find a more healthy lot of men and women than the deaf of Sweden.

Mr. Leslie Edwards and the Leicester Mission.

The present missionary to the deaf in the Leicester district, Mr. Leslie Edwards, is himself stone-deaf, and is a splendid product of the modern school. He was educated at Manchester, and, although deaf, was able a few years after leaving school to join the staff of the Gorleston Institution as an assistant teacher. Since he took over charge of the Leicester Mission he has well displayed his talents of organization, and by his energy has extended the work of the mission into Northamptonshire. Mr. Edwards believes in making full use of the members of his congregation for the purpose of aiding in branch mission work, and he gives to those who show aptitude for the work a course of lectures to enable them to qualify as lay-readers.

He has not made a great stir in the world, but those deaf people by whom he has been surrounded have ever been his first thought. In the circle where God has placed him, he has found plenty to do, praying and striving daily to administer to the welfare of his very widely scattered flock. He has very earnestly proclaimed the Gospel of Christ: the Gospel that is changing the face of the whole civilized world; the Gospel that has brought about the education of the deaf, that has freed the slave, that has built our hospitals and institutions, all of which were unknown to the world before Christ.

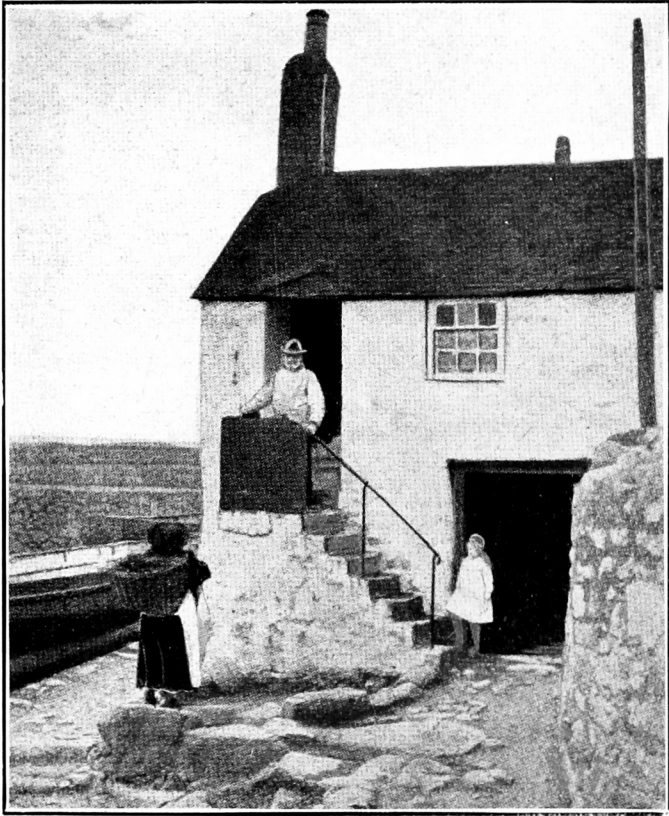




LEICESTER ADULT DEAF INSTITUTE: ARRANGED FOR SUNDAY SERVICE.

Newlyn's Deaf-Mute Fishermen.

All men have their trials and troubles in this world, some more, some less; but it is up to all to choose the good and to avoid the evil, and to undertake no work that would unfit a man to live the life of a Christian.



A CORNER OF NEWLYN HARBOUR.

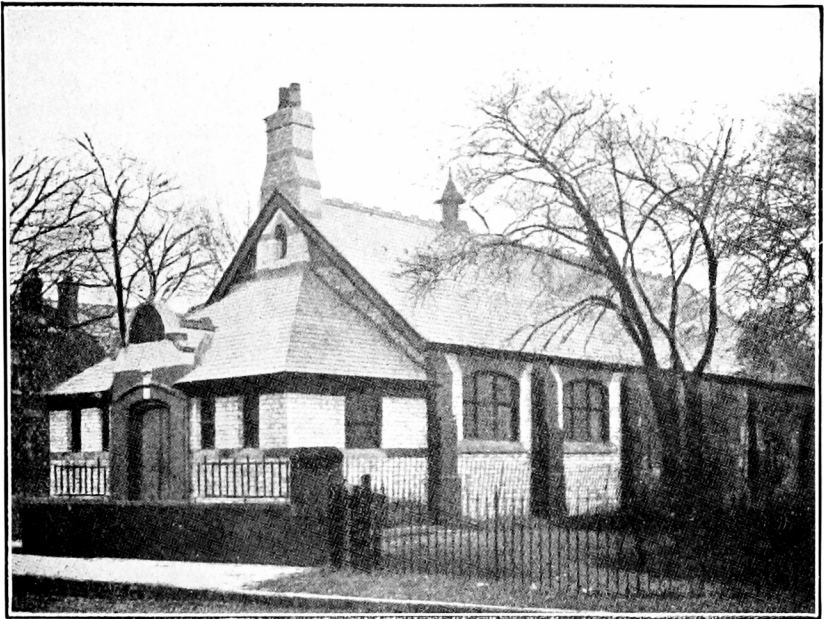
Moses would have been richer, more popular, more easy in his life and surroundings, if he had chosen to remain in the court of Pharaoh; but no, he preferred to do his duty and maintain his godly principles.

Such has been the case with many *deaf-mutes* who have preferred a life of hardship and well-earned bread to an easy but undeserving life.

Some years ago an old deaf man and a young deaf man, brought together by natural sympathy, shared in the toils and risks of obtaining a living from the mighty ocean on the rock-bound coast of Cornwall. They had a very hard life, with many ups and downs, until one day, in a fearful storm, their little boat was smashed to atoms, and the poor fellows sleep in a watery grave.

Both men were thrifty and industrious, and respected by all who knew them.

Chester Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.



MISSION ROOM FOR THE DEAF, CHESTER.

A Deaf Architect.

Mr. J. N. Garside, an Associate Member of the Manchester Society of Architects, is a young gentleman who by his own industry and perseverance has worked his way up to a high professional position. Born in 1888, he attained the age of seven years (school age) within a year of the opening of the Royal Cross School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Preston, and was sent there by his parents in 1895. His father is a prominent tradesman in Macclesfield, where Newman was born, and on his mother's

side he comes from a well-known family of tradesmen in Blackburn. In the course of his school career, the boy, though born deaf, and having no advantages over other pupils, became noted as a careful speaker, a diligent worker at language and arithmetic, and an enthusiast in art subjects and woodwork.

Though having to compete with the semi-deaf and the semi-mute, he worked his way to the head of the school. After leaving school at the age of 16, he applied himself with unremitting



MR. J. NEWMAN GARSIDE.

diligence for a long period of years to qualifying himself as an architect. He travelled daily between Manchester and Macclesfield for eleven years to attend to the duties of his chosen profession, and attended evening classes in art and building construction for nine years of the eleven, passing examinations in these subjects. In 1909 he was elected a student of the Manchester Society of Architects, and two years later was made an Associate Member of the Society. In 1915 he secured a post as architectural draughtsman with the firm of Bradshaw, Hope & Gass, of Bolton, which

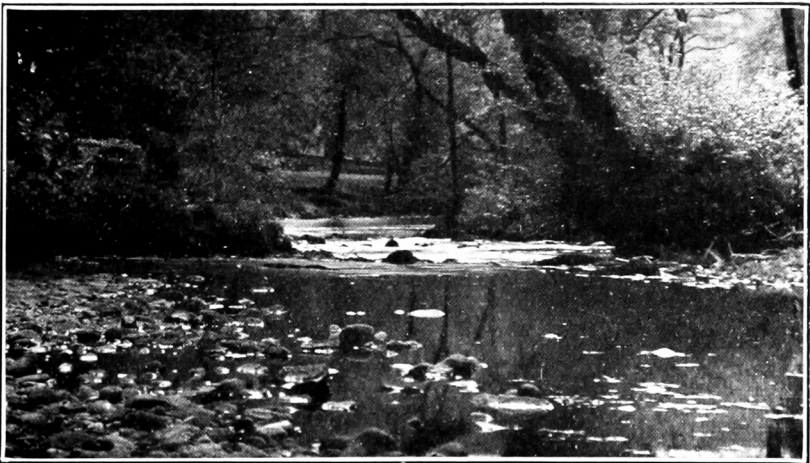
he still holds. The head office of this firm is at Bolton, where Mr. Garside now resides; but the chief work on which they are at present engaged is the rebuilding of the Manchester Exchange. At Bolton, Mr. Garside gives voluntary help to the Institute for the Deaf by taking service occasionally. He is a member of the Deaf Auxiliary Committee, and Honorary Secretary of the War Savings Committee of the Bolton Branch of the B.D.D.A. He is gentlemanly in manners and deportment, and makes good use of speech and lip-reading in his intercourse with the outer world.

The Huddersfield Mission.

It is well known that the Huddersfield and District Mission to the Adult Deaf is doing a very good work under difficult conditions. The missionary, Mr. George A. B. Batley, is the son of poor parents who had a family of eight children to bring up.

The father, a hearing man, married a *deaf-mute* woman, and the point ought to be emphasized that she had a powerful influence over the whole family for good.

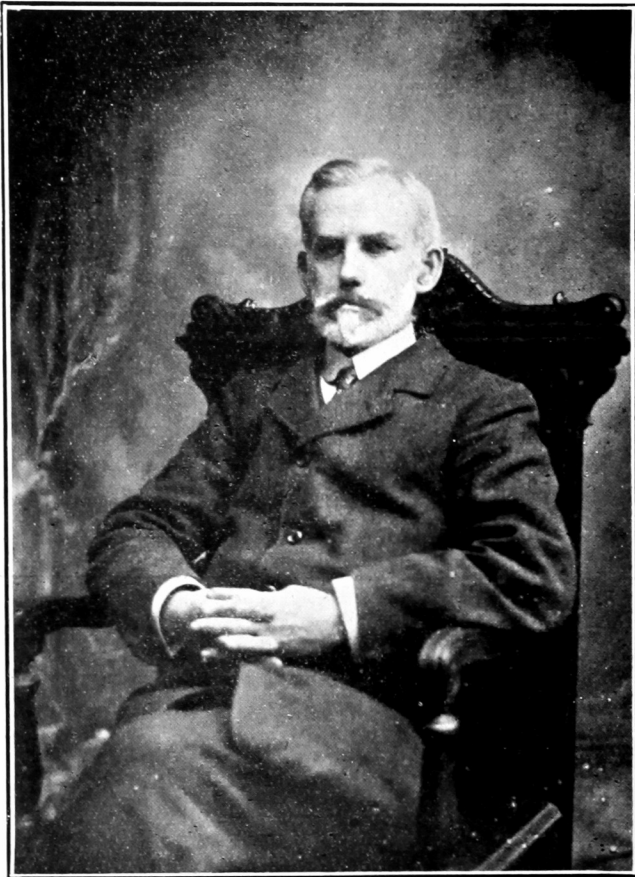
The missionary writes: "All the eight children had their full faculties. My dear mother was *deaf and dumb* from birth. It was her Christian life and progress that made me become a Christian, and led me eventually to take an interest in promoting the spiritual well-being of the deaf. My mother's prayers have been answered, and she would have been very thankful to see the results here indirectly due to her."



Mr. George Beale.

Mr. George Beale, the missioner to the North Staffordshire Deaf and Dumb Society, was born in 1849 at Croxteth Park, and was educated at the Liverpool School under the late Dr. Buxton. He became deaf in early infancy through an attack of scarlet fever.

On leaving school he was trained as a lithographic artist, and later set up in business for himself.



MR. GEORGE BEALE.

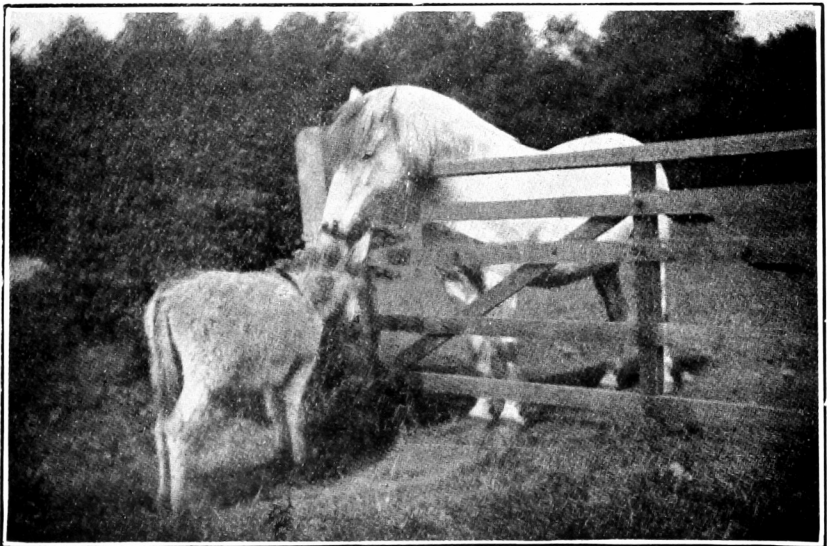
Mr. Beale always took an interest in the social and spiritual life of the deaf community in which he lived, and in 1894 he was appointed to his present position, which he has filled to the satisfaction of his many friends.

On September 8th, 1917, the deaf of the district took the opportunity of the recent opening of their new church and institute to show their appreciation of Mr. Beale's services. He was presented with a framed portrait of himself and a purse of money.

Mr. Beale has given of his best during the past twenty-four years in the cause of those to whom he has devoted his life-work, and has earned the love and gratitude of the members of the large flock which his society ministers to.

Lord Seaforth, a Born Deaf-Mute.

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was invited one day to dine with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guildford entered the room, and the lady, believing him to be Lord Seaforth, began to spell on her fingers quickly. Lord Guildford did the same, and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb, bless me," the man exclaimed, "I thought *you* were dumb!"



DO ANIMALS TALK?

London Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.

It is said that there are 2,000 deaf people in London. The mission for them commenced in a very humble way in 1840, when a few of the deaf used to meet together in a coffee-house.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, LONDON.

Mr. Crouch, a hearing gentleman, who had three deaf children, was keenly interested in the welfare of the deaf as a class, and he succeeded in persuading others also to take an interest.

Mr. Matthew Burns, a deaf man, also became a very active worker in the cause. In 1855 an intimate friend of the writer, the late Mr. Samuel Smith, became the missionary, and was

ultimately ordained, thus becoming the first clergyman in this country whose whole services were to be given to the cause of the deaf.

The late Lord Ebury, himself deaf, took an active interest in the cause, and excited the interest of the Duke of Westminster, who at once presented a splendid site for a church in Oxford Street.

In 1870 the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone, and in 1873 the church was opened by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, several members of the Royal Family being in the congregation.

Among many others who have worked strenuously for St. Saviour's are the Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, whose parents were both deaf, and the Rev. W. Raper, who is himself very deaf. The interior of the church is noble and impressive in its height and proportions, and is well lighted and ventilated. On the wall, to the right of the altar, is a fine painting of "Christ Healing the Deaf-Mute," by Mr. Thomas Davidson, the deaf-mute artist. There are also a number of good paintings by various deaf men.

Not only are regular Sunday services held, but classes of all kinds are held during the week, both at St. Saviour's and in various other centres of London.

Mr. William Archer.

Mr. William Archer, missionary of the Halifax Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, was born deaf some forty-five years ago. Both his parents were deaf and dumb. He was educated at Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, where he made good progress, being taught on the manual system.

Mr. Archer commenced to take an interest in mission work while living at Preston, where he was a lay-helper for some seven years in the mission of that district. Later, on his removal to Bradford, he continued for nearly two years to devote his spare time to the interests and needs of his fellow-deaf.

In November, 1901, Mr. Archer was selected as missionary for the Halifax Association, which he has faithfully served for some sixteen years.

As in so many cases of deaf missionaries, Mr. Archer admits a debt of gratitude to his wife, a hearing lady, who freely gives of her time and strength to assist him in his work.

Those who are acquainted with the good work of Mr. Archer speak well of his energy and perseverance; and, instead of considering himself an unfortunate member of society, he is

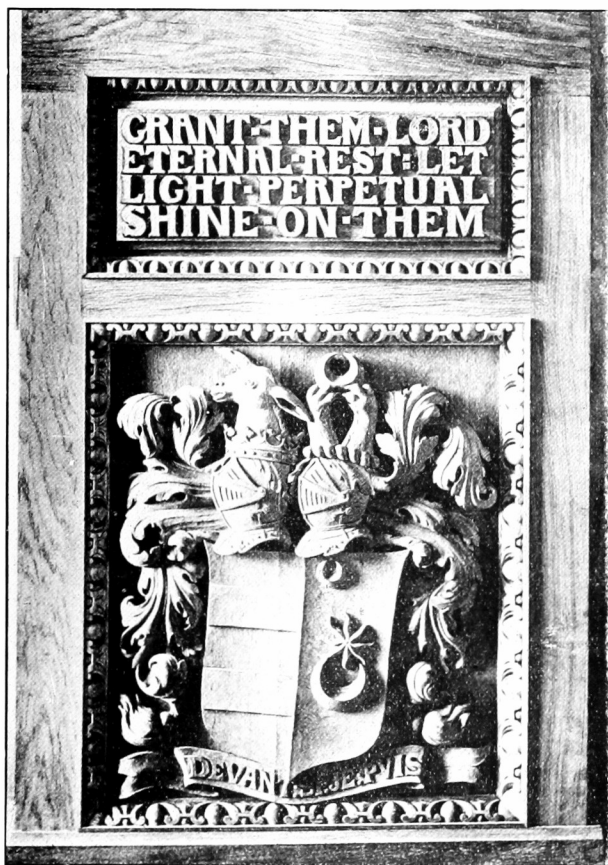


MR. WILLIAM ARCHER.

proud of his deaf parentage. His handicaps have been great, but by courage and by aiming high he has successfully overcome them in a manner which reveals the innate unselfishness and kindliness of his nature, and he is ever ready and willing to be of service to others.

Oak Carving by Mr. Sam Beswick.

Born deaf, Mr. Sam Beswick lives on a farm at Knutsford. He is not one of those men you call "bright and smart," but he is living a simple, manly life, thinking his own thoughts, paying his own way, and doing his own work honestly and well.



THE ABOVE IS A SPECIMEN OF OAK CARVING BY MR. SAM BESWICK.

Mr. Beswick is noted for his ability as a wood-carver, and specimens of his work are to be found in all parts of the country. Perhaps his chief work was at Littlemore Parish Church, Oxfordshire, referred to elsewhere in this volume, where he helped to carve a very handsome screen in memory of Cardinal Newman, a former vicar.

Mr. Hiram Blount.

Mr. Blount was born at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, but three years later removed with his parents to Nottingham. At the age



MR. HIRAM BLOUNT.

of five, a fall on his chin caused concussion of the brain, which entirely deprived him of his hearing. He was educated on the oral system at Ramsgate, under Dr. Richard Elliott.

A quick boy, he soon became head of the school, carrying

off nearly all the higher prizes. Being very studious, after leaving school he became a great reader.

Eventually he was apprenticed to a tailor, and in 1890 started business on his own account, and did well for seven years. During the whole of this time he was interested in the Nottingham Adults' Deaf Mission, and for six years was the treasurer. In his nineteenth year he preached his first sermon. For the period of four years he regularly assisted Mr. Greaves, the superintendent, in the conduct of his mission, and upon Mr. Greaves' resignation in 1894 became superintendent in his stead.

In 1899 Mr. Blount gave up his business career in Nottingham in order to accept an invitation to become missionary to the deaf of Plymouth. On leaving Nottingham, he took away with him many tokens of the gratitude and esteem in which he was held by his deaf brethren. At Plymouth he has had a very good influence over the deaf, which happily continues after so many years of laborious work.

Mr. Blount conducts free language classes during the week, as well as Sunday services. He has extended his work in Cornwall as far as Penzance, holding meetings at Truro, St. Austell, Camborne, etc., every month, as well as visiting village to village on his cycle.

In 1916 he cycled over 1,000 miles on this duty, and in 1917 nearly 2,000 miles. Mr. Blount was recently presented with a gold-mounted fountain pen, and Mrs. Blount with a gold bracelet, in appreciation of twenty years of faithful service at Plymouth.

Mr. Blount is a deep student of the Word of God. He has designed a large chart of "Dispensational Ages," which is well known in the West Country. He has taught himself New Testament Greek, gained two shorthand diplomas after only five months' study, and, though only self-taught, obtained the highest possible marks. He has a deep spiritual concern for the souls of the deaf, and is ever ready to preach or explain the Gospel to them everywhere.

Missions to the Adult Deaf,

It will be noticed that allusion is made in these pages to missions to the adult deaf in various parts of the world, and to the good work that is being carried on by them in the shape of language, moral and spiritual teaching.

In these days, when material success is so dazzling, whoever makes a stand for mental and moral advancement, either for deaf or hearing, is surely a benefactor to his race.

Nothing Divine dies ; all good is eternally reproductive ! The good by affinity seek the good, deaf or hearing, just the same. In very many cases the missionary is himself deaf, and in many instances has for years taken up the work as a labour of love, without fee or reward, in order to benefit his fellow-sufferers. We thank God that these Christian men arise to succour and to bless the deaf poor, and that they have been successful in winning souls for the Master, and for His sake are glad to forego the applause of men.

Their walk through life is not strewed with roses. They have always plenty to do ; they have been present at many death-beds, walking hundreds of weary miles, often in the night, to give spiritual consolation to the dying. In some of these cases the success of sainthood has been attained, through earnest devotion, struggle, and faith ; a success of honour, of clean hands and pure hearts, of service to deaf mankind and glory to God.

One of these honorary deaf workers had been asked to go at midnight to a hospital to see another deaf man who was dying. After his visit, he was riding home on his bicycle and had to cross a bridge, when the soldier sentry on duty shouted out " Who goes there ? " No response coming after four requests, the soldier shot at the man, who was hit, and who eventually died from his injuries.

Several other deaf men, and two women, have, in similar cases, received injuries.

Some of these deaf missionaries, both men and women, have shown strong faith in their efforts to build up the spiritual lives of their deaf flocks.

Their intense love and sublime moral and spiritual power have been manifest in all their labours, and the personal magnetism imparted through their visits to the lonely ones in isolated country districts has been known to bring about quite a religious revival in the lives of some of the poor people. In this special sphere of Christian activity there are very large openings for really good workers. If the Gospel is to be preached to every creature, then there is still a great work to be done.

Surely the deaf people need it quite as much as men and women with all their faculties ! The whole teaching of Christ is towards

a recognition of the sacredness that is in all humanity. In pleading for help for these many thousands, let every giver remember



"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

the Master's words: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And He said unto them: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to *every* creature." And how shall they preach except they be sent?

As it is written: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things. And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book."

Closing Note.

Many of the deaf men and women alluded to in the preceding pages of this volume have been friends of the writer, in some cases for well over forty years. Among his visitors at Derby have been some from India, Turkey, France, Canada, Switzerland, the United States, etc. In other instances he has for many years been pleasantly associated by correspondence.

In various countries where little or no interest is shown in the education of the deaf, employers are reluctant to make use of their services. On the other hand, the writer knows of employers in England and America who have five, ten, fifty, and in one instance over two hundred deaf employees.

We know and have seen what education and training can do for the deaf in the production of Statesmen, Artists, Editors, Sculptors, Soldiers, Lawyers, Landowners, Scientists, Engineers, Farmers, Missioners, Nurses, Teachers, Inventors, etc., etc. Then, on the other hand, scattered over India, China, Russia, Japan, etc., we have apparently half a million deaf and dumb children for whom absolutely nothing is yet being done.

The writer will be satisfied if, through the publication of this book, some of the prevailing ignorance as to the attainments and possibilities of the deaf is cleared away. It is not every one who can attain to the highest ranks, but the writer is convinced that, with proper education and training, the deaf can, and do, hold their own in almost every trade and profession. It only remains for those who are more fortunate to see that future generations of the deaf are given such opportunities as will enable them to have not only every opportunity in the way of training, but also every opportunity to enter on equal terms with their fully-sensed competitors into every walk of life which is open to them.

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Snapshots of the Deaf

By W. R. ROE, Ph.D.
— Post Free 5/6. —

Derbyshire Courier.

"An attractive book that should appeal to all who are in any way interested in the welfare of the deaf. It is beautifully illustrated, and the Author writes of what he knows from a long and varied experience."

Christian Advocate.

"A life-long worker for the Deaf, the Author of this well-printed book writes out of the fulness of his own experience and heart. The book is extremely readable and very interesting."

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Derbyshire Times.

"A vivid description of the ameliorating influences which can be brought to bear in aid of those afflicted by deaf-mutism. The Author fully proves that they may be made useful members of society and capable of holding their own in the battle of life."

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"The book deals in a very attractive manner with the training of deaf children, and gives many proofs of their success in after life. Dr. Roe recalls numerous incidents in his life work, some of which are very amusing. The whole production forms very attractive reading."

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"A warm welcome may certainly be predicted for *Snapshots*. It is not only both racy and entertaining, but it is illustrated with a profusion of photographs by Dr. Roe which shows that he has been as enterprising with his camera as with his pen. The illustrations bring home to the reader, as mere letterpress cannot possibly do, the work of training the deaf child into an intelligent citizen."

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"The whole book is written in a most interesting and readable style. Its most striking note is one of deepest earnestness through which there breaks, here and there, a vein of genuine humour, that saving grace which, we believe, has enabled the Author to cheerfully surmount enormous difficulties, and yet to retain his present remarkable freshness and force after nearly fifty years' service to the deaf, long before which most men would have sought ease."

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Nottingham Guardian.

"A well-written, copiously illustrated volume of local and general interest, which will arouse the sympathy of many who have hitherto but little understood those who suffer from total deafness."

Buxton Herald.

"In publishing this book the Author has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the country. It will also do much to popularise the education of the deaf."

Snapshots of the Deaf

By W. R. ROE, Ph.D
— Post Free 5/6. —

His Majesty the King.

"His Majesty the King is pleased to accept the copy of your book, for which I am to thank you."

The Prime Minister.

"The Prime Minister desires me to convey his thanks for the copy of your book *Snapshots*, which you so kindly send him. Mr. Lloyd George is much interested in reading about the splendid work which you are carrying on in the Derby Institution."

The Minister of Education.

"The President of the Board of Education presents his compliments to Dr. Roe and thanks him for having kindly sent him a copy of his book entitled *Snapshots of the Deaf*, which he is reading with much interest."

The Duke of Portland, K.G.

"Please accept my congratulations on the publication of your attractive and admirable book. It is exquisitely written, and will produce some surprise in the revelation of what these born deaf-mutes can accomplish. It is a most interesting souvenir of the important work which you have so successfully carried on for so many years."

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"I shall read *Snapshots* with much pleasure. It supplies a need, and will therefore fill a place. May your long and useful life be much extended, so that you may continue your intensely practical work in all its ramifications for the benefit of the deaf at large."

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"It is a most cheering and encouraging book, and proves what can be attained by wise and sympathetic treatment. The remarks about Mission work ought to receive serious attention."

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"I am very glad to possess a copy of *Snapshots*, showing such an excellent record of a long life spent in ameliorating the condition of the deaf and their success in after life."

The Bishop of Peterborough.

"I am deeply interested in this book and the cause on which the Author writes so enthusiastically. He carries the reader with him irresistibly to the end."

The Rev. Canon Dawson.

"*Snapshots* fills me with delight. With all my heart I congratulate the Author on the whole scheme of the book, its title, its pithiness, its unpretentious humour, its deep sympathy and knowledge of the deaf, and its charming illustrations. Only one who has a sincere love of the deaf and has worked all his life for them and among them could have given us such a book."

Lord Roe of Derby.

"*Snapshots* is just the book that is needed at the present time, when education is so much to the fore. Its contents will cause many people to change their erroneous opinions respecting born deaf-mutes. *Snapshots* proves up to the very hilt that the deaf become some of the most useful people in the world."

The Bishop of Lichfield.

"*Snapshots of the Deaf* not only looks but is an exceedingly interesting book from cover to cover. It proves that born deaf-mutes under proper training can and do become good and useful citizens."

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury is very pleased to have *Snapshots of the Deaf*. The pictures and the letterpress which this well-produced volume contains are such as to ensure sympathetic interest in the lot of your deaf friends and gratitude to those who, like yourself, have spent so many years in endeavouring to serve them."

The Teaching of Language

By LYDIA ROE

This book, of which nearly two thousand copies have been sold, gives advice and method of teaching a deaf child orally during the earliest years of its school life

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Evening News.

"To all thoughtful people Mrs. Roe's handbook will prove nothing less than fascinating. The preface itself is an appetising little essay, and will induce readers to carefully peruse the whole of the valuable lessons that follow it."

Derbyshire Advertiser.

"The suggestions given are plain and eminently practical, and judging from the wonderful results attained by the staff of the Derby Institution, we should think that the teachers who adopt the method laid down in this book will be certain to reach the goal of success."

Glasgow News.

"The method by which the dumb are taught to speak is in this book clearly and cleverly set forth. The system proceeds from the earliest stage until the child is able to engage in everyday conversation."

British Deaf Times.

"A valuable and much needed work which will be useful to parents as well as teachers and would-be teachers. The book is well illustrated and highly creditable to both author and printer."

The Belgian Minister of Education.

"Your book on teaching language to young deaf children is considered so valuable that I am desired to ask your permission to reprint the book in French for use in the Deaf Schools in Belgium."

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